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MONITORING AND EVALUATION SUPPORT ACTIVITY II (MEASURE II)

National Youth Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2022

Final Report

February 2023

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Prepared under the USAID Bosnia and Herzegovina Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity II (MEASURE II), Contract Number AID-I67-I-17-00004; Task Order Number 72016819F00001

Submitted to
USAID/Bosnia and Herzegovina, February 2023

Contractor:
American Institutes for Research (AIR)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIR	American Institutes for Research
BD	Brčko District
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CSO	Civil society organization
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labor Organization
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex
MEASURE II	USAID/BiH Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity
NSCP-BiH	National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions
NYS-BiH	National Youth Survey in BiH
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
PWD	People with Disabilities
RS	Republika Srpska
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
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 National Youth Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NYS-BiH). The topics covered by the NYS-BiH include youth emigration, interethnic relations, job market experiences, and media consumption.

The research team that conducted the data analysis and prepared this report includes the following MEASURE II staff: Salminka Vizin, monitoring, evaluation, and learning manager, who led the NYS-BiH design and supervised its implementation; Erol Barina, senior research analyst, who analyzed the data and prepared this report; and Mirza Kulenovic, senior research analyst, who managed the survey data collection. The authors wish to thank those who contributed to the design and implementation of this survey. At USAID/BiH, the Program Office, the Democracy and Governance Office, and the Economic Growth Office were instrumental in the survey design. Mitchell Morey, at AIR, provided valuable and constructive technical advice for finalizing the report. The research team also wishes to thank the Prism Research & Consulting team that conducted the data collection and data quality assessment. These individuals and organizations contributed tremendously to this report. Any remaining errors in the report are the responsibility of the authors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

USAID/BiH commissioned its Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity (MEASURE II) to assess youth perceptions about various aspects of BiH society. Based on the Mission's inputs, MEASURE II designed the National Youth Survey (NYS-BiH), a nationally representative survey exploring youth perceptions, attitudes, and experiences on topics such as interethnic relations, political participation, social inclusion, media consumption and digital literacy, migration intentions, and employment. This survey was conducted from June 7 through September 13, 2022. During this period, MEASURE II conducted 3,000 face-to-face surveys with young citizens across BiH, covering 118 municipalities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS), including Brčko District (BD). The key topics and relevant findings are outlined below.

HIGHLIGHTS

Most BiH youth are pessimistic and dissatisfied with the situation in their country, particularly with employment opportunities and corruption. Young people generally feel BiH society does not care about their problems and their trust in public institutions is low. The youth unemployment rate has decreased over the last ten years with a larger share of young people working full-time than in 2018. Low wages prevent them from finding a (good) job and their interest in entrepreneurship is generally low.

The level of civic engagement among young people has increased slightly compared to 2018, but the overall share of those active is still low. Most young people are not interested in political or social topics and are unconvinced that political parties and civil society organizations (CSOs) work in citizens' interests. The majority of youth are in favor of increasing the presence of young people in political leadership, but they seldom engage with political parties. Political party membership and voting are believed to be the best ways to solve problems.

Youth interest in emigration is lower than in 2018, but those intending to leave are more determined and prepared for departure. Better public services and employment opportunities are the primary attractions toward going abroad. Potential motivators to remain in the country are all work-related: higher salaries, better respect for workers' rights, and more job opportunities.

Interethnic trust has increased among youth compared to 2018, but it is still relatively low and considerably lower than among the general population. Young citizens trust their own ethnic group considerably more than members of other ethnic groups, and only one-third would have a close relationship with an out-group member. Perceptions of the war in the 1990s vary across different ethnic groups. Which media outlets are followed almost entirely depends upon a young person's ethnic affiliation, as do visions for the country's future.

GENERAL ATTITUDES

Respondents identified unemployment (48 percent) and corruption (33 percent) as the key problems facing young people in BiH. When asked to express their level of trust in institutions and organizations (religious institutions, international organizations, CSOs, independent media, public media, and government organizations), youth most commonly ranked trust in religious institutions (42 percent) highest, with the

lowest levels in government institutions (17 percent) and public media (15 percent). About three-quarters (81 percent) of youth expect society to protect them against criminal or terrorist activity.

JOB MARKET EXPERIENCES

Nearly half of survey respondents (43 percent) were employed and most employed respondents (90 percent) were formally employed. Fifty-eight percent of respondents earned less than 1,000 BAM in the month before the survey. Half of unemployed respondents were actively looking for a job. Nearly one-quarter of active job seekers (24 percent) looked for a job for more than two years. When looking for a job, almost one-quarter (23 percent) of respondents sought the assistance of friends or relatives or relied on registering at a public employment office. Salary is the most important job factor for 62 percent of youth, followed by working hours (19 percent) and job responsibilities (13 percent). Even though the largest proportion of youth prefer working for the government/public sector (36 percent), many prefer working in the private sector (23 percent). About one-quarter (23 percent) of respondents thought about starting their own business. Youth identify the lack of financial resources (42 percent) and lack of knowledge and experience (19 percent) as the main challenges in starting a private business.

INTERETHNIC RELATIONS

In terms of the importance of different community affiliations, after family and friends, respondents rated their religion the highest (60 percent), closely followed by their ethnic group (56 percent). National (BiH) identity is important to the majority of Bosniaks (59 percent), and considerably less to Serbs and Croats (33 and 28 percent, respectively). More than half (53 percent) of Serbs consider belonging to an entity as important, compared to about one-third of Bosniaks and Croats (35 and 38 percent, respectively). All ethnic groups reported trusting people of their own ethnicity substantially more than people of other ethnic groups. However, the majority of respondents (83 percent) had interactions with other ethnicities, and 34 percent of respondents expressed feeling anxious during such interactions. However, nearly two out of three respondents (62 percent) said they would not mind having people from ethnic groups other than their own as neighbors. In addition, one-third (36 percent) stated they would not mind being in a close relationship with someone belonging to a different ethnicity. Ethnicity predicts respondents' narratives about the war. In general, young Bosniaks worry more about their people and the possibility of a new war in BiH than young Serbs or Croats and are more prone to be bothered about past grievances. Serbs and Croats are more likely to think that people who took part in the war were doing so out of obligation (72 and 75 percent, respectively) than Bosniaks (65 percent). Fewer Bosniaks assume equal responsibility for the war and equal suffering during the war than Croats and Serbs.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Seventy percent of youth believe democracy is better than any other form of government. However, almost three-quarters (73 percent) of respondents stated that political parties in BiH are working solely for their own political interest. Similarly, only 12 percent of young BiH citizens believe that CSOs work in citizens' interests. The largest share (37 percent) find that CSOs mainly advocate for issues of self-interest, 26 percent think they mainly serve the interests of their international funders, and 14 percent find that CSOs mostly serve the interests of political parties. About one in five (21 percent) respondents expressed an interest in politics. More than two-thirds (69 percent) said they voted in the 2020 local elections, and 68 percent intended to vote in the 2022 general elections. Among those who openly stated their voting decisions, the largest proportion of respondents planned to vote for the national

parties. Prior to voting, about one-quarter (27 percent) of youth from the sample said they reviewed political parties' programs in detail and followed political news during the pre-election campaign to inform themselves about parties and candidates. Many young people (38 percent) believe that being a member of a political party or group is the most likely way people can solve a problem they have. Voting is believed to be the easiest-to-use method of addressing issues (56 percent).

EMIGRATION AND DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

One in three respondents (31 percent) expressed thinking about moving abroad, while half stated no current consideration to leave the country but it might be an option in the future. Most respondents have positive attitudes about moving abroad. Seventy percent think that moving abroad would improve their employment opportunities. Higher salaries would motivate 62 percent of those planning to move abroad to change their decision, followed by more respect for workers' rights (28 percent) and more job opportunities (25 percent).

Regarding their friends and relatives in the diaspora, about one in ten (11 percent) respondents reported receiving financial help from them in the 12 months prior to the survey, with a higher share in RS (16 percent) than in the FBiH (8 percent). Almost half of respondents (46 percent) stated that the diaspora is not involved in resolving BiH's problems, but they believe the diaspora could contribute and help BiH, primarily by supporting its economic development (32 percent), by facilitating the development of the local communities they originated from, and supporting humanitarian goals (each 26 percent).

MEDIA CONSUMPTION AND DIGITAL LITERACY

Most respondents (78 percent) use social media daily. They are considerably less likely to use internet portals (42 percent), television (31 percent), or other media daily. Less than one-third of respondents expressed trust in information from BiH media: slightly less than one-third said they trust social media, television, and online news sites, while trust in radio and newspapers was even lower (approximately 20 percent). Media outlets followed by respondents differed greatly and were based on ethnic affiliation, with the internet portal Klix.ba being the only outlet used by all ethnic groups.

Facebook and Instagram (each 59 percent) are the most popular social media sites, ahead of communication platforms Viber (51 percent) and WhatsApp (33 percent), TikTok (27 percent), and Twitter (23 percent). A majority of respondents own (95 percent) and use smartphones for different activities—primarily for leisure (94 percent) but also for education (68 percent) and work (66 percent).

SOCIAL INCLUSION

Many young people have negative opinions about vulnerable groups. Almost half (47 percent) of respondents stated they would be moderately to extremely bothered if they had neighbors who were lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+). Forty-five percent said they would mind having immigrants in their neighborhood, and about one-third (32 percent) did not want to have Roma people as neighbors. More than half of respondents (54 percent) thought that homosexuality or identifying as LGBTQI+ is not natural. Only 14 percent of respondents felt comfortable around nonheterosexual people. Respondents were mainly dismissive regarding same-sex couples—only 15 percent believed such couples should have the right to cohabitate without getting married with equal rights as married couples. Only one in ten respondents believed that same-sex couples should have the right to marry, adopt children, and organize protests. Discriminatory beliefs toward people with

disabilities were prevalent. More than half (56 percent) of respondents believed that people with mental illness are weak and that individuals with intellectual disabilities should be institutionalized.

When it comes to the inclusion of women, three-quarters of respondents believed that women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men. One-quarter of respondents thought that men make better political leaders than women and that men should have priority access to jobs over women.

I. INTRODUCTION

MEASURE II is an extension of USAID’s previous MEASURE-BiH activity, awarded to AIR. MEASURE II aims to deliver flexible and demand-driven services to USAID/BiH and its implementing partners to assist with the development and implementation of performance-monitoring efforts, evaluations, surveys, assessments, and special studies and with the integration of USAID’s Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting framework across processes and practices. The purpose of MEASURE II activity is to support the USAID/BiH and its implementing partners’ evidence-based decision making. In 2022, USAID/BiH commissioned MEASURE II to design and implement the NYS-BiH to support the Mission’s strategic planning and programing.

Partnered with Prism Research & Consulting, a local data collection company, MEASURE II administered the 2022 survey to a representative sample of 3,000 young BiH citizens (aged 15–30). Data collection took place throughout the country and lasted from June 7 through September 13, 2022. The NYS-BiH aims to provide insights into BiH youth perceptions, attitudes, and experiences on relevant topics, including emigration, political and civic engagement, interethnic interactions, education, employment, diaspora engagement, media consumption and digital literacy, social inclusion, and vision for BiH’s future. MEASURE conducted the first survey of BiH youth in 2018, under the MEASURE-BiH activity, and its findings and conclusions can be found on MEASURE II’s website.¹ With the help of USAID/BiH’s Program Office, and the Offices of Democracy and Governance and Economic Growth, the 2022 survey questionnaire was designed to prioritize the Mission’s interests regarding BiH youth perceptions.

The 2022 NYS-BiH shed light on one of the pressing issues facing BiH society. Data collection took nearly three times longer than envisioned due to the absence of youth in many areas where data collection was taking place, especially in rural areas and in certain regions (e.g., Krajina, Posavina, East RS). The extent to which this was due to summer vacations, to internal, external, temporary, or permanent youth emigration, or to other population changes is inconclusive. However, it points to crucial developments in the country with potentially severe repercussions for its future.

This report presents the main findings and conclusions from the NYS-BiH 2022. The report is divided into four chapters. Chapter I provides an introduction to the NYS-BiH. Chapter II presents the survey methodology, including information about the survey questionnaire, sample design, and data collection procedures. Chapter III details descriptive statistics and the survey’s main findings. Chapter IV presents conclusions based on these findings.

¹ The 2018 NYS-BiH report, available at: https://measurebih.com/uimages/MEASURE-BiH_NYS2020182007262018.pdf.

Note: The 2022 survey questionnaire has been considerably changed to align with new USAID/BiH strategic priorities. Hence, for the most part, survey results are not comparable across the two rounds.

II. METHODOLOGY

II.1 ABOUT THE SURVEY

The NYS-BiH is a nationally representative survey of civilian, noninstitutionalized citizens aged 15–30, which corresponds to the age group defined as youth by Federation of BiH (FBiH)² and Republika Srpska (RS)³ legal frameworks. The 2022 NYS-BiH includes a sample of 3,000⁴ completed interviews. The response rate among eligible households, those that had a young person, was 51 percent. However, the overall response rate, including all households, was 28 percent. The greatest challenge during data collection was finding a person of the required age group in a household; 40 percent of all contacted households had no member aged 15–30. Recruiting young survey respondents proved particularly challenging in rural areas; in Una-Sana Canton, Canton 10, Posavina Canton; and in eastern parts of RS.

For this iteration of the NYS-BiH, MEASURE II oversampled Croat youth by 200 additional interviews to assure high statistical accuracy when analyzing responses by comparing ethnic group. Therefore, when analyzing trends in responses between different ethnic groups, the total sample size is 3,200 respondents, while for all other analyses, the total number of respondents is 3,000. The survey covered 117 municipalities in both entities, FBiH and RS, and Brčko District (BD).

II.2 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The 2022 NYS-BiH questionnaire was designed to inform the USAID/BiH Mission’s new strategic priorities, as outlined in the 2020–2025 Country Development Cooperation Strategy.⁵ Using the 2018 NYS-BiH questionnaire as the starting point, the final questionnaire was developed to align with Mission priorities, resulting in eight thematic areas: (1) general attitudes, (2) job market experiences, (3) interethnic relations, (4) political participation, (5) social inclusion, (6) media consumption and digital literacy, (7) emigration and diaspora engagement, and (8) socioeconomic demographics.

II.3 SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2022 NYS-BiH sampling framework was based upon the population of individuals aged 15–30 according to the final results of the Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in BiH in 2013.⁶ Both entities (FBiH and RS), BD, and all other lower-level administrative units, such as cantons or regions, were proportionally represented in the final sample.

² Youth Law of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, available at (last accessed in November 2022): <https://fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/zakoni/2010/zakoni/22bos.html>.

³ Law on Youth Organization of RS, available at (last accessed in November 2022): https://www.vladars.net/eng/vlada/ministries/MFYS/Documents/Law%20on%20youth%20organization_125445029.pdf.

⁴ Based on previous National Survey of Citizens’ Perceptions sampling results, Croat respondents are usually underrepresented in a nationally representative random sampling compared to the other two constituents, Bosniaks and Serbs. To reduce the margin of error for this ethnic group in the sample, an additional 200 Croat respondents were included.

⁵ USAID/BiH’s 2020–2025 Country Development Cooperation Strategy, available at: https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BiH_CDCS_external_Dec_2025.pdf.

⁶ Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in BiH, Final Results, 2013, Agency for Statistics BiH, June 2016, Sarajevo, available at: <https://www.popis.gov.ba/popis2013/knjige.php?id=0>.

The 2022 NYS-BiH utilized a nationally representative random probability sample of BiH’s rural and urban households. A multistage, proportional, stratified random sampling was designed and implemented in the following stages:

1. In the first stage, the sample framework was stratified by 16 geographic regions: 10 cantons of the FBiH, 5 regions in RS, and BD.
2. Within each geographic region, the sample was additionally stratified by the size of the underlying municipalities. Three categories of municipality size were defined: small, medium, and large cities/municipalities. A municipality represented the primary sampling unit (PSU). PSUs were also selected in this stage; within each of the 16 geographic regions, a minimum of one municipality per category of municipality size was randomly selected in the sample.
3. In the next stratification stage, the secondary sampling units (SSUs), represented by streets in urban areas and villages or rural settlements in rural areas, were randomly selected. Depending on the population size of the PPU, a proportional number of SSUs was selected.
4. Five people were interviewed per each SSU. In each randomly selected SSU, a randomly selected building was used as the starting point. In urban settlements, the first building on the right side of the street was chosen as the starting point. For rural settlements, the starting points were notable local buildings, such as local administrations, schools, bus stations, or similar. Every third household was chosen using the “random walk” transect sampling technique and the “right-hand” principle. Within each household, an eligible person (aged 15–30) was selected for an interview, using the “last birthday” method. Exhibit I shows the final sample distribution compared to the BiH population.

Exhibit I. NYS-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	2.8	5.7	2.5	5.0	2.3	5.5
Posavina Canton	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.4
Tuzla Canton	4.2	9.2	5.4	7.1	5.1	6.2
Zenica-Doboj Canton	3.7	7.4	3.8	6.3	3.1	6.8
Bosnia-Podrinje Canton	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6
Central Bosnia Canton	2.3	5.6	2.2	5.1	2.0	5.6
Herzegovina-Neretva Canton	2.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.6
West Herzegovina Canton	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	2.6
Sarajevo Canton	9.8	1.8	8.8	2.9	7.7	3.2
Canton 10	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.8	2.0

REGIONS	2013 CENSUS STATISTICS (%)		SAMPLE; NONWEIGHTED (%)		SAMPLE; WEIGHTED (%)	
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Banja Luka region	6.5	7.8	8.8	7.2	7.1	7.2
Doboj region	1.8	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.0
Bijeljina region	2.1	5.2	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.6
Pale region	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.6	0.8	2.6
Trebinje region	1.9	0.5	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3
Brčko District	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.4	0.7
ALL REGIONS / TOTAL	41.7	58.3	48.3	51.7	42.2	57.8

As the total number of individuals aged 15–30 in BiH is 723,116 (based on the 2013 census), and the survey sample size is 3,000, the sampling margin of error, with a confidence level of 95 percent, is ± 1.79 percent ($p \leq 0.05$).

Along with the primary sample, 200 additional interviews were conducted with individuals from the Croat population to reduce the margin of error for this group in analyses factoring in ethnicities. For these interviews, the same sampling procedure was used as in the primary sample described above, except the sampling framework encompassed all Croats from BiH regions where the Croat population was the majority.

II.4 DATA COLLECTION

Interviewers took the following steps to collect the data:

1. Once interviewers were assigned the sampling and the starting points, they were instructed to follow the random walk technique in selecting households.
2. After arriving at the starting point, interviewers faced away from it and attempted to interview the first household to their right.
3. Interviewers then continued contacting every third household, following the same direction on the same side of the street.
4. When reaching the crossroad in the street, interviewers followed the right-hand rule by contacting the next household on the right side of the corner.
5. If an interview could not be obtained at the initially selected household (even after repeated attempts), the interviewer selected the household to the immediate right of the primary household as the first substitute. If the first substitute household was unreachable, the interviewer would choose the one to the immediate left of the initial household. The interviewer would proceed to the next initial household if no one was reachable in the second substitute household.

One person was interviewed per household. Upon successfully contacting a household, interviewers asked whether there was a permanent household member aged 15–30. If the household had multiple members in this age range, the interviewer asked to talk with the person who had the most recent birthday. If this member was at the premises, they were interviewed; if not, the interviewer would make two more attempts to contact them at different times and days. The interviewer would move to another household if the individual was still unavailable. These principles were followed until the planned number of surveys for a starting point was completed.

Interviewers used the face-to-face, computer-assisted personal interviewing technique to administer the questionnaire, utilizing mobile devices such as tablets and smartphones to record survey responses. The responses were uploaded to the central database as soon as the connection to the survey server was available. Although the COVID-19 pandemic presented a significantly lower risk than in 2021, safety protocols were implemented to ensure interviewers and respondents were safe from potential infections. Interviewers were supervised by coordinators, who provided them with technical and logistical support during the fieldwork.

II.5 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Prism Research’s key staff was responsible for survey data management. They delivered the dataset to MEASURE II in two stages: halfway through data collection (1,600 cases) and after completing the survey (3,200 cases). MEASURE II conducted descriptive analyses of responses to all questions, starting with the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the sample and continuing with other sections of the questionnaire.

II.6 QUALITY CONTROL

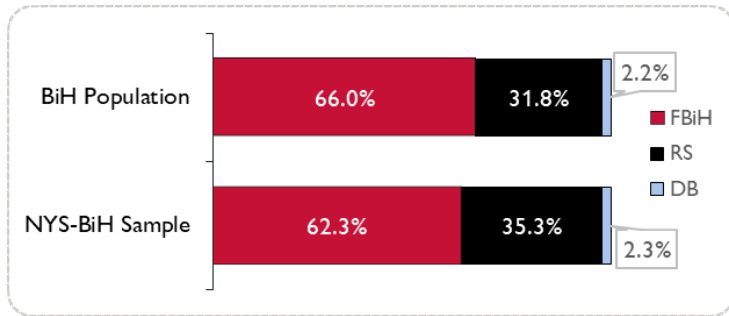
Prism Research applied quality control measures during data collection. They monitored each interviewer’s work, reviewing all questions for logical/consistency control (100 percent), checking one-quarter of phone interviews to ensure surveys were completed with the right person and correctly, and overseeing 20 interviews in the field when connection via mobile device was not possible. The average duration of interviews was 64 minutes. To assure the appropriate fieldwork, eight field visits were conducted by four MEASURE II team members and two staff members from AIR’s Home Office.

II.7 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY SAMPLE

The 2022 NYS-BiH sample distribution across entities (FBiH and RS) and BD is similar to BiH youth population (refer to Exhibit 2). Most respondents come from the FBiH (62.3 percent), followed by those from RS (35.3 percent), and BD (2.3 percent). As the population data is relatively old (nine years), it poses a possible limitation regarding inferences about the sample. Given the persistent emigration from BiH,⁷ population characteristics since the 2013 census could have changed.

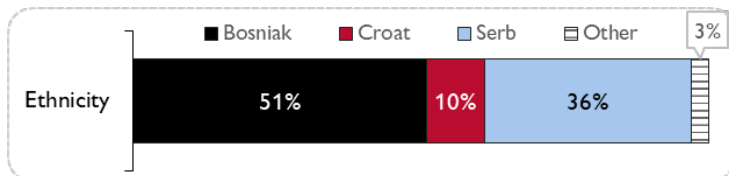
⁷ “Citing poor life quality, almost half of young people in Bosnia and Herzegovina ponder emigration, UNFPA survey finds,” UNFPA, November 2021, available at: <https://eeca.unfpa.org/en/news/citing-poor-life-quality-almost-half-young-people-bosnia-and-herzegovina-ponder-emigration>.

Exhibit 2. BiH population and NYS-BiH sample distribution across BiH entities



In terms of the ethnicities of the sample, 51 percent of respondents were Bosniaks, 36 percent Serbs, and 10 percent Croats; 3 percent declared ethnic affiliation other than the constituents (refer to Exhibit 3).

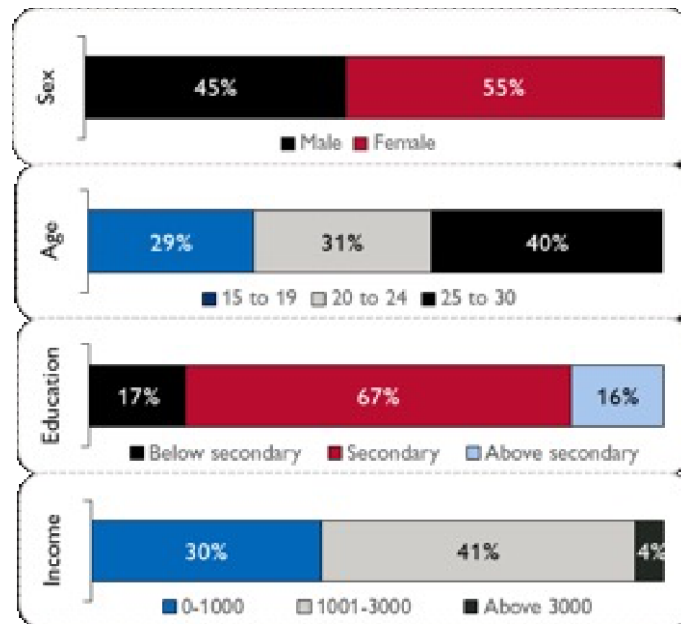
Exhibit 3. Sample distribution by respondents' ethnicity



The sample distribution by sex, age, education, and monthly household income is shown in Exhibit 4.

The sample had a higher proportion of women (55 percent) compared to men (45 percent). Most respondents were 25 to 30 years of age (40 percent), 31 percent were 20 to 24 years of age, and 29 percent were 15 to 19 years of age. Sixty-seven percent of young people completed secondary school, 17 percent did not achieve that level, and 16 percent attained an education above secondary school. The majority of respondents (41 percent) lived in households with a monthly income of 1,001 to 3,000 BAM, 30 percent lived in households with a monthly income up to 1,000 BAM, while monthly household income for 4 percent was over 3,000 BAM. Among all respondents, 4 percent reported that their household had no income in the last month (not shown).

Exhibit 4. Sample distribution by sex, age, education, and household income



Note: percentages for "Does not know/Refuses to answer" not included in the graphs.

III. FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF YOUTH IN BIH

This chapter presents the key findings and descriptive statistics of the 2022 NYS-BiH data. Survey findings are organized by different thematic areas that relate to various attitudes and perceptions of BiH youth. The thematic survey sections are presented in the following order:

- General attitudes
- Job market experiences
- Interethnic relations
- Political participation
- Emigration and diaspora engagement
- Digital literacy and media consumption
- Vision for BiH's future and the International Community

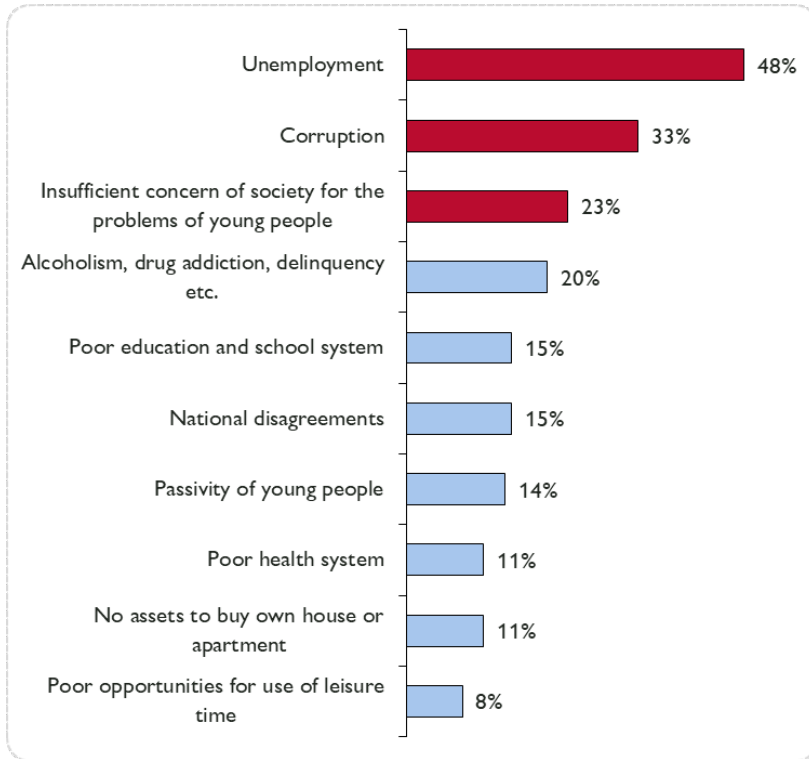
III.1 GENERAL ATTITUDES

Young people's perceptions of their social environment and their outlook on its development are important factors influencing their actions and motivations for meaningful participation in that society. This report section presents survey findings related to young people's perceptions of BiH society, the problems they often face, and their trust in key public institutions.

As was the case in the 2018 NYS-BiH, the most important problem youth face in BiH society in 2022 is related to unemployment⁸ (48 percent) (refer to Exhibit 5). This issue is the most often emphasized among young Croats (61 percent), then among Serbs (51 percent), with the lowest occurrence recorded among Bosniaks (43 percent) (not shown). The respondents' educational attainment level did not emerge as an important factor in prioritizing unemployment as a problem. The problem noted second most frequently was corruption (33 percent). Youth who attained secondary and above secondary school education were more frequently concerned about corruption (34 percent and 37 percent, respectively) than those with below secondary school education (22 percent). About one-fifth of respondents feel society is not sufficiently involved with young people's problems (23 percent) and that behaviors such as alcoholism, drug addiction, and delinquency are also prevalent (20 percent).

⁸ However, the results are not comparable to the 2018 survey as the list of issues presented to the youth was revised in 2022.

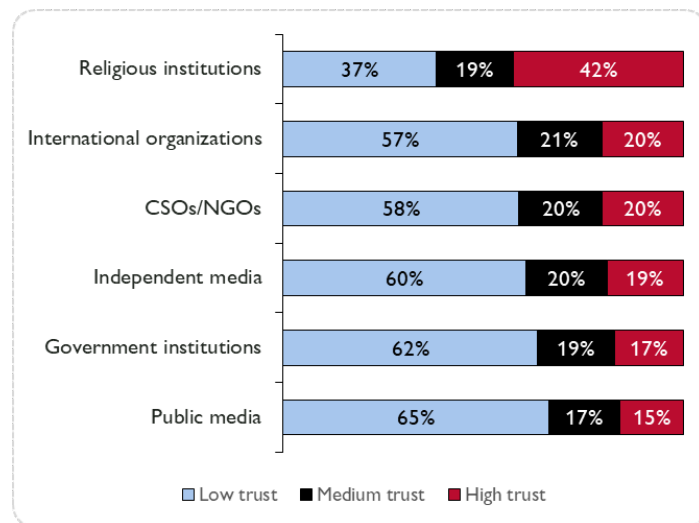
Exhibit 5. Unemployment and corruption are the most important problems BiH youth face in BiH society



When it comes to youth’s expectations from society, more than three-quarters of youth believe society should protect them against crime or terrorism (81 percent), and 79 percent think society should guarantee their basic needs are met. Moreover, 77 percent believe education and employment based on merit should be secured as well.

Youth have widely varying levels of trust in different types of organizations/institutions (refer to Exhibit 6). Respondents were most likely to highly trust religious institutions (42 percent), followed by trust in international institutions and CSOs (20 percent). Both CSOs and international organizations are more trustworthy according to Bosniaks (24 percent and 26 percent, respectively) than Serbs (13 percent and 11 percent, respectively). Public media and government institutions earned the lowest rates of trust (15 percent and 17 percent, respectively).

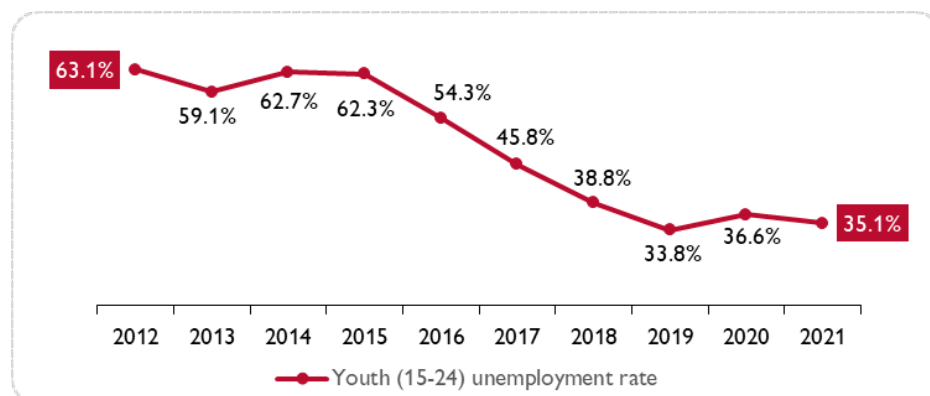
Exhibit 6. Youth trust religious institutions the most



III.2 JOB MARKET EXPERIENCES

This report section provides insights into youth's employment status and activity, job-seeking efforts, and knowledge about starting and running a business. Based on the Labor Force Survey for Q2 of 2022, regularly conducted by the Agency for Statistics of BiH,⁹ the unemployment rate among youth (ages 15–24) was 35 percent, dropping from 37 percent since the survey in Q2 2021. Moreover, according to International Labor Organization (ILO) data, the BiH youth unemployment rate has dropped by 28 percent since 2012, from 63.1 percent in 2012 to 35.1 percent in 2022 (refer to Exhibit 7).¹⁰ However, unemployment and lack of good employment opportunities remain an issue in BiH, according to youth.

Exhibit 7. The youth unemployment rate in BiH has decreased substantially since 2012



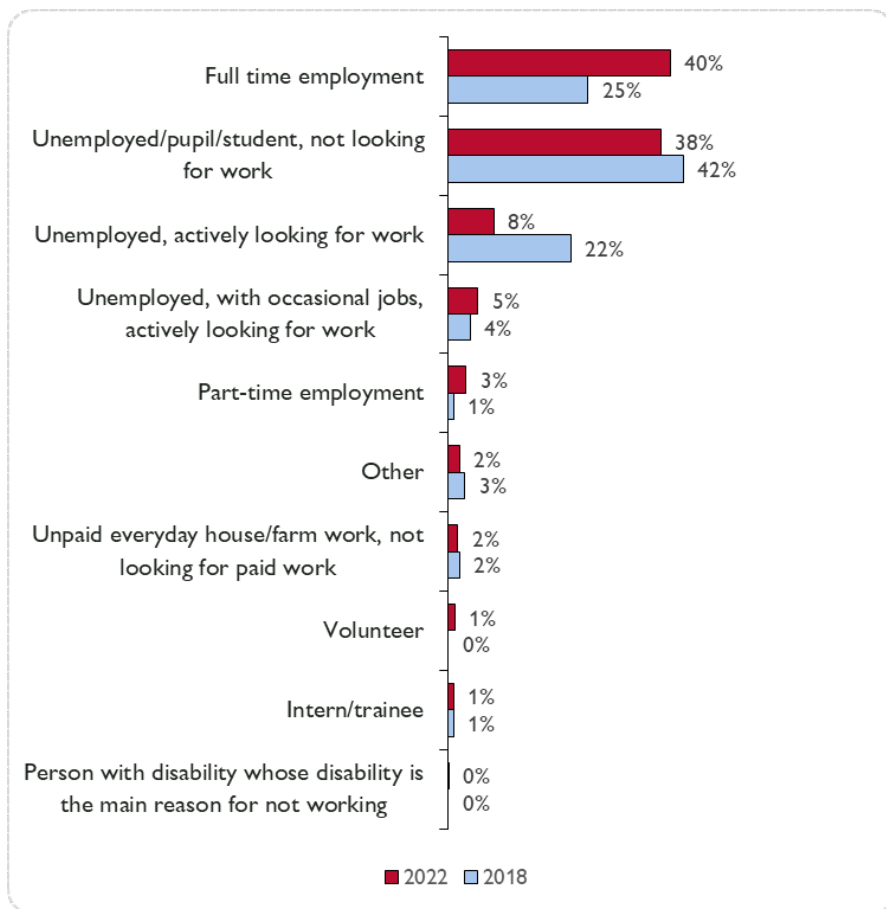
III.2.1 EMPLOYMENT

In the 2022 NYS-BiH, 43 percent of youth reported being employed, an increase of 17 percentage points from the 2018 NYS-BiH (26 percent). Moreover, the proportion of youth employed full-time increased to 40 percent in 2022 from 25 percent in 2018 (refer to Exhibit 8). Most employed respondents (90 percent) were formally employed. About two in five respondents were pupils/students at the time of the survey. The proportion of unemployed individuals actively looking for work dropped to 16 percent in 2022 from 26 percent in 2018. Excluding respondents who were currently students, among respondents who finalized their formal education, those with above-secondary school education were more likely to be employed full-time (72 percent) than those with secondary (56 percent) or below secondary (12 percent) school education (not shown).

⁹ Labor Force Survey for Q2, 2022, Agency for Statistics of BiH, available at: https://bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/Saopštenja/2022/LAB_00_2022_Q2_I_BS.pdf; Data at (last accessed, November 2022): https://bhas.gov.ba/data/Publikacije/VremenskeSerije/LAB_06.xls.

¹⁰ BiH unemployment rate at ILO's data explorer, available at (last accessed, November 2022): https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer29/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_DWAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A&ref_area=BIH. Note: The Agency for Statistics of BiH and ILO use different age groups than NYS-BiH, of which none consider the exact age of 15–30. For this reason, the data presented is not fully comparable to the 2022 NYS-BiH.

Exhibit 8. The proportion of full-time employed youth increased by 15 percent in 2022

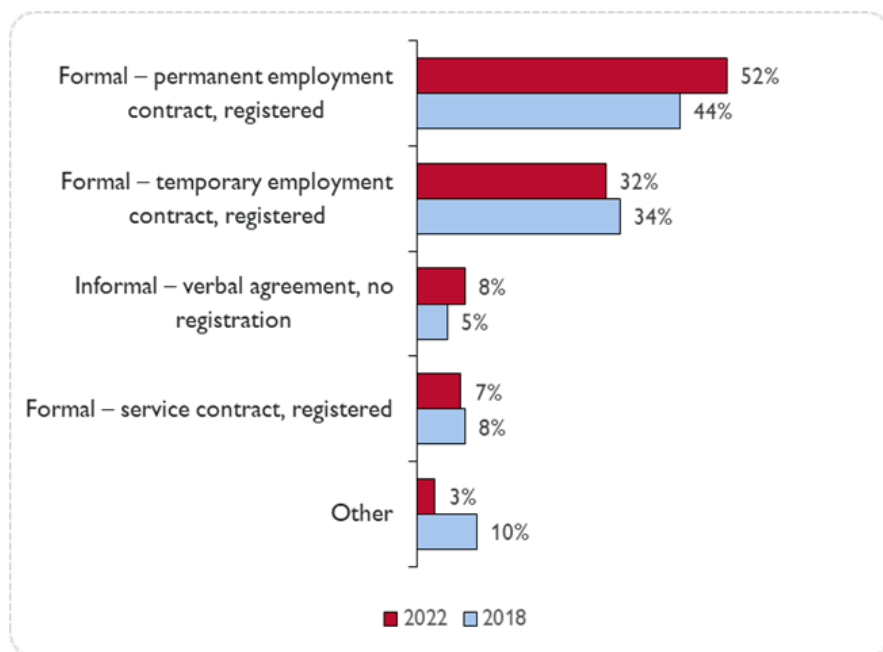


III.2.2 YOUNG WORKERS' PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES

Most employed respondents work for an employer (94 percent), while 6 percent are self-employed. The largest share of employed youth work under a formal, permanent employment contract (53 percent), followed by 32 percent of employed youth who work under a legal, temporary contract (refer to Exhibit 9). The smallest percentages of employed youth work under either a verbal agreement (8 percent) or a service contract (7 percent).

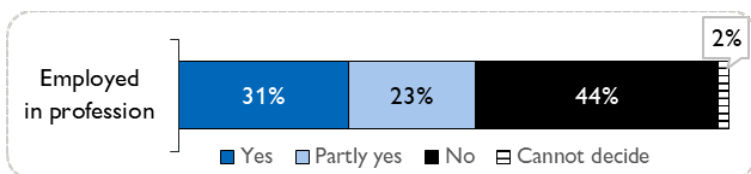
The proportion of young citizens employed in their profession amounted to 31 percent in 2022 (refer to Exhibit 10), a slight decrease from 36 percent observed in the 2018 NYS-BiH. Professional work was considerably more prevalent among respondents who attained higher education (52 percent) than secondary education (24 percent) (not shown).

Exhibit 9. Young individuals are most often working under a formal, permanent employment contract



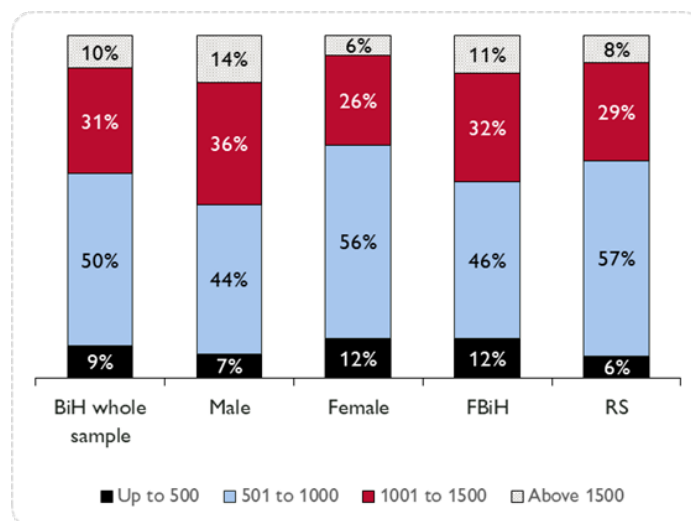
Note: The percentages do not add up to 100 percent because a respondent could have more than one job and thus report more than a single type of contract.

Exhibit 10. More than half of young citizens entirely or partly work in their profession



More than half of working respondents (58 percent) earned up to 1,000 BAM in the month prior to the survey; 31 percent made between 1,001 and 1,500 BAM (refer to Exhibit 11). High-level incomes, above 1,500 BAM, were more frequently generated by men than women (36 percent and 26 percent, respectively) and slightly more often among FBiH respondents than individuals from RS (32 percent and 29 percent, respectively). More than half (59 percent) of survey respondents expressed satisfaction with the net income generated; 41 percent were unsatisfied with their earnings (not shown).

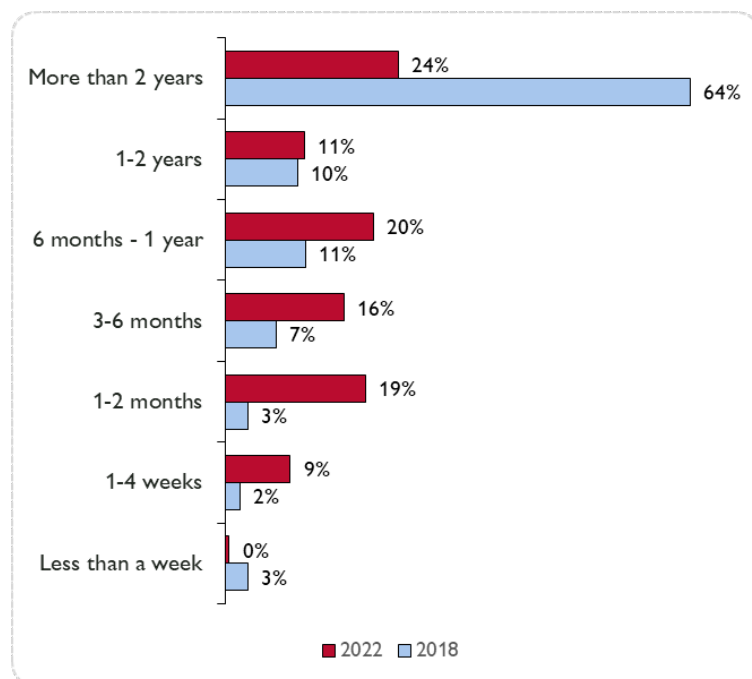
Exhibit 11. High-level net incomes are more often generated among men and FBiH respondents



III.2.3 UNEMPLOYED YOUTH EXPERIENCES

Half of unemployed respondents (50 percent) had been actively looking for a job at the time of the survey. Nearly one-quarter of active job seekers (24 percent) had looked for a job for more than two years, 20 percent for six months to one year, and 11 percent for one to two years. By comparison, in 2018, the proportion of job seekers with over two years of unemployment was 64 percent (refer to Exhibit 12).

Exhibit 12. The share of job seekers with two-plus years of job searching dropped by 40 percent in 2022

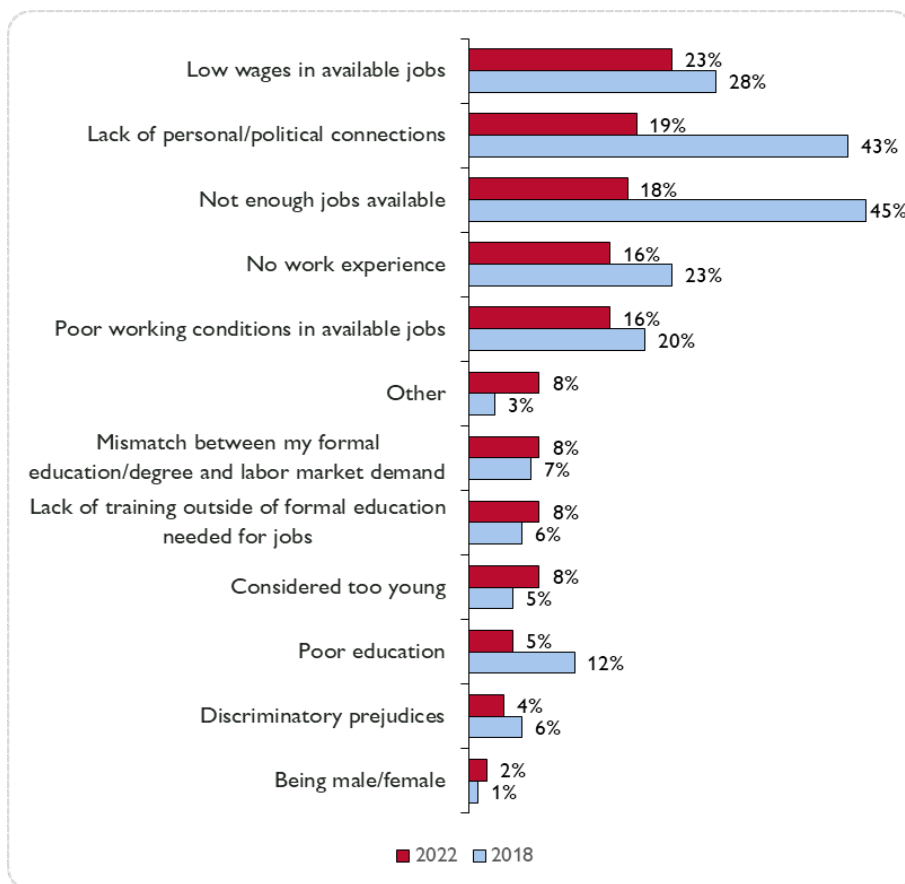


III.2.4 GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE JOB MARKET

The most common method of looking for a job among young citizens in 2022 was contacting an employer directly in person (24 percent). Seeking assistance from friends, relatives, or colleagues and registering at a public employment office were the most common job-seeking strategies for 23 percent of respondents. Responding to job advertisements posted online was more common for those with higher educational attainment (26 percent) than for those with secondary or lower education (14 percent) (not shown). The least preferred method of job search was attending job fairs (4 percent). For most youth, the main factor considered when looking for a job is salary (62 percent), followed by working hours (19 percent), and job responsibilities (13 percent). By contrast, the least important aspect considered is the company profile and history (1 percent). Forty-two percent of youth would not mind relocating to other parts of BiH for a job; 39 percent would relocate abroad to work, and 19 percent would not relocate anywhere (not shown). Working for the government/public sector is an ideal type of work for 36 percent of respondents (32 percent in 2018); 23 percent would like to work in the private sector, and 13 percent would start their own businesses.

Exhibit 13 shows that 23 percent of young citizens believe that low wages are the main obstacle to finding a good job for them personally, compared to 28 percent in 2018. Furthermore, a considerably lower share of young respondents believes that either their lack of personal/political connections (decreasing from 43 percent in 2018 to 19 percent in 2022) or the general unavailability of jobs (decreasing from 45 percent in 2018 to 18 percent in 2022) is the primary reason they cannot find a good job for themselves.

Exhibit 13. Low wages in available jobs are the top obstacle to finding a good job in 2022



Note: Multiple answers were possible.

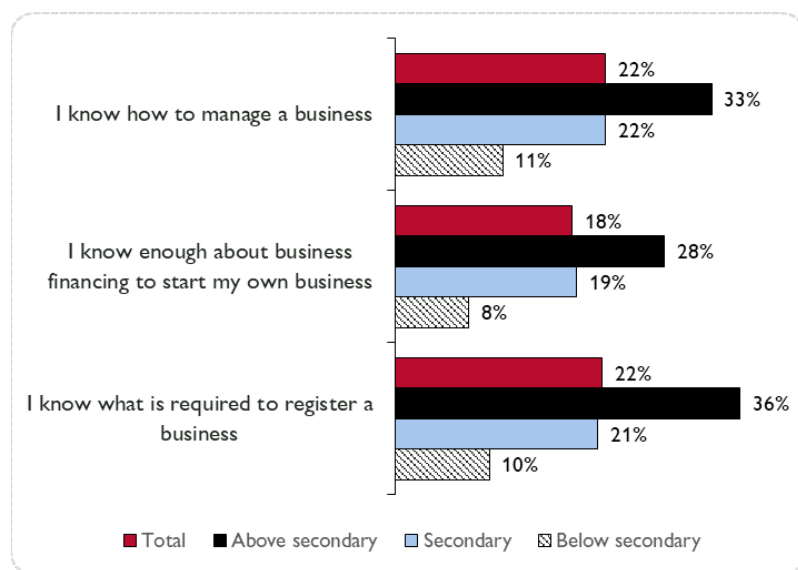
III.2.5 BUSINESS ASPIRATIONS

Interest in entrepreneurship remains low in BiH. Nearly one-quarter (23 percent) of respondents thought about starting their own business, 3 percent already owned one, and 74 did not consider this option. Of those who considered starting a business, slightly more than one-half (55 percent) would do so to be “their own boss.” Almost one-third (29 percent) would do so to realize a good business idea, 13 percent viewed this step as the only way out of unemployment, and 3 percent had other reasons for starting a company.

About one in five young respondents knows what is required to register a business (22 percent), understands how to manage a business (22 percent), and is well-informed about business financing (18 percent). Furthermore, respondents with a university education perceive themselves as more prepared to start and run a business than respondents with lower educational attainment (refer to

Exhibit 14). The number of respondents who think that business financing opportunities in BiH facilitate business development is low, only 15 percent. Moreover, only 16 percent believe they could get a loan to start their business (not shown). Generally, among all respondents, lack of financial resources (42 percent) and lack of knowledge and experience (19 percent) are considered the main challenges to starting a private business (not shown).

Exhibit 14. Youth with higher educational attainment feel more prepared for entrepreneurship than those less educated



Of all respondents, 8 percent actually tried to start their own business. Of those, 27 percent applied for financing, 47 percent of which were approved. Self-employed respondents mainly accumulated their capital through cash (76 percent), 20 percent used bank loans, 2 percent had the help of investors, and 1 percent generated capital through other sources.

The 2022 NYS-BiH also investigated whether young citizens would consider working in the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) sector. While the majority of respondents said they would not like to work in the ICT sector (69 percent), 17 percent would do so, while 14 percent were undecided (not shown). Among those interested in ICT, computer programming was the preferred job (42 percent), followed by call center work (30 percent), ICT services (27 percent), and something else (2 percent). Female respondents were more interested in a job in a call center (48 percent) than male respondents (14 percent), while men were more interested in computer programming (51 percent) than women (30 percent) (not shown). Among all respondents, one in five would be willing to attend training to learn the skills needed to perform work in the ICT sector. One in five of those interested in ICT sector expressed willingness to pay for training.

III.3 INTERETHNIC RELATIONS

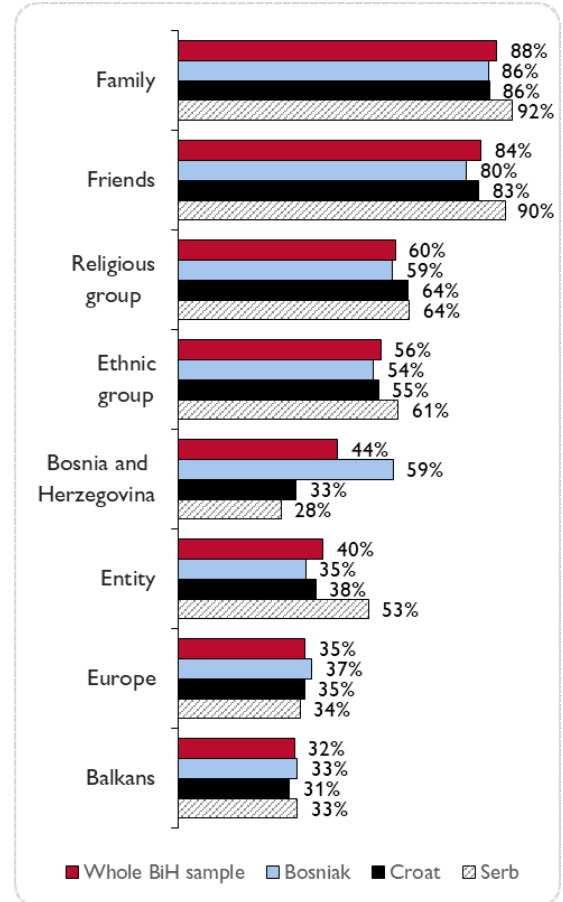
This report section describes determinants of young people’s social identity as well as their views about and frequency of interethnic interactions, interethnic trust, and reconciliation potential. In most cases, the survey results are cross tabulated by BiH constituent ethnic groups to better understand the in-group and out-group dynamics of youth attitudes and behaviors.

III.3.1 INTERETHNIC TRUST AND CONTACTS

To understand youth’s social identities, the 2022 NYS-BiH asked respondents to evaluate the importance of their belonging to certain social groups. As is evident in Exhibit 15, BiH youth feel the strongest affiliation with their family (88 percent) and friends (84 percent). Regardless of ethnicity, more than half of young citizens identify their religious group (60 percent) and ethnic group (56 percent) as important affiliations. However, belonging to Bosnia and Herzegovina is rated differently among constituent ethnic groups: Bosniaks (59 percent) find national identity more significant than Croats (33 percent) and Serbs (28 percent). Similarly, Serbs (53 percent) value their entity identity more often than Croats (38 percent) and Bosniaks (35 percent). Lastly, the importance of belonging to Europe and the Balkans is ranked lowest by youth, about one-third of respondents.

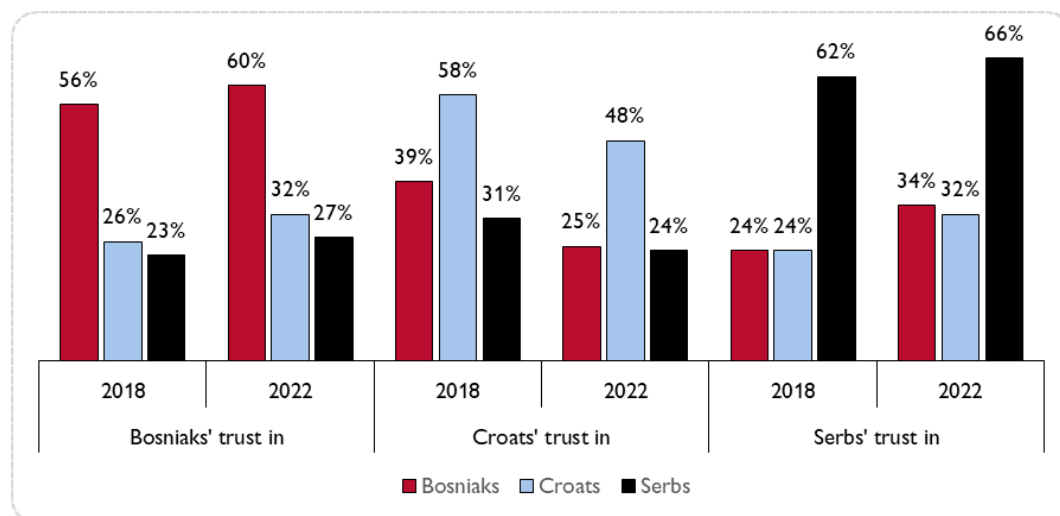
Overall, BiH youth trust their ethnic group considerably more than other ethnic groups (refer to Exhibit 16). Compared to 2018, trust toward other ethnic groups increased among Bosniaks (5 percentage point increase on average) and Serbs (9 percentage points) in 2022 but decreased among Croats (10 percentage points).¹¹ Both trust toward one’s own ethnic group (18 percentage points, on average) and trust toward other ethnic groups (23 percent, on average) are lower among youth in the 2022 NYS-BiH than among the general population in the 2021 National Survey of Citizens’ Perceptions (NSCP-BiH). Compared to other ethnic groups, the trust of Croats toward Bosniaks has decreased the most since the 2018 NYS-BiH (14 percentage points). About one-quarter (24 percent) of young citizens express trust toward citizens of both ethnic groups apart from their own (not shown).

Exhibit 15. Strong affiliation with family and friends is essential for the majority of BiH youth, followed by religion and ethnicity



¹¹ But these trends are the same in terms of trust toward members of own ethnic group, so these results should be interpreted as general changes in trust in people rather than changes in trust toward other ethnic groups.

Exhibit 16. BiH youth express higher in-group than out-group trust



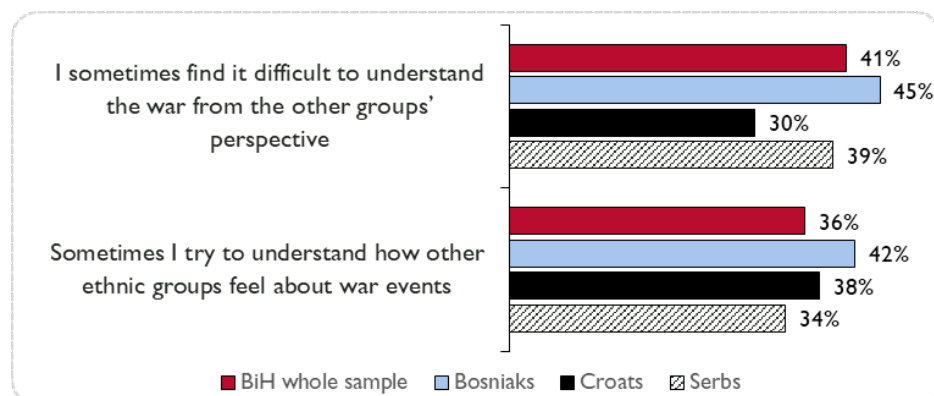
As noted previously, overall interethnic trust is relatively low, even though most respondents, at 83 percent, experienced or engaged in interethnic contacts. Furthermore, 73 percent indicated having at least a few friends and colleagues/acquaintances from ethnic groups other than their own. Having interethnic contacts is an important factor in trust toward others, which is reflected in statistically significant terms in measures of trust for ethnic groups other than one's own: 27 percent of respondents who engaged in interethnic contacts trusted other ethnicities, compared to those without such exposure, at 13 percent (not shown). About one-third of young citizens (34 percent) expressed feeling anxious when having or anticipating interactions with members of ethnic groups other than their own (not shown), which is again significantly more common among those without interethnic contacts (49 percent) than those who have them (31 percent). Moreover, 70 percent of Serbs said they do not feel anxious at all, while a lower proportion of both Bosniaks (51 percent) and Croats (49 percent) agreed with this statement (not shown).

Actively open-minded thinking (Baron, 1985; 1994; 2000) implies the optimal search for information, a level of conviction proportional with the quantity and quality of thinking, and consideration of other opinions in addition to those initially favored. An individual thinking open mindedly will assess evidence from all sides, even if they have a preferred option. Additional NYS-BiH data analysis indicates that youth possessing higher scores for actively open-minded thinking are more likely to express higher interethnic trust than respondents with lower scores.

III.3.2 SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS, PERSPECTIVE TAKING, AND OTHER INTERETHNIC ATTITUDES

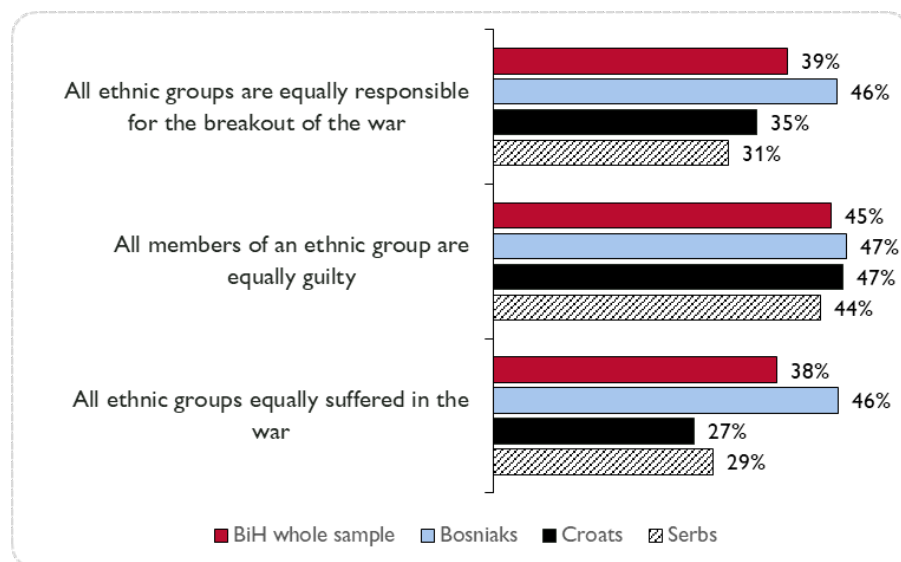
About two-thirds (62 percent) of respondents replied they would not mind if their close neighbor belonged to another ethnic group. However, regarding being in a close relationship with someone from another ethnic group, 33 percent would mind, 36 percent would not mind, and 21 percent were neutral (not shown). No differences were observed among ethnic groups on this issue. Two in five young respondents sometimes found it challenging to understand the war from other groups' perspectives. This view was more common for Bosniaks (45 percent) than for Croats (30 percent) or Serbs (39 percent) (refer to Exhibit 17). However, Bosniaks (42 percent) more frequently said they have tried to understand how other ethnic groups feel about war than Croats (38 percent) and Serbs (34 percent).

Exhibit 17. Bosniak youth more often try, but find it difficult, to understand other ethnic groups' views of the war, compared to Serbs and Croats



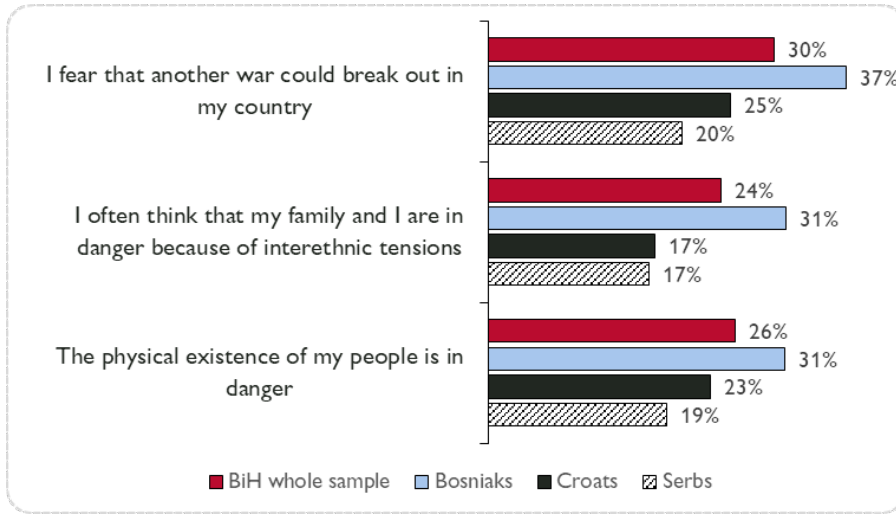
The presumptions of equal responsibility for and equal suffering during the war are more common for Bosniaks (each 46 percent) than Croats (35 percent and 37 percent, respectively) and Serbs (31 percent and 29 percent, respectively) (refer to Exhibit 18). In addition, 45 percent of youth are bothered by the statement that all members of an ethnic group are equally guilty, without intergroup differences.

Exhibit 18. Bosniaks are more bothered by statements proposing equal responsibility for and equal suffering during the war than Croats and Serbs



In general, young Bosniaks express more worry about their people and the possibility of a new war in BiH than Serbs or Croats (refer to Exhibit 19). Specifically, 37 percent of Bosniak youth fear that another war could happen in BiH, while Croats and Serbs are less likely to fear this outcome (25 percent and 20 percent, respectively). About one-third (31 percent) of Bosniaks think they and their family are in danger due to interethnic tensions; 17 percent of Serbs and Croats think the same.

Exhibit 19. The fear of new war and endangerment of their own people and family is more prevalent among Bosniaks than among Croats or Serbs



Finally, Serbs and Croats are more likely to think that people who took part in the war were doing so out of obligation (72 percent and 75 percent, respectively) or because they were convinced their people were in danger (72 percent and 73 percent, respectively), while Bosniaks hold such opinions to a lesser extent (65 percent and 63 percent, respectively) (not shown).

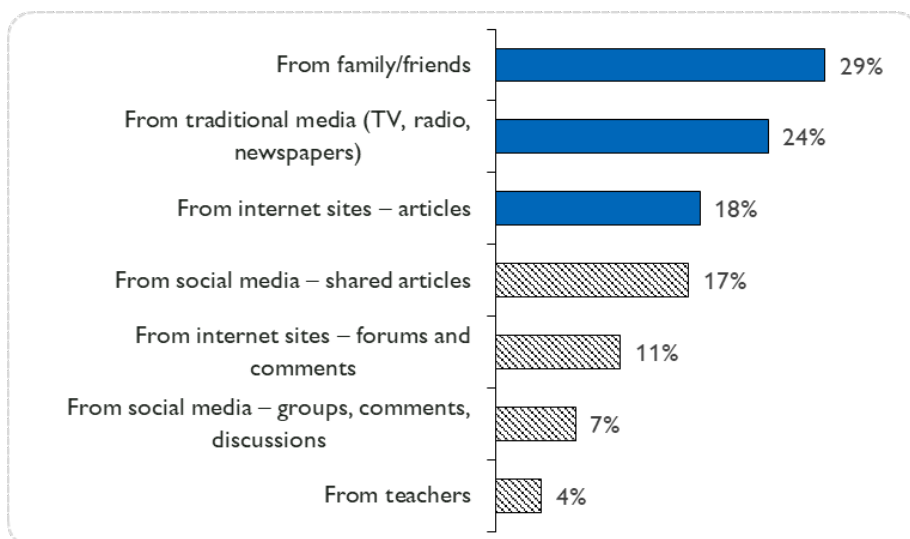
III.4 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The 2022 NYS-BiH explored how BiH youth perceive the BiH political scene and civil society sector, as well as their engagement with both. More precisely, it explored youth activism, voting habits, civic and political engagement, and engagement in philanthropic activities.

Two-thirds (67 percent) of young citizens said they were taught about political participation at some point in school or outside the education system. A similar proportion, 70 percent, believed democracy is better than any other form of government. Conversely, 35 percent still preferred a strong leader over a democracy. According to those surveyed, most of the time, young people in BiH never or rarely (77 percent) discuss political issues with friends or relatives; 23 percent discussed them occasionally or frequently. Likewise, two-thirds (66 percent) never or rarely conversed about social problems, such as an economic situation or human rights, while 34 percent discussed these issues at least occasionally. In addition, about one in five (21 percent) young citizens was interested in politics, while 77 percent were not; 2 percent refused to answer (not shown).

To learn about ongoing political affairs, the plurality of respondents obtained such information from their friends and family members (29 percent), 24 percent from traditional media, and 18 percent from articles published on internet sites (refer to Exhibit 20).

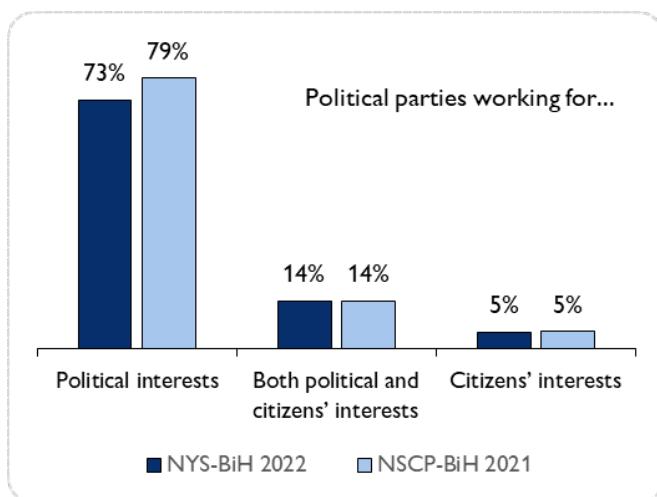
Exhibit 20. Family and friends are the most common source of information about politics



Note: Multiple answers were allowed.

As in the 2021 NSCP-BiH,¹² the majority of young respondents in the 2022 NYS-BiH agreed that political parties in BiH are working solely for their own political interests (73 percent), while a smaller percentage viewed political parties as either working for citizens’ and political interests (14 percent) or solely for citizens’ interests (5 percent); 8 percent did not know or did not answer the question (refer to Exhibit 21).

Exhibit 21. Most young citizens believe that political parties primarily work for their political interests

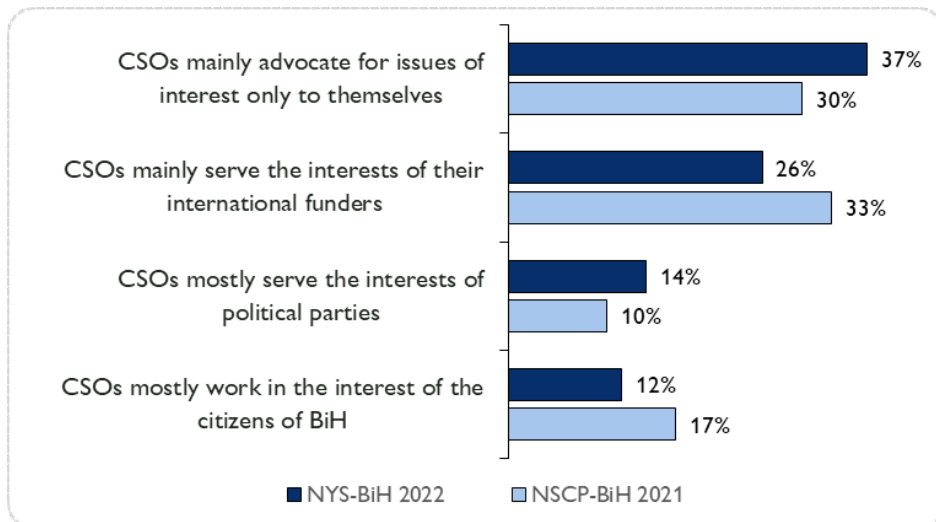


The plurality of BiH youth respondents (37 percent) believed that CSOs mainly advocate for issues of their own interest and around one-quarter (26 percent) thought CSOs mainly serve the interests of their international funders. By contrast, 14 percent believed CSOs mostly serve the interest of political parties, while the lowest proportion (12 percent) thought CSOs mainly work in the interest of BiH citizens (refer to Exhibit 22). In addition, only one-quarter (25 percent) of youth thought that CSOs

¹² USAID MEASURE II’s National Survey of Citizens’ Perceptions 2021, available at: <https://measurebih.com/uimages/2021-NSCP-BiH-Report.pdf>.

have influence over the government to work in citizens' interest to a moderate or extreme extent (not shown). The largest share of respondents from the general population in the 2021 NSCP-BiH found that CSOs mainly serve the interests of their international funders.

Exhibit 22. The plurality of youth think that CSOs mainly advocate for issues of their own interest



III.4.1 VOTING HABITS

More than two-thirds (69 percent) of youth eligible to vote placed their vote in the 2020 BiH local elections. Eligible voters who did not vote primarily said they believed their vote could not change anything (36 percent), they found no difference between candidates/parties (19 percent), they planned to vote but did not get to the polling station on time (15 percent), or they believed votes were manipulated (13 percent) (not shown). Four percent of voters noticed irregularities during the polls, mainly in vote trading. Fourteen percent of young voters were offered money, gifts, or services in exchange for their vote, a practice reported with higher incidence among youth from RS (26 percent) than those from the FBiH (6 percent). About one out of ten young voters (9 percent) was pressured to vote for a specific party or candidate, again more often reported among youth from RS (17 percent) than from the FBiH (5 percent).

In BiH, all citizens 18 years of age and above are automatically registered as eligible voters. From the 2022 NYS-BiH sample, 54 percent of young individuals were aware of this, about one-quarter (24 percent) believed they must register first, and 22 percent did not know (not shown). Moreover, it seems that the younger group, ages 15–19, is the least aware of this (39 percent) compared to older age groups, 20-years-old and above (60 percent).

Before they vote, one-third review and consider the previous work of the candidate they plan to vote for and talk to their family members and friends to decide for whom to vote. About one-quarter (27 percent) of youth from the sample said they review the political parties' programs in detail and follow political news during the pre-election campaign to inform themselves about parties and candidates (not shown).

About two-thirds of respondents (68 percent) said they would vote in the upcoming elections (2022). Among those who openly stated their voting decisions, the largest share planned to vote for the national

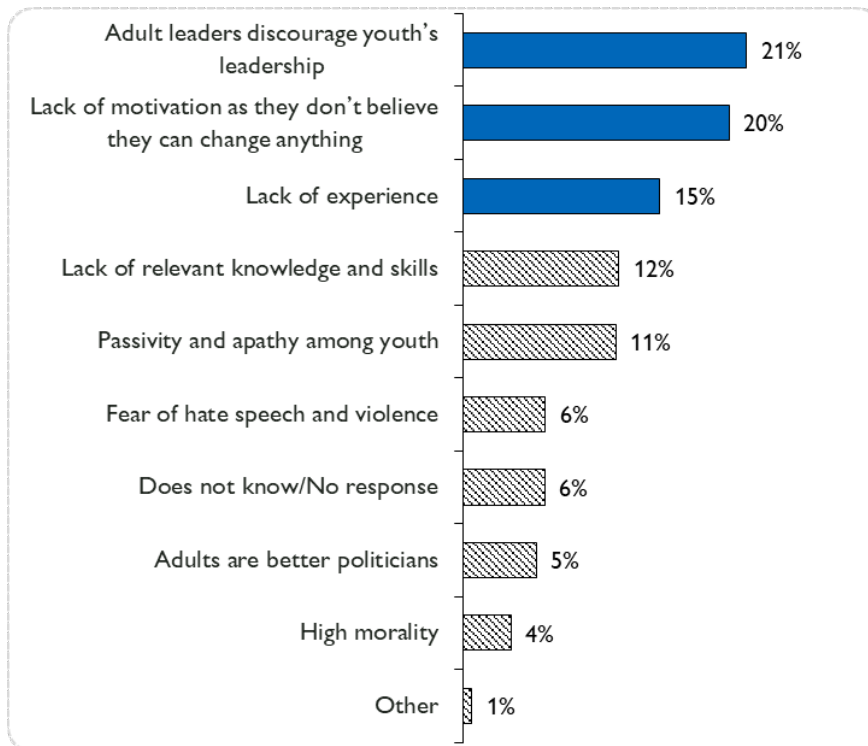
parties (20 percent total): Party of Democratic Action-SDA (19 percent of Bosniaks), Croatian Democratic Union-HDZ (24 percent of Croats), and the Alliance for Independent Social Democrats-SNSD (15 percent of Serbs) (not shown).

III.4.2 POLITICAL AND CIVIC ACTIVISM

Youth seldom engage with political parties. More than three-quarters (78 percent) were never involved in any activity within or with some political party, 8 percent joined a party at one point, and 5 percent volunteered for a political party. Additionally, 4 percent of youth said they worked for a party and 2 percent provided financial support to a pre-election campaign (not shown).

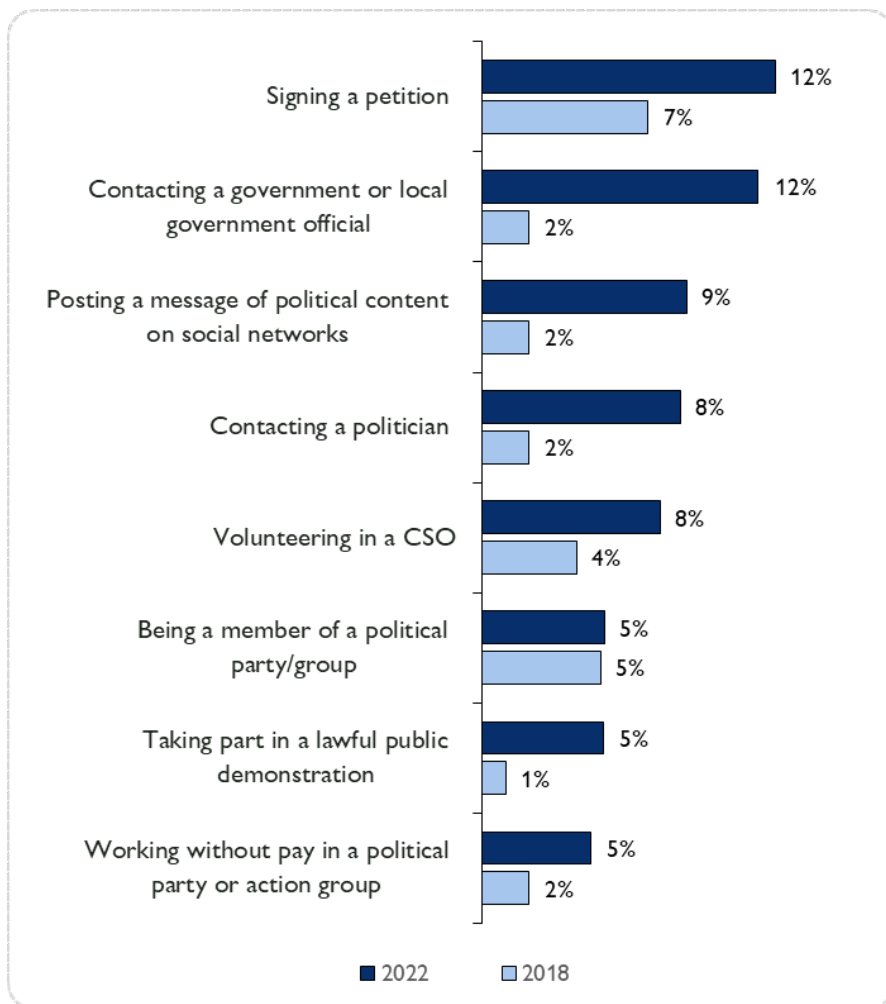
Nine in ten young citizens would support having more youth in political leadership positions. A plurality of respondents perceive discouragement by adult leaders (21 percent) and lack of youth motivation (20 percent) as the main reasons for a low number of young politicians in leading political positions (refer to Exhibit 23). Fifteen percent of respondents view lack of experience as a factor contributing to youth’s absence in high-level party and political positions.

Exhibit 23. Discouragement by party leaders and lack of motivation are perceived as the main obstacles to youth engagement in leading political positions



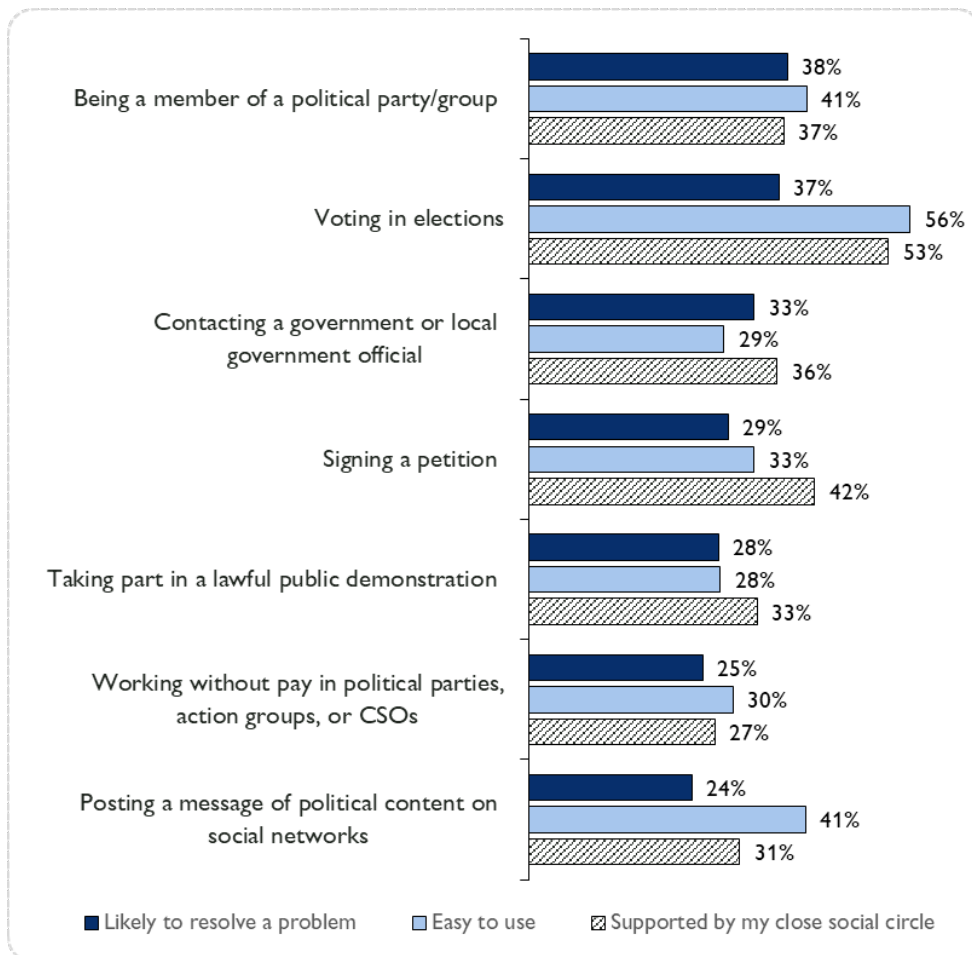
The rate of youth civic participation has increased considerably since 2018; in 2018, 16 percent of youth reported participating in at least one civic activity in 12 months prior to the survey, while in 2022, this number increased to 35 percent. Among all civic activities assessed in the survey (refer to Exhibit 24), young individuals most frequently signed a petition or contacted a government official, and they were least likely to participate in a public demonstration or to volunteer for a party or an action group.

Exhibit 24. One-third of youth participated in at least one civic activity 12 months prior to the survey



Youth most highly rank party membership (38 percent) and voting in elections (37 percent) as the most likely ways people can solve their problems (refer to Exhibit 25). On the other hand, according to the survey results, voting is the easiest-to-use method of addressing issues (56 percent), followed by being a member of a political party or group and posting a message with political content on social networks (each 41 percent). Contacting government officials (45 percent) and participating in public demonstrations (48 percent) are perceived as the hardest strategies for making a change. Based on respondents' opinions, their social circle would support them most frequently in voting (53 percent) and petition signing (42 percent), while they are least likely to support volunteering for charitable causes or any other cause (27 percent).

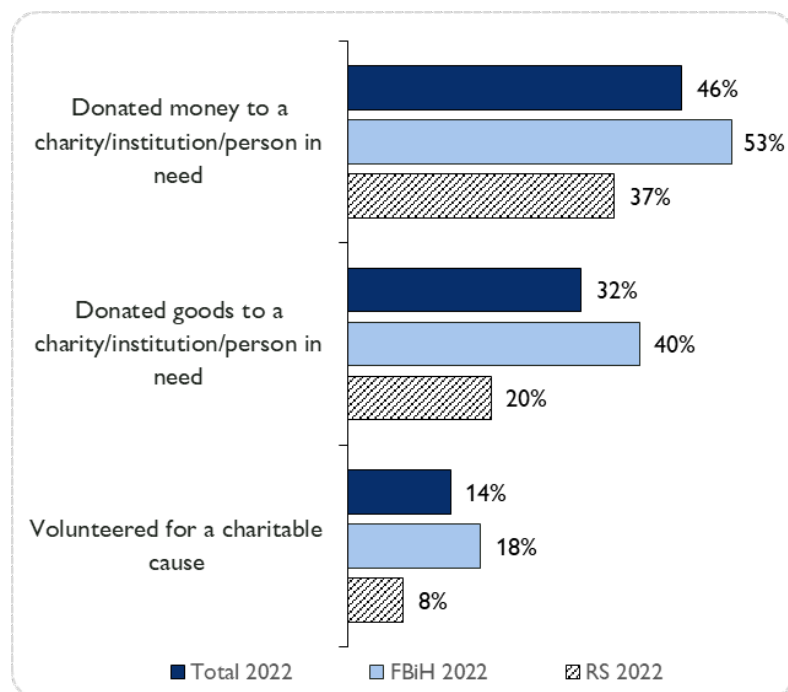
Exhibit 25. Party membership and voting are perceived as the best means for citizens to resolve their problems



Compared to 2018, in 2022, young citizens engaged slightly less often in charitable activities. In 2022, 46 percent of young people donated money to a charity, institution, or person in need, while in 2018, 50 percent did so (refer to Exhibit 26). In 2022, about one-third (32 percent) donated goods and 14 percent volunteered for a charitable cause. Furthermore, giving donations and volunteering are significantly more prevalent among youth from the FBiH than from RS. On average, 15 percent more FBiH youth are involved in these activities than young citizens from RS.

Regression analysis of 2022 NYS-BiH data showed that sex, age, household income, educational attainment, and type of settlement are statistically significant predictors of youth's engagement in civic and political activities. Men, youth from 25 to 30 years of age, and those with higher educational attainment are more likely to engage in civic or political actions than women, younger individuals, and those with lower education. Respondents with lower household incomes are more likely to be civically active than those with higher incomes. Furthermore, those respondents with greater support from their close social networks and those respondents who think that civic and political action is an effective way to solve problems in society are both more likely to engage in civic and political actions than those without social support or perceptions of self-efficacy.

Exhibit 26. Philanthropic giving and volunteering are more common among youth from the FBiH compared to RS



III.5 EMIGRATION AND DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

This report section describes BiH youth’s past experiences, intentions, and reasons for leaving the country, and the engagement of the BiH diaspora in young people’s lives.

III.5.1 EMIGRATION

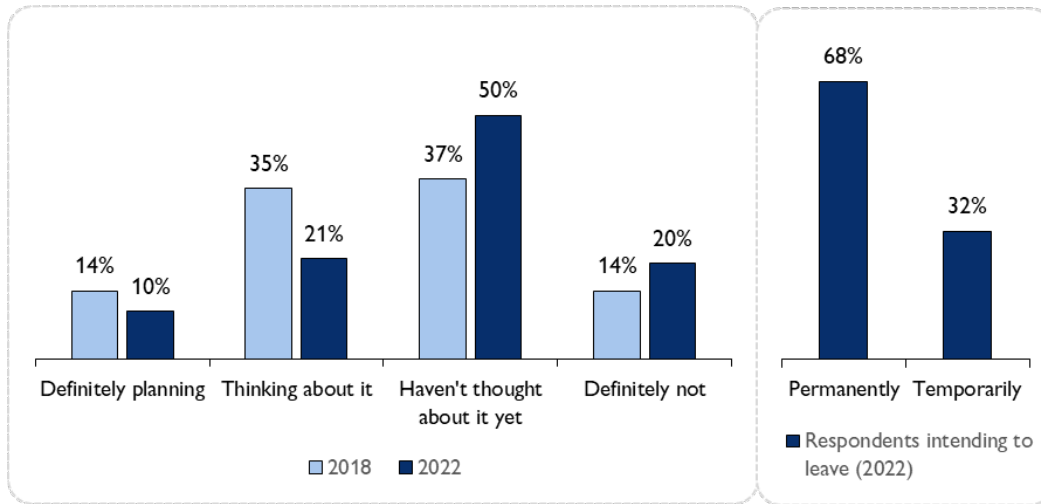
Youth emigration is a major issue in BiH. Based on 2021 NSCP-BiH survey results, 44 percent of young respondents intended to leave the country. Similarly, the Survey on Youth Emigration in BiH conducted by United Nations Population Fund in 2021 discovered that 47 percent of BiH youth were aspiring to leave the country, among which 24 percent wanted to go permanently and 23 percent temporarily.¹³

2022 NYS-BiH results indicate that more than half (70 percent) of young citizens are not currently considering moving abroad (refer to Exhibit 27). One in ten respondents plans to leave BiH, while 21 percent are thinking about moving. More than two-thirds of those intending to leave the country¹⁴ (31 percent) are planning to leave permanently (68 percent), while 32 percent would move abroad only temporarily. Compared with the 2018 NYS-BiH, the number of those planning to leave the country has decreased by 4 percentage points, and the number of young individuals just thinking about emigrating decreased by 14 percentage points. Moreover, the number of those not planning to leave increased by 6 percentage points in 2022.

¹³ Survey on Youth Emigration in BiH, United Nations Population Fund, 2021, available at (last accessed in November 2022): https://ba.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/youth_emigration_survey_in_bih_eng_final_0_0.pdf.

¹⁴ Youth intending to leave represent those planning or thinking about leaving the country.

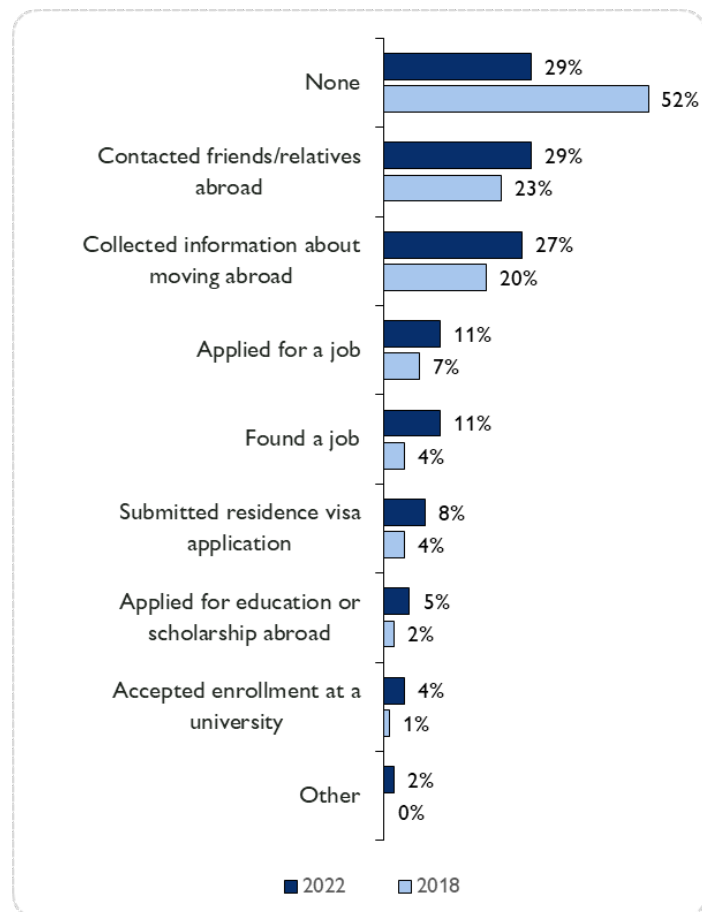
Exhibit 27. About one-third of young citizens intend to leave the country



As the first steps toward emigration, nearly 30 percent of young respondents who intend to leave BiH contacted their friends/relatives (29 percent) and collected information about how to leave and move to another country (27 percent). As presented in Exhibit 28, in 2022, the share of young citizens who took at least one step to move increased by 23 percentage points compared to 2018. Moreover, the proportion of those who found a job abroad has increased by 7 percentage points.

Equally, as the general population in the 2021 NSCP-BiH survey cited access to better public services as the main reason for leaving the country (75 percent), so did the respondents in the 2022 NYS-BiH (70 percent). The second highest-ranked reason was improved employment opportunities (69 percent), with access to better education prospects (65 percent) as the third. Although only 12 percent of respondents said they would be motivated to stay in BiH if the fight against corruption was more effective, 60 percent thought about leaving BiH to live in a society without systemic corruption (not shown).

Exhibit 28. Young citizens mainly contacted their friends or relatives abroad as the first step to emigration



Note: Multiple answers were allowed.

When it comes to potential motivations for youth to remain in the country, most (62 percent) believe higher salaries would keep them from moving out of BiH. About one-quarter would be motivated to stay if respect for workers' rights improved (28 percent), and more job opportunities were available (25 percent). In general, youth are very critical of the government's efforts to reduce emigration: 86 percent of youth regard these efforts as poor, 8 percent have a neutral perspective, and only 6 percent think the efforts are good.

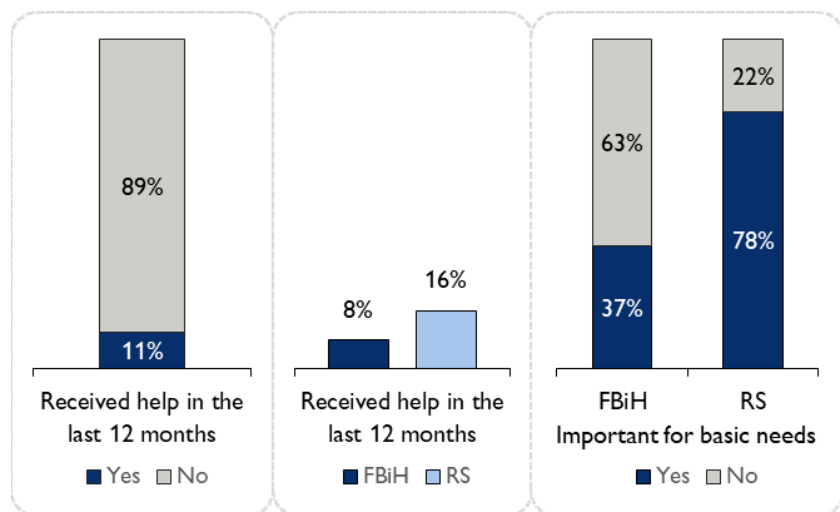
Additional NYS-BiH data analysis indicates that sex, education, and household income are statistically significant predictors of respondents' tendencies to leave the country. Specifically, men were more likely to intend (plan or think about) to leave the country than women, those with lower education levels were more likely to intend to emigrate than more educated youth, and youth with lower household income were more likely to intend to emigrate. Moreover, positive attitudes toward emigration, knowledge about how to move to another country, and support to emigrate by their close social circle are strong predictors of respondents' intentions to leave the country.

III.5.2 DIASPORA

Nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of young citizens have relatives in the diaspora. Of all respondents, 13 percent have either a spouse, parent, sibling, or child abroad, while more than half (53 percent) have some other relative living out of BiH.

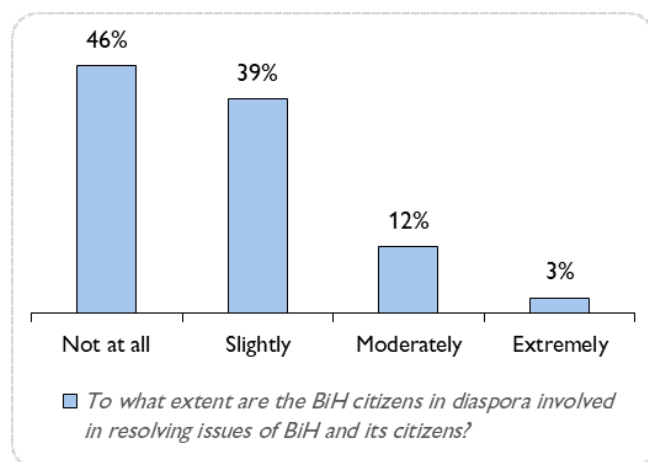
About one in ten respondents' households (11 percent) received financial help from family or friends from abroad in the 12 months prior to this survey (refer to Exhibit 29). This is more common among respondents with household incomes up to 1,000 BAM (15 percent) and less common among those with higher incomes (9 percent, on average) (not shown). Those who received financial help have gotten, on average, 1,053 BAM. Moreover, this trend of receiving support from the diaspora is significantly more common in RS (16 percent) than in the FBiH (8 percent). Nearly two-thirds (59 percent) of youth receiving financial assistance from the diaspora find these assets necessary for meeting their basic needs; 21 percent view them as unimportant and the same proportion is undecided. Again, the importance of this help is significantly more pronounced for youth from RS (78 percent) than for young citizens from the FBiH (37 percent).

Exhibit 29. RS youth are more reliant on financial help from the diaspora than youth from the FBiH



Finally, a plurality of young citizens (32 percent) think the best way for the diaspora to help BiH and its citizens is to support the country’s economic development, while helping the development of its native local communities and supporting humanitarian goals are each cited by 26 percent (not shown). Almost half of respondents (46 percent) think the diaspora is not involved in resolving BiH’s problems (refer to Exhibit 30).

Exhibit 30. Nearly half of respondents think the diaspora is not involved in resolving BiH’s problems



III.6 DIGITAL LITERACY AND MEDIA CONSUMPTION

The 2022 NYS-BiH explored BiH youth’s digital technology preferences and media consumption habits. Specifically, respondents were asked about their confidence in using different types of technology, how and for what purpose they used them, and what their favorite media types and outlets were.

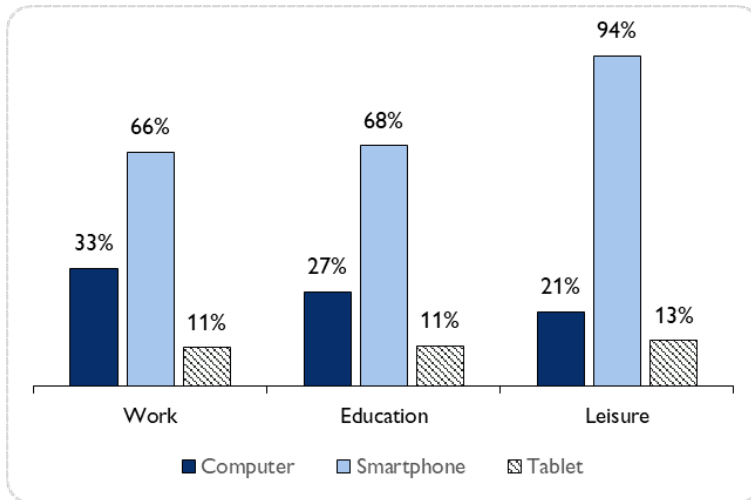
III.6.1 USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

Most young BiH citizens own a smartphone (95 percent); 56 percent have a laptop, 39 percent have a desktop computer, and about one-quarter own a tablet (24 percent) (not shown). Almost all youth from the sample (96 percent) have regular access to the internet. Most young people (55 percent) spend up

to four hours online daily, while the other 45 percent devote more than four hours of their daily time to the internet. A majority of youth use smartphones as the primary device (94 percent) to connect online.

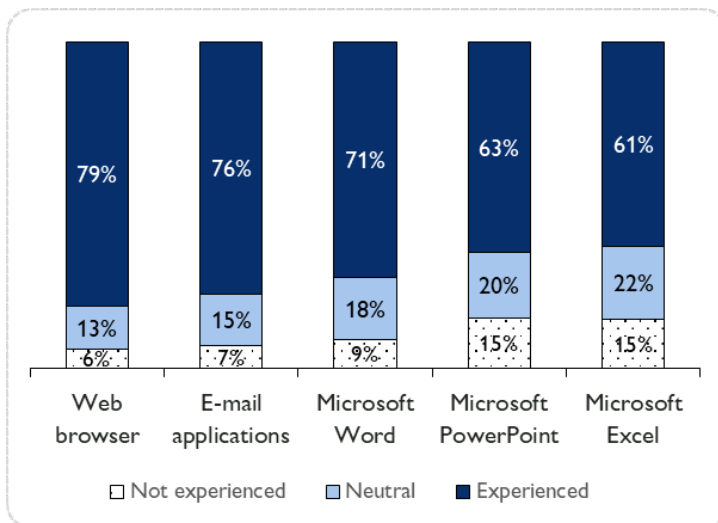
Smartphone usage is the dominant practice among young citizens, whether they work, educate, or spend time on entertainment. Nine in ten survey respondents (94 percent) use a smartphone for leisure time, 68 percent for education purposes, and 66 percent use this device for work (refer to Exhibit 31). Youth are considerably less likely to use desktop or laptop computers for any of these purposes, and they are least likely to use tablets.

Exhibit 31. Young BiH citizens are technologically adept



Young respondents are the most experienced in using different devices and basic software applications. They are primarily experienced in using smartphones (89 percent) and in using web browsers (79 percent) along with different basic programs/applications (refer to Exhibit 32). By contrast, respondents are the least experienced in using tablets (70 percent) and Microsoft Excel (61 percent).

Exhibit 32. Young BiH citizens are primarily experienced in using web browsers



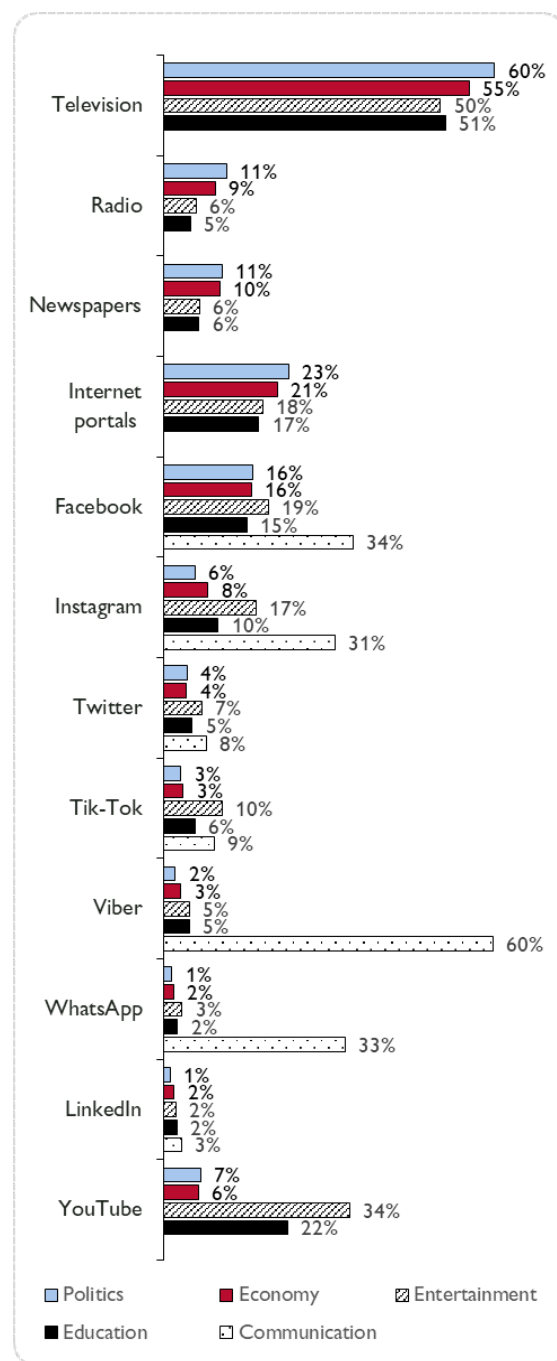
III.6.2 MEDIA CONSUMPTION

Youth rely on television the most to follow politics (60 percent), the economy (55 percent), and entertainment (50 percent), and to educate themselves (51 percent) (refer to Exhibit 33). Viber (60 percent) is the preferred application that respondents use to communicate with their social circle, followed by Facebook (34 percent), WhatsApp (33 percent), and Instagram (31 percent). Traditional media such as radio and newspapers are seldom used for any of these purposes, nor are Twitter, TikTok, and LinkedIn. After television, YouTube is the second most used media for entertainment (34 percent).

When asked to assess the frequency of their media consumption, the majority of youth from the 2022 NYS-BiH sample said they use social media daily, at 78 percent (refer to Exhibit 34). The second preferred media type was internet portals (42 percent), while 31 percent of respondents watched television on a daily basis. Only one in ten respondents (10 percent) listened to the radio, and only 4 percent read newspapers every day.

Among the social media platforms, respondents ranked Facebook (59 percentage points composite score)¹⁵ and Instagram as the social media most often used (refer to Exhibit 35). TikTok and Twitter are the least popular social media sites among BiH youth.

Exhibit 33. Youth use television most often to follow politics, the economy, and entertainment and to educate themselves



¹⁵ The composite score represents the weighted ranking score expressed in percentage points, ranging from 0 to 100. First, for each social media platform, the percentage of respondents ranking them at each rank (1–7) was calculated (7 percentage points for each social media platform in total). Then each of those percentages was multiplied by a weight for each rank, where the percentages under rank 1 were given a weight of 1, rank 2 was given a weight of one-half (0.5), rank 3 was weighted as one-third (0.33), and so on. Then the weighted percentages under each rank were totaled for each media category to form the composite score.

Exhibit 34. Social media is the most often followed media type

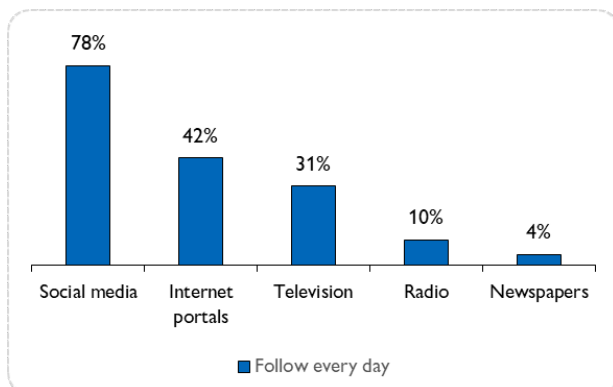
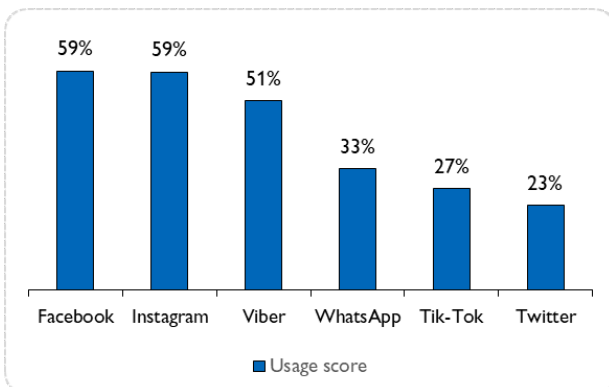


Exhibit 35. Facebook and Instagram are the most preferred social media among BiH youth



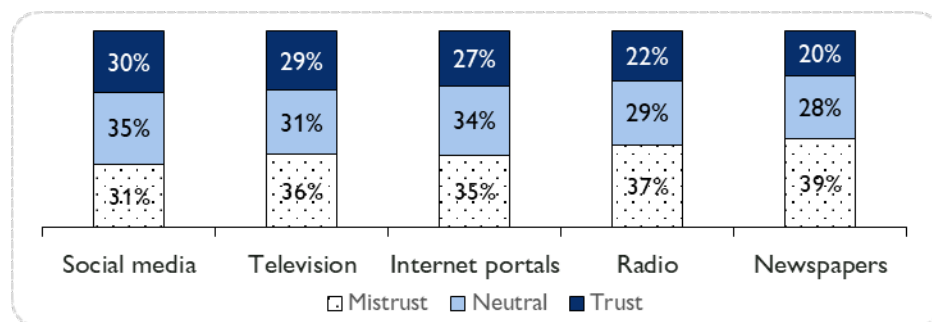
As in the 2021 NSCP-BiH survey, results from the 2022 NYS-BiH indicate that media outlet preferences notably vary across ethnic groups, as shown in Exhibit 36. Media outlets followed by respondents differed based upon their ethnic affiliation; Klix.ba was the only outlet used as an online source of information across all ethnic groups and Big Radio was the radio station frequently listened to by Croats and Serbs.

Exhibit 36. Media outlet preferences vary across ethnic groups

ETHNICITY	THREE MOST FOLLOWED OUTLETS				
	Rank	Television	Internet portals	Radio	Newspapers
BOSNIAK	1.	Hayat	Klix.ba	Mix	<i>Dnevni Avaz</i>
	2.	FTV	Avaz.ba	Radio Stari Grad	<i>Azra Magazin</i>
	3.	NI	Tuzlanski.ba	Kalman Radio	<i>Oslobođenje</i>
CROAT	1.	HRT	Bljesak.info	Radio Dobre Vibracije	<i>Večernji List</i>
	2.	Nova TV	Grude-online.info	Radio Grude	<i>24Sata</i>
	3.	RTL	Klix.ba	Big	<i>Dnevni List</i>
SERB	1.	RTRS	Mondo.rs	Big	<i>Blic</i>
	2.	Pink	Blic.rs	Pop FM	<i>Nezavisne novine</i>
	3.	BN TV	Klix.ba	NES	<i>Glas Srpske</i>

Finally, the 2022 NYS-BiH assessed youth’s level of trust in the information they received from the media. In general, their opinions were divided in this regard. Less than one-third of respondents expressed trust in information from the media (refer to Exhibit 37), while approximately the same proportion expressed mistrust or took a neutral position.

Exhibit 37. Less than one-third of young citizens express trust in information in BiH media



Note: Answer options “Does not know” and “Refuses to answer” are excluded from the graph.

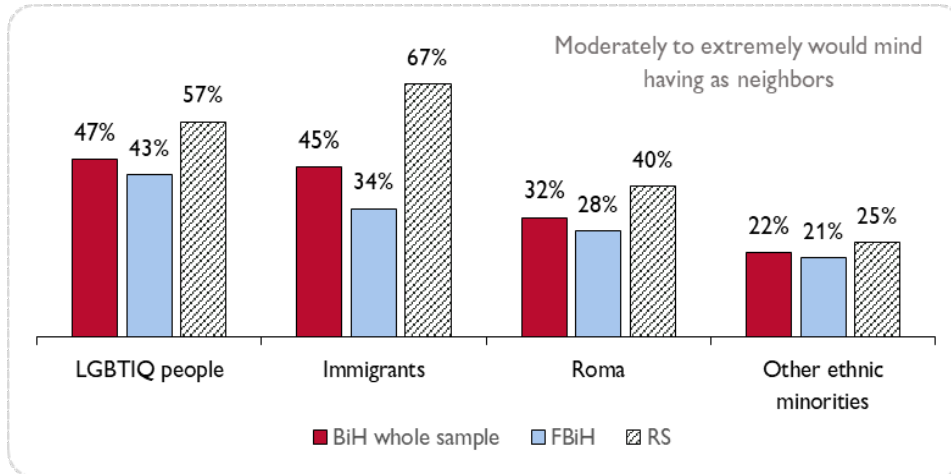
III.7 SOCIAL INCLUSION

Although vulnerable groups in BiH face many challenges, some small but significant steps have been made in 2022, at least in terms of legislation. In April 2022, the *2021–2025 Action Plan for Social Inclusion of Roma*¹⁶ and the *2021–2024 Action Plan for the Promotion of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of LGBTI People in BiH*¹⁷ were adopted by the Council of Ministers of BiH. Still, considerable reforms are needed to enable all citizens to exercise their rights in an inclusive and nondiscriminatory way. 2022 NYS-BiH results indicate that many young citizens in BiH have negatively biased opinions toward vulnerable groups. As is evident in Exhibit 38, almost half (47 percent) of young people would be moderately to extremely bothered if they had neighbors who were lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+). A similar 45 percent would mind having immigrants as neighbors, about one-third (32 percent) would not like to neighbor with Roma people, and 22 percent would rather not be neighbors with any other ethnic minority. Furthermore, survey results show that these biases are more prevalent among youth from RS than young people from the FBiH, especially regarding immigrants, where the difference between FBiH and RS responses is 33 percentage points.

¹⁶ Information about the adoption of the 2021–2025 Action Plan for Social Inclusion of Roma; Official Gazette of BiH, available at: <http://sluzbenilist.ba/page/akt/uRdTu0Nm8EE=>.

¹⁷ Adoption of the 2021–2024 Action Plan for the Promotion of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of LGBTI People, Sarajevo Open Center, available at: <https://soc.ba/en/the-2021-2024-action-plan-for-the-promotion-of-human-rights-and-fundamental-freedoms-of-lgbti-people-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina-has-been-adopted/>

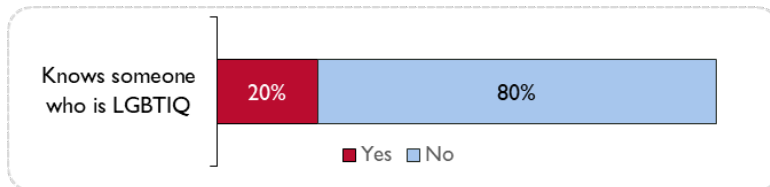
Exhibit 38. Almost half of BiH's young citizens would mind having people who identified as LGBTQI+ or immigrants as neighbors



III.7.1 LGBTQI+ RIGHTS

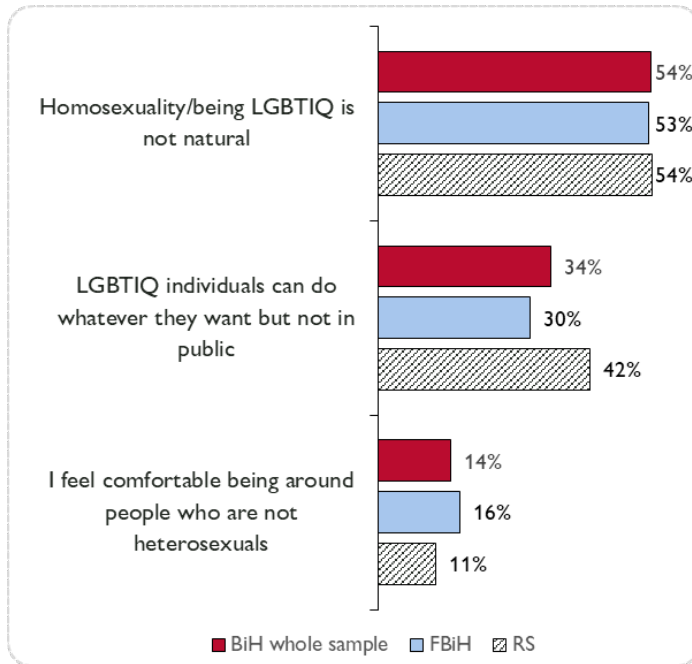
One percent of survey respondents self-identified as homosexual, 2 percent as some other sexual orientation (e.g., bisexual, transgender, intersex), and 97 percent as heterosexual (not shown). Among the general sample, one in five respondents knew someone who identified as LGBTQI+, of whom 5 percent were a family member or a close friend, and 18 percent were a colleague or an acquaintance (refer to Exhibit 39).

Exhibit 39. One in five young citizens knows someone who identifies as LGBTQI+



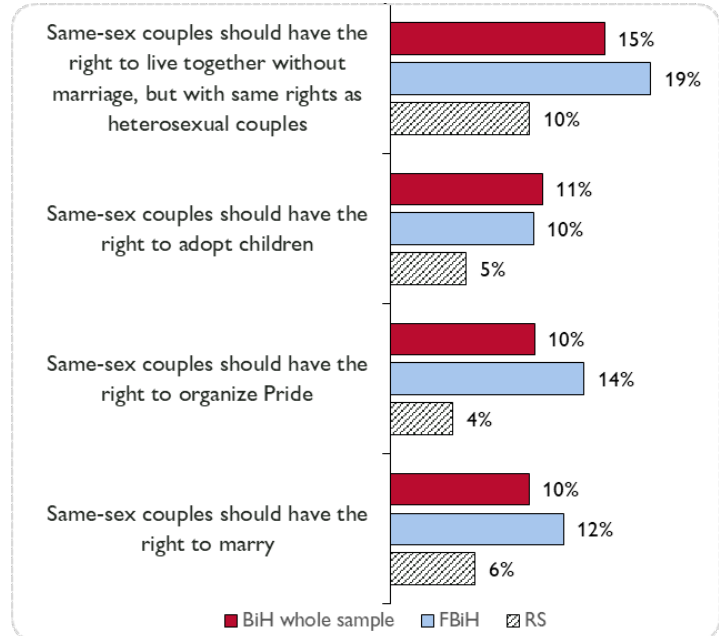
More than half of young people in BiH (54 percent) think that homosexuality or being LGBTQI+ is not natural (refer to Exhibit 40). Moreover, one-third (34 percent) think that such individuals can do whatever they want but should avoid public spaces, an opinion more prominent among respondents from RS (42 percent) than those from the FBiH (30 percent). Only 14 percent of all respondents feel comfortable around nonheterosexual people, 16 percent in the FBiH and 11 percent in RS. Respondents who know someone who is LGBTQI+ are more comfortable around nonheterosexual people (33 percent) than those without that experience (10 percent). Moreover, although a large proportion of those having LGBTQI+ acquaintances think that being LGBTQI+ is not natural (48 percent), this opinion is still more prevalent among those who do not have such contacts (58 percent).

Exhibit 40. More than half of young people in BiH think that being LGBTQI+ is not natural



Very few young citizens support same-sex couples' rights (refer to Exhibit 41). About one in ten (12 percent), on average, agrees that the rights of same-sex couples should be respected like the rights of all other people. Again, the number of supporters is lower in RS than in the FBiH (10 percent vs. 19 percent, respectively). A small proportion of respondents (15 percent) thinks same-sex couples should have the right to live together without marriage and enjoy the same rights as heterosexual couples. Overall, around one in ten respondents (11 percent) believes that same-sex couples should have the right to adopt children. A similar proportion (10 percent) of young individuals backs the right to organize Pride events and the right to marry for homosexual couples. All of the aforementioned attitudes are more negative among individuals without LGBTQI+ acquaintances (8 percent support LGBTQI+ rights, on average) compared to those who do have such contacts (27 percent, on average).

Exhibit 41. On average, one in ten young individuals is supportive of same-sex couples' rights

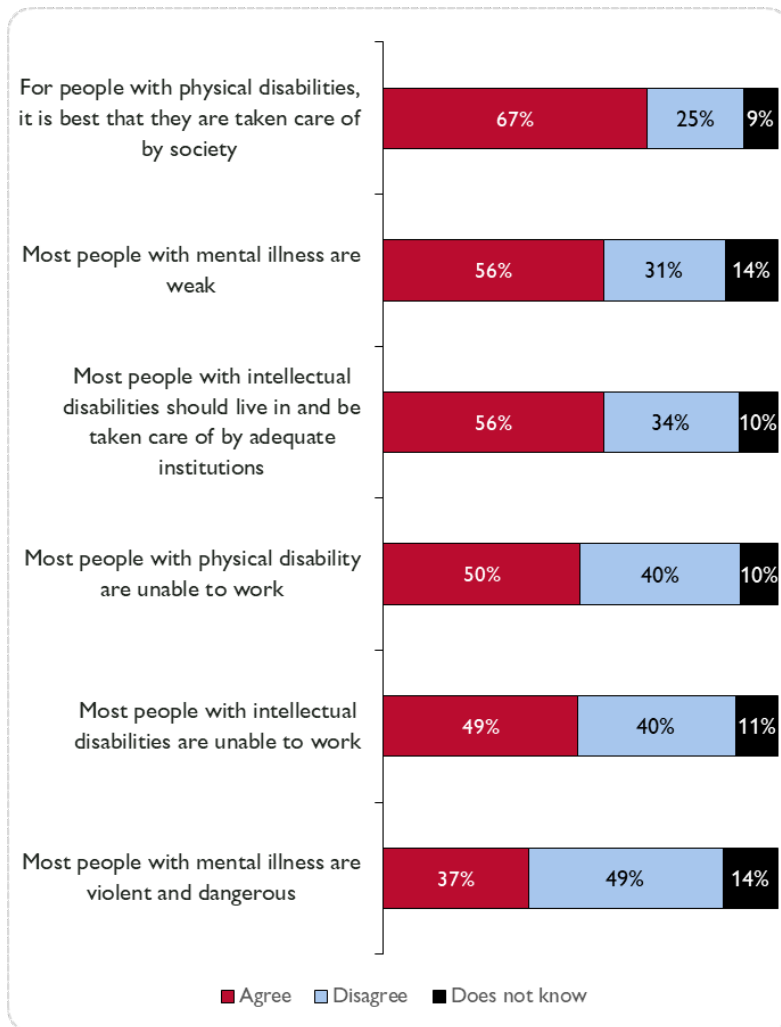


III.7.2 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Like any other vulnerable group, people with disabilities face many challenges that hinder their quality of life in BiH. This report section explores how young people perceive people with disabilities, their characteristics, and their position in society.

According to 2022 NYS-BiH results, a considerable portion of young individuals have negative opinions about people with intellectual and physical disabilities, their potential, and their position in society. Two-thirds (67 percent) of young citizens think people with physical disabilities should be taken care of by society rather than work and support themselves, while half of respondents think such individuals are unable to work (refer to Exhibit 42). Moreover, over half (56 percent) believe that people with mental illness are weak and that individuals with intellectual disabilities should be institutionalized, and 49 percent of youth agree that people with intellectual disabilities cannot work.

Exhibit 42. Two-thirds of young citizens think it is best that people with disabilities be taken care of by society

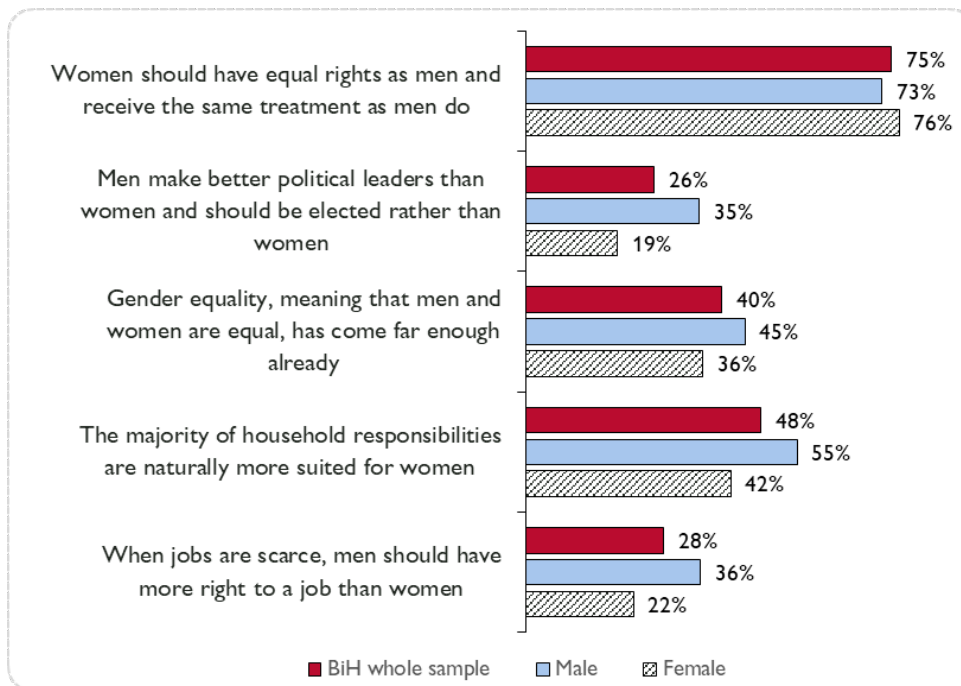


III.7.3 GENDER EQUALITY

The *BiH Law on Gender Equality* mandates full gender equality and prohibits discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation.¹⁸ The BiH 2022 Global Gender Gap Index score (0.710)¹⁹ decreased slightly from 2021 (0.713),²⁰ indicating a slight decrease of gender inequality in BiH society.

The 2022 NYS-BiH tried to gain insight into how BiH youth perceive men’s and women’s rights, responsibilities, and roles. Survey results indicate that women have less discriminatory views about gender equality than men (refer to Exhibit 43). Overall, three-quarters (75 percent) of respondents believe men and women should have equal rights and treatment, which is 10 percentage points lower than found among the general population in the 2021 NSCP-BiH (85 percent). There is a notable gap between the proportion of young male individuals (35 percent) and female respondents (19 percent) who think that men make better political leaders than women, which matches the trend in the 2021 NSCP-BiH, but to a somewhat lesser extent: 40 percent of men and 20 percent of women held this opinion. In the 2022 survey, two in five respondents agree that gender equality has come far enough. A considerable 48 percent of youth see household responsibilities as naturally more fitting for women; 42 percent of female respondents believe the same, compared to 55 percent of young males.

Exhibit 43. The plurality of youth agree with gender stereotypes



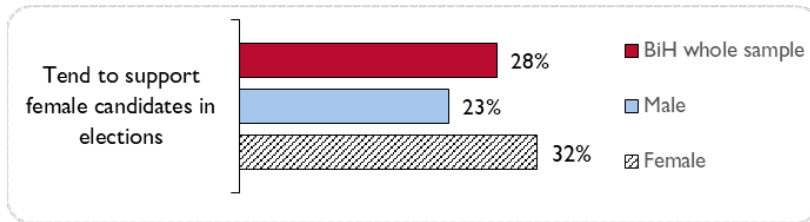
About one-quarter (28 percent) of respondents tend to support female candidates in elections (refer to Exhibit 44). Such tendencies are more common among women (32 percent) than men (23 percent).

¹⁸ The Law on Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article 1, *Official Gazette of BiH*, No. 6/03, 102/09 and 32/10.

¹⁹ World Economic Forum, *Global Gender Gap Report 2022*, available at: https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2022.pdf.

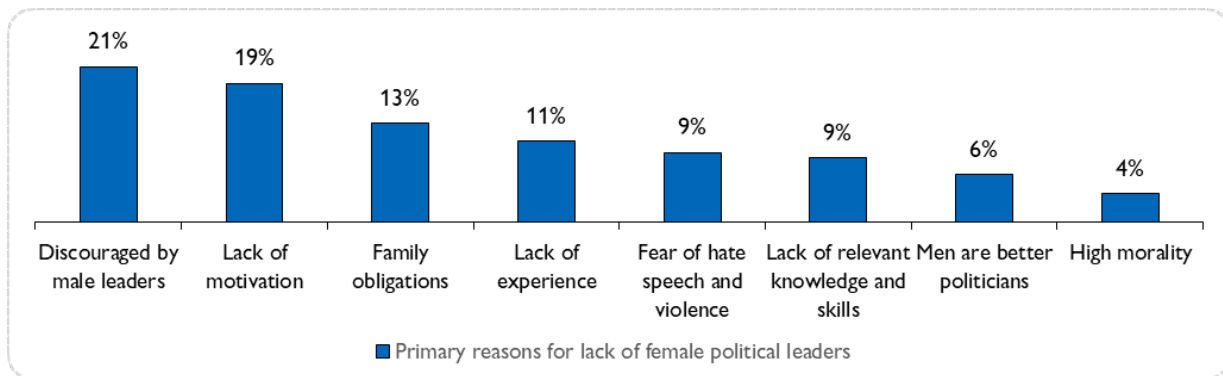
²⁰ World Economic Forum, *Global Gender Gap Report 2021*, available at: https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf.

Exhibit 44. About one-quarter of young citizens tend to support female candidates in elections



Women rarely participate in BiH politics. Besides fulfilling the required gender quotas, political parties rarely promote a female leader.²¹ Survey results indicate that the largest proportion of youth (21 percent) believe that women are not in leading political positions because they are discouraged by male political leaders (refer to Exhibit 45), followed by lack of motivation (19 percent) and family obligations (13 percent). Around one in ten youth believes lack of experience (11 percent), fear of hate speech, and lack of relevant knowledge and skills (each 9 percent) contribute to insufficient females in political leadership positions.

Exhibit 45. Discouragement by male political leaders is perceived as the primary reason for lack of women in leading political positions



²¹ “The role of women in politics in BiH: There is no gender balance at any level of government,” BH Novinari, 2021, available at: <https://bhnovinari.ba/en/2021/09/07/the-role-of-women-in-politics-in-bih-there-is-no-gender-balance-at-any-level-of-government/>.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

BiH youth are rarely optimistic or satisfied with the situation in their country. They cite unemployment and corruption as the most urgent issues they face. Young people expect BiH society to guarantee their basic needs are met, but also feel BiH society does not care about their problems. In general, youth's trust in public institutions is low, and religious institutions are deemed most trustworthy.

Even though unemployment was identified in the 2022 survey as the primary problem that youth face, some aspects of the economic environment seem to have improved. The youth unemployment rate has decreased over the last ten years. Moreover, more young people have full-time employment than in 2018. Most are working under formal, permanent employment contracts. Lack of personal/political connections and lack of open jobs are no longer the primary obstacles to finding a good job in 2022; now, low wages in open jobs prevent young individuals from finding a (good) job. Interest in entrepreneurship remains low among youth. Among 2022 survey respondents, few had thought about starting their own business, and only one had done so.

The level of civic engagement among young people has increased, but the overall share of those who are active is still low. Young citizens most often engage in signing petitions and contacting government officials, while working without pay for a political or action group and participating in a public demonstration are less frequent activities. Moreover, the plurality of youth are not interested in political or social topics, nor do they discuss them with their peers or family. Youth lack confidence that political parties and CSOs work in citizens' interest. While voting turnout among youth is considerable, the largest share choose to vote for national parties in alignment with their nationality. Youth view political party membership as the most effective way to solve their problems. Engagement in charitable activities and the practice of giving donations have decreased since 2018.

Youth are slightly less interested in emigration compared to 2018. Still, most youth who intend to leave the country want to go permanently. Moreover, those who intend to leave seem more determined and have taken more preparatory steps than in 2018. Better public services and employment opportunities are the primary incentives for going abroad. The most important inducements that would keep youth in the country are all work-related. The diaspora is an important financial contributor to a smaller share of households, and its help is more influential and common in RS than in the FBiH. The diaspora's involvement in resolving BiH's problems is perceived as low.

Overall, interethnic trust is relatively low but has increased compared to 2018. Trust in members of one's own ethnic group remains considerably higher than interethnic trust. Only one-third of young citizens would have a close relationship with someone not of their ethnicity. The perception of war and related events varies across different ethnic groups, with Bosniaks feeling more threatened and concerned about the future compared to Croats and Serbs.

While young citizens rely on smartphones for work, education, and leisure, television is the most common traditional media for getting information. The media outlets followed by youth almost entirely depend on their ethnic affiliation. Youth opinions about the trustworthiness of media are divided.

Many young citizens in BiH have negative opinions about vulnerable groups, especially about individuals who identify as LGBTQI+. About half of survey respondents would not want to be neighbors with either someone who identifies as LGBTQI+ or an immigrant. Support for the rights of same-sex couples is meager. These biased attitudes are more prevalent in young people from RS than from the FBiH. A

significant percentage of youth regard persons with disabilities as not able to take care of themselves or to work.

Young people's visions for the country's future and the international community are strongly influenced by their ethnic affiliation. Depending on their ethnicity, some young individuals would like to see BiH as a centralized country, while others would like to have decentralized entities. The divide between RS and FBiH respondents' support of either European Union or North Atlantic Treaty Organization integration is substantial. Ethnic background strongly influences attitudes about support for different international actors, which varies greatly.

ANNEX I: THE NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY 2022—SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

YOUTH SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is _____, and I am conducting a survey on behalf of the MEASURE II project in Bosnia and Herzegovina. USAID is interested in understanding youth’s perception, attitudes, and experiences as it relates to relevant topics, including education, employment, interethnic relations, political and civic participation, and migration. The findings from this survey will help inform policies aimed at improving living conditions for BiH youth. As a member of the youth population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, your opinions matter, and you are one of the 3,200 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina selected to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate in the survey, it will take up to 60 minutes to complete.

Let me explain a bit more about the survey and how it is conducted. I will read out the questions from the questionnaire exactly as they are written, or I will give you the device so that you can read them yourself. Some questions have response options, out of which you should pick one or more that are applicable to you, while others you should answer in your own words.

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

Your participation in this survey is voluntary, and all information that you provide will be kept in strict confidence. Refusal to participate will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled, and you may discontinue participation at any time without penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. We will not mention your or any respondent’s name in any of our reports, but only numbers showing how many people out of 3,200 gave specific answers. The results will be used exclusively for research and academic purposes, and for informing youth policies aimed at improving living conditions for BiH youth. Therefore, it is very important that your answers are complete and sincere.

There are no physical risks to you if you take part in this study. You will not receive any personal benefits (monetary or other gifts) by participating in this study.

If you have questions about this study later, please contact Salminka Vizin, the study coordinator, at sfazlic@measurebih.com, or Edis Brkic, the Chief of Party for the MEASURE II Activity, at ebrkic@measurebih.com. If you have concerns or questions about your rights as a participant, contact AIR’s Institutional Review Board at IRB@air.org, toll-free at 1-800-634-0797, or by postal mail: AIR c/o IRB, 1400 Crystal Drive, 10th Floor, Arlington, VA 22202.

Let us begin.

NOTE: FOR ANY QUESTIONS THAT ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS, THERE IS AN INSTRUCTION STATING “Select all that apply”. ALL OTHER QUESTIONS ARE SINGLE-RESPONSE.

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

D23: Do you agree that your personal information can be used for the purpose of inviting you to participate in a focus group to share your opinion on a particular topic, noting that you would get an incentive for your participation?

1. Yes
2. No

SECTION I. BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

THIS SECTION SHOULD BE SELF-ADMINISTERED:

D1. Respondent's sex

1. Male
2. Female
3. Other

D2. What is the year of birth?

Enter year _____

D3. What is your current marital status?

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

D3_LGBTI. With which of these groups do you identify? ALLOW FOR SKIPPING THIS QUESTION, BUT DO NOT LET THE RESPONDENTS KNOW THEY CAN SKIP UNLESS THEY ASK.

1. Heterosexual – interested in the opposite sex
2. Homosexual – interested in the same sex (gay, lesbian)
3. Other sexual orientation (e.g., bisexual, transgender, intersex)

D4. What is your ethnicity? ENABLE SKIPPING.

1. Bosniak
2. Serb
3. Croat
4. Roma
5. Jewish
6. Bosnian and Herzegovinian
7. Other

D5. What is your religious affiliation? ENABLE SKIPPING.

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

D7. Apart from special occasions, such as weddings and funerals, how often did you attend religious services in the past year? ENABLE SKIPPING.

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

GEN5. What are the sources of YOUR PERSONAL income, if any? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

1. No personal income
2. Scholarship(s)
3. Unemployment benefit(s)
4. Social welfare/social protection
5. Income from rent or lease
6. Support from friends/family living abroad
7. Support from friends/family living in the country
8. Parental pension
9. Income from farming
10. Salaries, fees, from employment
11. Salaries, fees, from self-employment
12. Income from freelancing
13. Other

D8. What is the monthly net income of your household, including sources of all household members: salaries, daily wages, income from private business or farming, social assistance, pensions, scholarships, rents, help from family members/friends, or any other sources of income? ENABLE SKIPPING.

1. No income
2. Up to 300 BAM
3. 301 to 500 BAM
4. 501 to 1000 BAM
5. 1001 to 1500 BAM
6. 1501 to 2000 BAM
7. 2001 to 2500 BAM
8. 2501 to 3000 BAM
9. 3001 to 3500 BAM
10. 3501 to 4000 BAM
11. Above 4000 BAM

SECTION 2. GENERAL QUESTIONS

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

ROTATE ITEMS GENIA-GENIO

ITEMS	Most important	Second most important
GENIB. Poor education and school system	1	1
GENIC. Unemployment / Poor employment opportunities/ poor economic situation	2	2
GENID. No assets to buy own house or apartment	3	3
GENIE. Poor opportunities for the use of leisure time	4	4
GENIH. Insufficient concern of society for the problems of young people	5	5
GENIJ. National disagreements/political situation	6	6
GENIN. Alcoholism, drug addiction, delinquency, etc.	7	7
GENIQ. Corruption	8	8
GENIR. Youth's passivity	9	9
GENIS. Poor healthcare system	10	10
GENIP. Other, please specify	98	98

GEN6. Please imagine a ladder with steps numbered from zero at the bottom to ten at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you, and the bottom represents your worst possible life.

ITEMS	Worst possible										Best possible
GEN6A. On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEN6B. On which step do you think you will stand in the future, five years from now?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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
GOV4E. Government institutions, in general	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4F. Public media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4G. Private/independent media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4I. Local CSOs/NGOs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4J. Religious institutions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4K. International organizations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

SECTION 3. EDUCATION AND CIVIC EDUCATION

ED1. What is your current enrollment status in formal education?

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

ED2. What is the highest level of education you completed?

1. No education
2. Elementary school
3. Secondary school, 3-year program
4. Secondary school, 4-year program
5. University education, bachelor's degree (3 or 4 years)
6. University education, master's degree
7. University education, PhD

ED2A. (IF THEY ARE STILL STUDYING, ASK) Do you intend to pursue a higher education level in the future?

1. Yes, in BiH
2. Yes, preferably outside of BiH
3. No
4. Not sure

ED3A. (ONLY Ask high school students or those who completed high school education level! ED1=3-6 and ED2=3-8) What is the field of your education?

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

ED3B. (ONLY Ask college or university students and those who completed college or higher education! ED1= 4-6 and ED2=5-7) What is the field of your education?

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

ED6. Were you taught about political and civic participation, e.g., how to vote, what voting means, how democracy works, and the basic principles of government? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

1. Yes, in primary school
2. Yes, in secondary school
3. Yes, through higher education
4. Yes, outside of the education system - please specify: - SKIP TO **EMPI**
5. No – SKIP TO **EMPI**

ED7. What is your level of satisfaction with your knowledge about these processes you obtained IN SCHOOL?

1. Very unsatisfied
2. Unsatisfied
3. Neutral
4. Satisfied
5. Very satisfied

SECTION 4. EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

EMPI. 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 – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
4. Volunteer – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
5. Unemployed, with occasional jobs, actively looking for work – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
6. Unemployed, actively looking for work – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
7. Unemployed, not looking for work – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
8. Unpaid everyday house/farm work, looking after children or others, not looking for paid work – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
9. Person with a disability whose disability is the main reason for not working – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
10. Pupil/student/in the specialization – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
11. Military (recruit) – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**
12. (Do not read!) Refuses to answer – SKIP TO **EMP_EXPI**

EMP2. Are you working for an employer, or are you self-employed?

1. Working for an employer
2. Self-employed

EMP_EXPI. If we define formal work as registered work with service, temporary or permanent employment contract, and informal work as unregistered work without any employment contract, how much formal and/or informal work experience do you have?

1. Informal: a. months, b. years
2. Formal: a. months, b. years

FOR EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS (EMPI= 1 to 4, & 11)

EMP_YES2. Please describe your employment type: (MULTIPLE RESPONSE IF A PERSON HAS TWO OR MORE JOBS)

1. Informal – verbal agreement, no registration
2. Formal – permanent employment contract, registered
3. Formal – temporary employment contract, registered
4. Formal – service contract, registered
5. Working through the student union contract
6. Other, specify

EMPI2. (Ask the following question if the respondent is currently employed or self-employed if EMP2=1 and EMP2=2) Are you employed in your profession? That is, are you doing work for which you were educated (or are being educated)?

1. Yes – SKIP TO **EMPI3**
2. Partly yes – SKIP TO **EMPI3**
3. No
4. Cannot decide – SKIP TO **EMPI3**

EMPI3. TO BE SELF-ADMINISTERED: Please look at these categories. What was your net income earned last month? Please select the appropriate range. ENABLE SKIPPING.

1. No income GO TO **EMPI6**
2. Up to 300 BAM
3. 301 to 500 BAM
4. 501 to 1000 BAM
5. 1001 to 1500 BAM
6. 1501 to 2000 BAM
7. 2001 to 2500 BAM
8. 2501 to 3000 BAM
9. Above 3000 BAM

EMPI4. To what extent are you satisfied with your net income earned last month?

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

FOR UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS (EMP=5 or 6)

EMP9. In the past four weeks, have you actively been looking for employment? "Actively looking" means applying for jobs, searching for jobs by looking at job ads, asking around, and the like.

1. Yes, GO TO **EMPI0**
2. No GO TO **EMPI1**
3. (Do not read) Does not know GO TO **EMPI1**
4. (Do not read) Refuses to answer GO TO **EMPI1**

EMPI8. How long have you been available for work and actively looking for a job?

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

EMP21. Since you started looking for work, approximately how many jobs have you applied for?

Enter number: _____.

EMP22. Since you started looking for work, how many interviews have you been to?

Enter number: _____.

FOR INACTIVE INDIVIDUALS (EMPI=7 to 10)

EMP24. What is your main reason for being unemployed and not looking for work?

ROTATE ITEMS 1-15

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

ASK ALL RESPONDENTS!

EMP15. (Ask if the respondent answered EMPI4=1) What amount of net income would you be satisfied with?

1. Enter the amount: _____ BAM
2. (Do not read) Does not know
3. (Do not read) Refuses to answer

EMP19. What is the most frequent method you use when looking for a job? UP TO THREE RESPONSES. READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ROTATE ITEMS!

ROTATE ITEMS 1-8

1. Attending job fairs
2. Registration at a public employment office
3. Contact employers directly, in person
4. Contact employers directly via email, LinkedIn, or social networks (e.g., Facebook, Instagram)
5. Placing advertisements in the newspaper or applying to newspaper ads
6. Answering advertisements on specialized Internet sites, e.g., LinkedIn, mojposao.ba
7. Checking worksites, farms, factory gates, markets, or other assembly places
8. Seeking assistance from friends, relatives, colleagues, unions, etc.
9. Other, specify _____
10. I did not use any of these methods to look for a job.

EMP20. What are the main factors you consider when looking for a job? TWO RESPONSES.

1. Salary
2. Job responsibilities
3. Job location
4. Working hours
5. Employment benefits (e.g., number of vacation days, holidays, health and social insurance)
6. Workplace flexibility (e.g., flexible working hours, possibility to work from home)
7. The possibility of career advancement
8. Company profile/history
9. Financial security
10. Other (please specify)
11. I am not looking for a job

EMP23_A. Would you mind relocating to other parts of BiH or abroad for a job? (SELECT UP TO TWO RESPONSES)

1. Yes, to other parts of BiH
2. Yes, abroad
3. No

EMP23. Have you ever applied for a job in other parts of BiH or abroad? (SELECT UP TO TWO RESPONSES)

1. Yes, in other parts of BiH
2. Yes, abroad
3. No

EMP25. Ideally, which of the following types of work would you prefer?

ROTATE ITEMS 1- 9

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

EMP26A. Have you considered starting up your own business?

1. Yes
2. No
3. I already have my own business

EMP26B. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

ITEMS	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Completely agree
I know what is required to register a business.	1	2	3	4	5
I know enough about business financing to start my own business if wanted to.	1	2	3	4	5
I could get a business loan if I decided to start my own business	1	2	3	4	5
Business financing opportunities in our country facilitate business development.	1	2	3	4	5
I know how to manage a business.	1	2	3	4	5

EMP26. (Ask if the respondent answered EMP26A=1) What are the main reasons why you would start your own business?

1. Realization of a good business idea
2. The desire to be “your own boss.”
3. The only way out of unemployment
4. Other (please specify)

EMP27A. Have you ever tried to start your own business?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP to **EMP 27**

EMP27B. Have you applied for financing to start your own business?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP to **EMP 27**

EMP27C. Has your application been approved?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP to **EMP 27**

EMP27. What is the main challenge in starting your own business?

1. Lack of financial resources
2. Lack of knowledge and experience
3. Lack of a good business idea
4. Fear of failure
5. Political instability
6. Other (please specify)

EMP29. (Ask the following question if the respondent is currently self-employed, EMP2=2) How do you accumulate your operating capital?

1. Bank loans
2. Investors
3. Cash
4. Other (please specify)

EMP28. What is your main obstacle to finding a good / better job? SELECT THE TOP TWO ANSWERS AND RANK THEM

ROTATE ITEMS 1-11

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

EMP30. Are you interested in working in the Information and communication industry?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO **EMP32**
3. Not sure – SKIP TO **EMP32**

EMP31. (Ask the following question if the respondent is interested in working in the Information and communication industry, if EMP30K=1). In more detail, what kind of job are you interested in taking in the ICT sector?

1. Call center
2. Computer programming
3. IT services (e.g.)
4. Other (please specify)

EMP32. Would you be willing to attend a training to learn the skills needed to perform the work in this sector?

1. Yes
2. No

EMP33. If yes (EMP32=1), what is the highest amount you would be able to pay for training that would teach you the skills needed to perform the work in the desired sector?

Please enter the amount: _____ BAM.

SECTION 5. SOCIAL COHESION: INTERETHNIC INTERACTIONS AND ATTITUDES

SC0. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

1. Most people can be trusted
2. You can't be too careful in dealing with people
3. (Don't know)

REC1. 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.

ROTATE ITEMS

ITEMS	Not at all important	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important
REC1A. Family	1	2	3	4	5
REC1B. Friends	1	2	3	4	5
REC1F. Your religious group	1	2	3	4	5
REC1G. Your ethnic group	1	2	3	4	5
REC1J. Entity	1	2	3	4	5
REC1K. Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	4	5
REC1L. Balkans	1	2	3	4	5
REC1M. Europe	1	2	3	4	5

REC3. To what degree do you trust people from the following ethnic groups? Please rank every below-listed ethnic group on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 being the weakest and 5 the strongest).

ROTATE ITEMS

ITEMS	No trust at all	Somewhat distrust	Neither trust nor distrust	Somewhat trust	Completely trust	(Do not read!) Hard to say
REC3A. Bosniaks	1	2	3	4	5	9
REC3B. Serbs	1	2	3	4	5	9
REC3C. Croats	1	2	3	4	5	9
REC3D. Roma	1	2	3	4	5	9
REC3E. Jew	1	2	3	4	5	9
REC3F. People who refuse to identify based on ethnicity	1	2	3	4	5	9

REC4. To what extent do the following statements apply to you in terms of describing your interactions with people from other ethnic groups? READ OUT THE STATEMENTS

ITEMS	Yes, many	Yes, some	Yes, few	No	Does not wish to answer
REC4A. I have family members from other ethnicities	4	3	2	1	9
REC4B. I have friends from other ethnicities	4	3	2	1	9
REC4C. Some of my work colleagues and people with whom I interact through work or in school/university are from different ethnicities.	4	3	2	1	9

REC5. When encountering or interacting with members of other ethnicities, or when anticipating such interactions, do you usually feel... ? (ASK FOR EACH EMOTION SEPARATELY! MARK ONE ANSWER PER ROW!) READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ROTATE ITEMS

ITEMS	Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
REC5A. Anxious	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
REC5B. Comfortable	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

REC7. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “completely disagree” and 5 means “completely agree”.

ROTATE ITEMS

ITEMS	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Agree	Completely agree	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
REC7A. All peoples in BiH had a hard time during the war, regardless of their ethnicity.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
REC7B. Sometimes I try to understand how other ethnic groups feel about war events.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
REC7C. I sometimes find it difficult to understand the war from the other groups’ perspective.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
REC7D. I would not mind if my close neighbor belonged to another ethnic group	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
REC7F. I would not mind being in a close relationship with someone who does not belong to my ethnic group	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
REC7G. The whole truth about war is known to everyone in BiH.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

REC8. 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

ITEMS	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
REC8A. All ethnic groups equally suffered in the war.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC8B. Each group has the right to their own interpretation of the war events.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC8C. Some groups were mainly the attackers, while others were the victims who defended themselves.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC8D. Some groups committed more war crimes than the others.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC8E. All members of an ethnic group are the same, all of them have negative traits.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC8F. All members of an ethnic group are equally guilty.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC8H. All ethnic groups are equally responsible for the breakout of the war.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

REC9. 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”.

ROTATE ITEMS

ITEMS	Not at all	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
REC9A. The physical existence of my people is in danger.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC9B. My country will not survive for very long.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC9I. I fear that another war could break out in my country.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC9E. I often think of the grievances caused to my people during or after the war..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REC9G. I often think that me and my family are in danger due to interethnic tensions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

REC10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means “completely disagree” and 4 means “completely agree”.

ROTATE ITEMS

ITEMS	Completely disagree	Disagree	Agree	Completely agree	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
REC10A. Most people who participated in the war did so out of obligation.	1	2	3	4	8	9
REC10B. Good people may do bad things in the war.	1	2	3	4	8	9
REC10C. Most people do not care about other groups and their feelings about the war.	1	2	3	4	8	9
REC10D. Most people who participated in the war did so because they were convinced their people were in danger.	1	2	3	4	8	9
REC10E. Most people in BiH are careful not to hurt other people’s feelings when they talk about war.	1	2	3	4	8	9

SECTION 6. SOCIETY, POLITICAL AND CIVIC LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION, INCLUSIVE CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

CSI. For each of the statements, below please rank 1-5, where 1 is not at all important and 5 is very important, what is important or unimportant for a society to provide.

ITEMS	Not at all important	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important
CSIA. Reducing income inequality between citizens	1	2	3	4	5
CSIB. Guaranteeing that basic needs are met for all, in terms of food, housing, clothing, education, and health	1	2	3	4	5
CSIC. Guaranteeing education and employment to people based solely on their merits	1	2	3	4	5
CSID. Protecting against criminals or terrorism	1	2	3	4	5

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

ITEMS	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Completely agree
True experts are willing to admit to themselves and others that they are uncertain or that they don't know the answer.	1	2	3	4	5
People should take into consideration evidence that goes against conclusions they favor.	1	2	3	4	5
Being undecided or unsure is the result of muddled thinking.	1	2	3	4	5
People should revise their conclusions in response to relevant new information.	1	2	3	4	5
Changing your mind is a sign of weakness.	1	2	3	4	5
People should search actively for reasons why they might be wrong.	1	2	3	4	5
It is OK to ignore evidence against your established beliefs.	1	2	3	4	5
It is important to be loyal to your beliefs even when evidence is brought to bear against them.	1	2	3	4	5
There is nothing wrong with being undecided about issues.	1	2	3	4	5
When faced with a puzzling question, we should try to consider more than one possible answer before reaching a conclusion.	1	2	3	4	5
It is best to be confident in a conclusion even when we have good reasons to question it.	1	2	3	4	5

PP4. How interested are you in politics? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

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

PP4B. How do you obtain information about current political affairs? TWO ANSWERS POSSIBLE.

1. From family/friends
2. From teachers
3. From traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers)
4. From internet sites – articles
5. From internet sites – forums and comments
6. From social media – shared articles
7. From social media – groups, comments, discussions
8. Other, please specify
9. (Do not read) Not interested in such information
10. (Do not read) Does not know

PP4C. Have you ever supported a political party by... ? MULTIPLE RESPONSE.

1. Joining a party as a member
2. Volunteering in a party’s election campaign
3. Providing financial support to campaign
4. Worked for a party
5. Other support, please specify
6. None of the above
7. (Do not read) No response

PP3. To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

ITEMS	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
PP3A. Democracy may have its problems but it is better than any other form of government.	1	2	4	5	8	9
PP3H. I prefer a strong leader over a democracy.	1	2	4	5	8	9

WPP3. What do you think, which of the following would you say represents the primary reason why there are no more women in leading political positions? ROTATE THE ORDER OF THE ITEMS. SINGLE RESPONSE.

1. Lack of experience
2. Lack of relevant knowledge and skills
3. Family obligations
4. High morality
5. Male leaders discourage women’s leadership
6. Fear of hate speech and violence
7. Men are better politicians
8. Lack of motivation as they don’t believe they can change anything
9. Other, please specify
10. (Do not read) Does not know/No response

WPP3B. Would you support having more women in leading political positions?

1. Strongly oppose
2. Somewhat oppose
3. Somewhat support
4. Strongly support
5. (Do not read) Not sure

YPP3. What would you say, which of the following would you say represents the primary reason why there are no more youth in leading political positions? ROTATE THE ORDER OF THE ITEMS. SINGLE RESPONSE.

1. Lack of experience
2. Lack of relevant knowledge and skills
3. Passivity and apathy among youth
4. Adult leaders discourage youth's leadership
5. Fear of hate speech and violence
6. Adults are better politicians
7. High morality
8. Lack of motivation as they don't believe they can change anything
9. Other, please specify
10. (Do not read) Does not know/No response

YPP3B. Would you support having more youth in leading political positions?

1. Strongly oppose
2. Somewhat oppose
3. Somewhat support
4. Strongly support
5. (Do not read) Not sure

PP5A. When you get together with friends or relatives, how often, if at all do you discuss political issues?

1. Never
2. Rarely
3. Occasionally
4. Frequently

PP5B. When you get together with friends or relatives, how often, if at all do you discuss other social issues (e.g., economic situation, human rights)?

1. Never
2. Rarely
3. Occasionally
4. Frequently

Ask respondents who are 20-30

PP7. Did you vote in the 2020 local elections? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes GO TO **PP8**
2. No GO TO **PP10**
3. (Do not read) Does not know GO TO **PP11A**
4. (Do not read) Refuses to answer GO TO **PP11A**

PP8. Did you notice any irregularities during the 2020 elections?

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

PP9. Have you been offered money, gift, or services as exchange for your vote during the 2020 elections?

1. Yes
2. No

PP9A. Has anybody pressured you to vote for a specific party or candidate during the 2020 elections?

1. Yes
2. No

Ask respondents who are 20-30 and who did not vote in the 2020 elections (PP7=2)

PP10. Why did you not vote in the 2020 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

PP11A. Do you know whether the citizens in our country need to register for voting or are they automatically registered when they are issued their personal ID? DO NOT READ THE RESPONSE OPTIONS.

1. Automatically registered
2. They need to register
3. I don't know

PP11. Are you planning to vote in the 2022 elections?

1. Yes, certainly
2. Yes, probably
3. Probably not
4. Definitely not – SKIP TO PP13
5. (Do not read) Doesn't know
6. (Do not read) refuses to answer

PP12. TO BE SELF-ADMINISTERED: If you decide to vote, for which party will you most likely vote? IN EACH ENTITY, ASK ONLY ABOUT PARTIES ACTIVE IN THE GIVEN ENTITY. ROTATE THE ORDER OF THE ITEMS.

1. SDA
2. Demokratska fronta
3. SD BiH
4. SDP
5. Nasa stranka
6. Nezavisni blok
7. SBB BiH
8. PDA
9. NIP
10. Stranka za BiH
11. Platforma za progress
12. SNSD
13. Socijalistička partija RS
14. Ujedinjena Srpska
15. PDP
16. DNS
17. NDP
18. HDZ
19. HDZ 1990
20. HSS
21. Other party, please specify

PPI3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “strongly disagree” and 5 means “strongly agree”.

ROTATE ITEMS PPI3A-PPI3L

ITEMS	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
PPI3N. I have access to non-partisan political information I can use to help inform for whom I vote	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3A. Before going to the polls, I review the political parties’ programs in detail.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3B. I always or almost always vote for the same party.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3C. I follow political news during the pre-election campaign to inform myself about parties and candidates.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3D. I review and consider the previous work of the candidate I intend to vote for.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3E. I talk to my family members and friends to help me decide for whom to vote.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3H. It is important to me that the candidates/parties have the same religion as mine.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3I. It is important to me that the candidates/parties are well-educated and experts in their field.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3K. I usually support younger candidates in elections.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3L. I usually support female candidates in elections.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
PPI3M. I vote for the party because of the party leader.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

PPI4. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following mechanisms are a good way for citizens to resolve their problems? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means “strongly disagree” and 7 means “strongly agree”.

ROTATE ITEMS PPI4A- PPI4L

ITEMS	Strongly disagree	2	3	4	5	6	Strongly agree	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
PPI4A. Contacting politicians or government officials	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI4B. Working without pay in political parties, action groups, or NGOs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI4C. Petition signing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI4D. Taking part in lawful public demonstrations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI4E. Being a member of political party	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI4G. Posting a message with political content on social media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI4H. Voting in elections	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PPI5_1. Over the last 12 months, have you done any of the following?

PPI5_2. Do you intend to do any of the following in the next 12 months?

ROTATE ITEMS PPI5A-PP15O

ITEMS	YES	NO
PPI5A. Contacted a politician	1	2
PPI5B. Contacted a government or local government official	1	2
PPI5C. Worked without pay in a political party or action group	1	2
PPI5D. Volunteered in a NGO (including youth banks, student councils, and youth councils)	1	2
PPI5E. Signed a petition	1	2
PPI5F. Taken part in a lawful public demonstration	1	2
PPI5H. Been a member of a political party/group	1	2
PPI5J. Posted a message with political content on social media	1	2
PPI5K. Voted in an election	1	2

PPI 6. Thinking about the mechanisms of social change mentioned above, to what extent do you agree or disagree with following statements? Most people who are important to me and whose opinions I value would support me to use these mechanisms to resolve my problems. Please answer on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means “strongly disagree” and 7 means “strongly agree”.

ROTATE ITEMS PPI6A-PPI6L

ITEMS	Strongly disagree	2	3	4	5	6	Strongly agree	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
PPI 6A. Contacting politicians or government officials	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 6B. Working without pay in political parties, action groups, or NGOs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 6C. Petition signing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 6D. Taking part in lawful public demonstrations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 6E. Being a member of political party	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 6G. Posting a message with political content on social media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 6H. Voting in elections	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PPI 7. To what extent would it be hard or easy for you to do the following: When you think about a problem in our society, to what extent do you think it would be easy or hard for you to use the following mechanisms to resolve the problem? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means “Hard” and 7 means “Easy”.

ROTATE ITEMS PPI7A-PPI7H

ITEMS	Hard	2	3	4	5	6	Easy	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
PPI 7A. Contacting politicians or government officials	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 7B. Finding an opportunity to work without pay in a political party, action group, or NGO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 7C. Organizing petition signing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 7D. Organizing lawful public demonstrations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 7E. Joining a political party	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 7G. Posting a message with political content on social media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 7H. Voting in elections	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PPI 18. If people do the following when they have a problem, it is 1-unlikely, 7-likely that their problems would be resolved.

ROTATE ITEMS PPI 18A-PPI 18L

ITEMS	Unlikely	2	3	4	5	6	Likely	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
PPI 18A. Contacting politicians or government officials	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 18B. Working without pay in political parties, action groups, or NGOs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 18C. Petition signing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 18D. Taking part in lawful public demonstrations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 18E. Being a member of political party	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 18G. Posting a message with political content on social media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPI 18H. Voting in elections	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PPI 19. 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

CS 20. Thinking of local NGOs 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 their own interest
4. They mostly serve the interests of political parties
5. (Do not read) Does not know
6. (Do not read) Refuses to answer

CS 21. To what extent do NGOs 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
6. (Do not read) Refuses to answer

CS23. Have you done any of the following in the last 12 months? **READ OUT THE STATEMENTS AND RESPONSES**

ITEMS	Yes	No
CS23A. Donated money to a charity/institution/person in need	1	2
CS23B. Donated goods to a charity/institution/person in need	1	2
CS23C. Volunteered for a charitable cause	1	2
CS23D. Volunteered for any other cause (please specify for whom and for what cause)	1	2

SECTION 7. SOCIAL COHESION AND BROAD-BASED PARTICIPATION

SC8. Would you mind having the following people as neighbors?

ITEMS	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Extremely
SC8A. Roma	1	2	3	4
SC8C. Immigrants	1	2	3	4
SC8D. LGBTI / same-sex couples	1	2	3	4

PWD (SCI I). To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

ITEMS	Completely disagree	Disagree	Agree	Completely agree	Don't know
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	9
Most people with physical disability are unable to work.	1	2	3	4	9
Most people with intellectual disabilities should live in and be taken care of by adequate institutions.	1	2	3	4	9
Most people with intellectual disabilities are unable to work.	1	2	3	4	9
Most people with mental illness are violent and dangerous.	1	2	3	4	9
Most people with mental illness are emotionally weak.	1	2	3	4	9

SC9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? READ OUT 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	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
SC9A. Women should have equal rights as men and receive the same treatment as men do	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SC9B. 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	9
SC9C. When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SC9D. 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	9
SC9F. Our society is progressive when it comes to gender equality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SC9O. Women's opinions should always be considered when household decisions are made	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

SC12. Do you personally know anybody who is lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or who is not heterosexual?

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

SC13. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

ITEMS	Disagree	2	3	4	Agree
Same-sex couples should have the right to marry.	1	2	3	4	5
Same sex couples should have the right to live together without marriage, but with same rights as heterosexual couples.	1	2	3	4	5
Same-sex couples should have the right to adopt children.	1	2	3	4	5
Same-sex couples should have the right to organize Pride.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel comfortable being around people who are not heterosexuals.	1	2	3	4	5
Homosexuality/being LGBTI is not natural.	1	2	3	4	5
I support that LGBTI individuals should have the right to do whatever they want but not in public.	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION 8. MEDIA CONSUMPTION AND DIGITAL LITERACY

ME1. Do you own the following? MARK ALL THAT APPLIES!

ITEMS	Yes	No	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
ME1A. Desktop computer	1	2	9
ME1B. Laptop	1	2	9
ME1C. Smartphone	1	2	9
ME1D. Tablet	1	2	9

ME2. How often do you use the following? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY FOR EACH PURPOSE AND DEVICE!

ITEMS	1. ONLY ask if respondent is employed: For work					2. For education purposes					3. For leisure					(Do not read) Refuses to answer
	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Every day	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Every day	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Every day	
ME2A. Computer	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	9
ME2C. Smartphone	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	9
ME2D. Tablet	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	9

ME3. Please rate how experienced are you in using the following devices (for devices where the answer ‘Never’ was not selected for any of the three purposes {work, education, leisure} in the previous question):

ITEMS	Not at all	Not much	Neither experienced nor inexperienced	Experienced	Very experienced	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
ME3A. Computer	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME3C. Smartphone	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME3D. Tablet	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

ME4. Please rate your experience in using the following computer programs (1-not at all experienced; 5 – very experienced):

PROGRAM	Not at all	Not much	Neither experienced nor inexperienced	Experienced	Very experienced	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
ME4A. Microsoft Word	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME4B. Microsoft Excel	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME4C. Microsoft Power point	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME4D. Web browser (Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME4F. E-mail applications (Microsoft Outlook, Gmail, Hotmail, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

ME6. Do you have regular access to the internet?

1. Yes
2. No, but I have occasional access to the internet
3. No, I do not have access to the internet

ME7. How much time per day on average, do you spend using the internet?

1. I do not spend time on the internet
2. Less than 0.5 hours per day
3. 0.5-1 hour per day
4. 1-2 hours per day
5. 2-4 hours per day
6. 4-6 hours per day
7. 6-8 hours per day
8. More than 8 hours per day

ME15. Which device do you use the most to access the internet?

1. Desktop computer
2. Laptop
3. Smartphone
4. Tablet
5. Other (please specify)

ME8. How often do you follow each of these media types?

ITEMS	Never	Several times a year	Several times a month	Several times a week	Every day	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
ME8A. Television	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME8B. Radio	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME8C. Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME8D. Internet portals	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME8E. Social media	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

ME16. To what degree do you trust the information accessed via each of these media types?

ITEMS	No trust at all	Somewhat distrust	Neither trust nor distrust	Somewhat trust	Completely trust	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
ME16A. Television	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME16B. Radio	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME16C. Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME16D. Internet portals	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
ME16E. Social media	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

ME9. How often do you follow news about politics and current affairs?

1. Never
2. Several times a year
3. Several times a month
4. Several times a week
5. Every day

ME11C_1. Which media types do you use to follow these types of program? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY IN THE TABLE BELOW.

ME11C_2. Ask for the media types used to access the given program types: How often do you follow these types of programs on each of these media types? MULTIPLE RESPONSE QUESTION. RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Never
2. Several times a year
3. Several times a month
4. Several times a week
5. Every day

MEDIA TYPE	Politics	Economy	Entertainment (i.e., movies, TV shows, reality shows, music, sports)	Educational programs (e.g., documentaries, educational websites or applications)	Communication with family and friends
1. Television					x
2. Radio					x
3. Newspapers					x
4. Internet portals					x
5. Facebook					
6. Instagram					
7. Twitter					
8. Tik-Tok					
9. Viber					
10. WhatsApp					
11. LinkedIn					
12. YouTube					x

MEI I. Which media outlets do you use most often? Please state up to three media outlets for each category:
(Open-ended)

MEDIA TYPE	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	I do not use this type of media
(Ask if MEI0A NE I) MEI IA. News papers				9
(Ask if MEI0B NE I) MEI IB. TV stations				9
(Ask if MEI0C NE I) MEI IC. Radio stations				9
(Ask if MEI0D NE I) MEI ID. Internet portals				9

MEI 4. Please rank your use of social media platforms in order of most used to least:

1. Facebook
2. Instagram
3. Twitter
4. Tik-Tok
5. Viber
6. WhatsApp
7. Other

SECTION 9. DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

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

D12. TO BE SELF-ADMINISTERED: Has your household received financial help from family or friends abroad (remittances) in the last 12 months? ENABLE SKIPPING.

1. Yes. Approximately how much: _____ BAM
2. No – SKIP TO D14

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 are the BiH citizens in diaspora 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 the diaspora to help our country and its citizens? (UP TO THREE RESPONSES, RANKED). ROTATE THE STATEMENTS.

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

SECTION 10. EMIGRATION

EM1. Have you ever lived abroad?

1. Yes
2. No GO TO **EM5**

EM3. Overall, for how long (in years) have you lived abroad?

Enter the number of years _____.

EM4. What were your main reasons for living abroad? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

ROTATE ITEMS 1-7

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

EM5. Do you have a spouse, parents, siblings, children, or other relatives living abroad? SELECT UP TO TWO OPTIONS.

1. Yes, spouse, parents, siblings or children
2. Yes, other relatives
3. No – SKIP TO **EM6_I**

EM6_I. To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements? Moving abroad is a good thing for me due to the following reasons:

ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
EM6C. It would improve my employment opportunities and job quality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6D. It would allow me access quality public services.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6E. It would mean I would have access to better education opportunities.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6F. It would mean living in a safer society.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6G. My human rights would be better respected.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6H. I would live in a society without corruption.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

EM6_2. To what extent do you agree/disagree 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	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
EM6H2. Moving abroad is a bad thing for me as it would require leaving my family and friends.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6I. Moving abroad is a bad thing for me as it would require learning a new language and adapting to a new society.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6K. 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
EM6M. I listen to my family's advice when it comes to moving abroad.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6R. Most people whose opinions I appreciate believe that leaving BiH is the best option for youth.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6N. I could move abroad if I wanted to.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6O. There are opportunities for me to move abroad.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6P. If people want to move abroad, they can always find a way to emigrate.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM6Q. If I decided to move abroad, I would know how to do it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

EM7. Are you interested in moving abroad? READ OUT THE ANSWERS

1. Yes, I am already planning to move abroad
2. Yes, I am thinking about it, but I did not start planning yet
3. Not for now, but it is not excluded that I will start thinking about it in the future. GO TO **EM14**
4. Definitely not planning to move abroad GO TO **EM14**

EM8. If EM7=1 or 2: Do you think about leaving BiH permanently, or temporarily?

1. Permanently
2. Temporarily

EM9. (Ask if the respondents answered EM8=2) For how long would you leave? OPEN-ENDED

Record in years: ____

99. (Do not read) Not sure

EMI 1. For participants who are planning or 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 in BiH
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

EMI 3. For participants who are planning or considering leaving BiH (EM7=1 or 2): Have you made any of the following concrete steps towards emigration? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

ROTATE ITEMS 1-7

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

EMI 4. 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

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

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

1. FBiH
2. RS
3. Brčko District

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

Settlement type: urban/rural

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

1. Urban
2. Rural

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

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