

# **The Impact of Aid for Reconstruction of Homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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# 1 Introduction

The commission was to carry out a survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The goal: to evaluate aid given to people in the war-struck areas of BiH for building and reconstructing houses and apartments.

## 2 Methodology

Face-to-face interviews were conducted in respondents' homes. Two thousand respondents were from households that received Sida aid for building/reconstructing apartments or houses and 1.000 respondents were from households that either received no aid whatsoever, or aid from other organizations.

The fieldwork was carried out between June 10 and July 7, 2004.

### 2.1 Sample

The target sample was of 2.000 respondents in households that received Sida aid. This sample was subject to quota. Based on Sida's lists of beneficiaries, Puls agency put together a uniform database of households that received aid. Since aid was distributed through four organizations – Swiss Caritas, LWF, SRSA, and CRI, quotas were determined according to the proportion of households receiving aid from each.

Depending on the organization through which aid was received, groups of households were formed. From each group, settlements and households were chosen at random. The selection of respondents from households was based on tables ensuring roughly equal representation of men and women.

The control sample was of 1.000 respondents. It matched the target sample with regard to the canton and the size of settlements. The choice of settlements was random. Choice of households was based on the random starting points method and precise procedures for the random walk method:

- a) In URBAN SETTLEMENTS. From the starting point, on the right side of the street, in the direction of higher street numbers, every sixth number is selected and in this building only one household is interviewed. It is a general rule that at the same address only one household should be interviewed. This rule applies even if the building has several flats (several floors). The exceptions to this rule are high buildings where up to two flats may be selected, and in this case households must be chosen on different floors. That is, if a household on the first floor was chosen, the next household chosen should be on the middle level, the next on the highest floors; then, again on the first or second floor – and so on.
- b) In SMALL SETTLEMENTS (villages). From the starting point, on the right side of the street, in the direction of higher street numbers, every n-th number (n is defined according to the size of the settlement) is selected and in this building only one household is interviewed. Interviews should be made equally all over the settlement, in the centre and periphery on both sides of the settlement, in more and less prosperous areas. Therefore, the settlement should be divided into four equal quadrants – north, east, west and south, and the same number of interviews should be made in each part. Care should be taken that no more than half of the interviews are made in the centre, respectively in the periphery of the settlement.

The respondents were usually “heads of households”, and where a household had both a male and female “head”, each stood an equal chance of being selected.

### 2.2 Questionnaire

Sida prepared a questionnaire in English. Puls translated the questionnaire into Croatian and, in consultation with Sida, agreed a final version. This was then translated into Bosnian and Serbian and adapted for field use in BiH. The questionnaire contained 72 questions (or 98 variables) including demographic questions. It was used with both the target and the control sample, and in both BiH entities.

### 3 Demography

**Table d1. Respondent gender**

	Target sample	Control sample
<b>Total N</b>	2000	1000
Male	49,8%	48,2%
Female	50,2%	51,8%
Total	100,0%	100,0%

**Table d2. Respondent age – Categories**

	Target sample	Control sample
<b>Total N</b>	2000	1000
15–29 years	2,6%	7,8%
30–44 years	20,5%	24,8%
45–54 years	23,4%	21,2%
55–64 years	23,2%	19,2%
65–74 years	23,3%	20,6%
75 +	7,2%	6,4%
Total	100,0%	100,0%

**Table d2.1. Respondent age – Average**

Target sample		Control sample	
Mean	N	Mean	N
55,6	1999	52,6	1000

**Table d3. Respondent education**

	Target sample	Control sample
<b>Total N</b>	2000	1000
Elementary school	56,9%	51,5%
High school	36,3%	40,5%
University degree	6,8%	7,5%
DK/NA	0,1%	0,5%
Total	100,0%	100,0%

**Table d4. Average age of beneficiary household member**

Target sample	
Mean	N
45,4	1999

**Table d5. Average number of beneficiary household members**

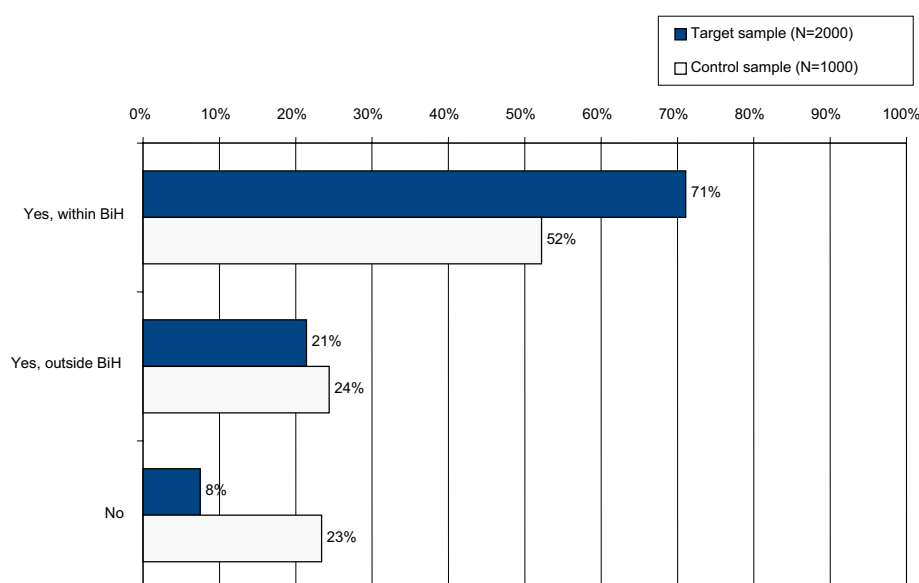
Target sample	
Mean	N
3,3	1984

## 4 Displaced persons and refugees

In order to determine facts related to the time they spent as displaced persons or refugees, respondents were asked if they had been in exile, when exactly they returned and what their motivation for return was.

The majority of respondents, from the target (71.1%) and the control sample (52.2%) alike, were displaced within BiH. Around one fifth of refugees from both samples went into exile outside Bosnia and Herzegovina. Compared to the target sample, a slightly higher number of respondents from the control sample never left their homes during the war (23.4% as opposed to 7.5% from the target sample).

**Figure 1. “Were You a DP or a refugee during the war?”**



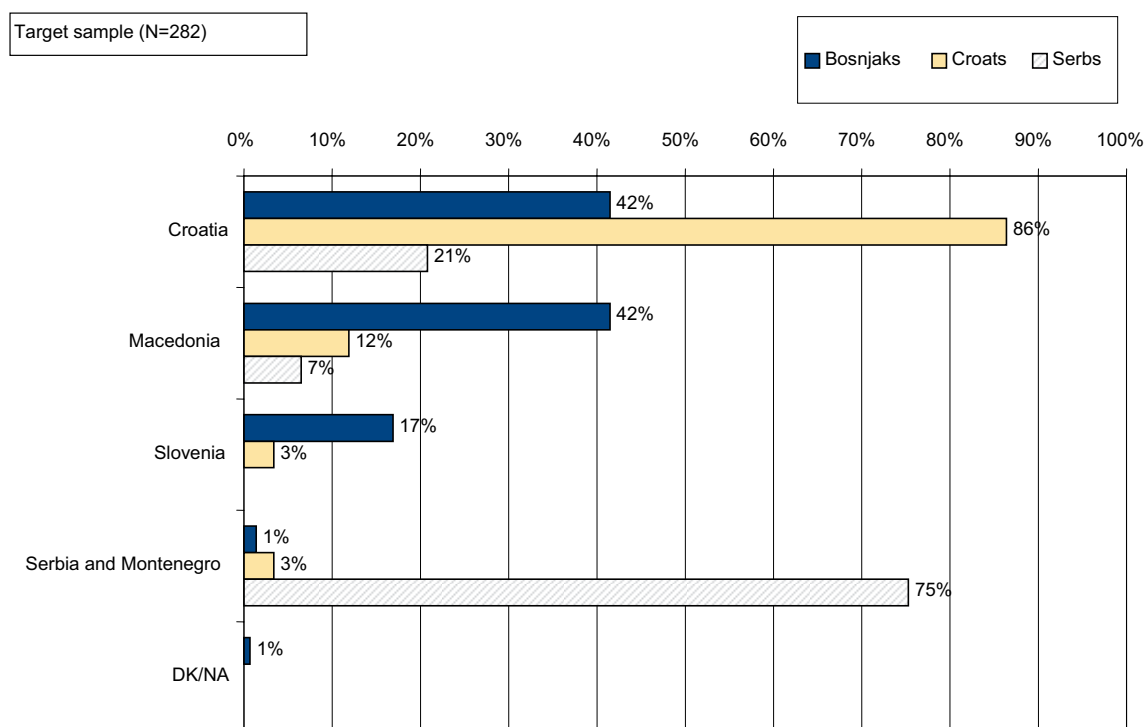
Among former Yugoslav republics, Croatia (45.7% target sample and 41.3% control sample) and Macedonia (26.2% target, 27.0% control sample) hosted the largest number of BiH refugees.

However, the figure changes when one takes into consideration respondents' ethnic belonging. It turned out that Croats mainly sought refuge in Croatia, while Serbs preferred Serbia and Montenegro. Bosniaks from the target sample found refuge in Croatia and Macedonia equally, whereas Bosniaks from the control sample mainly opted for Croatia, followed by Macedonia and Slovenia.

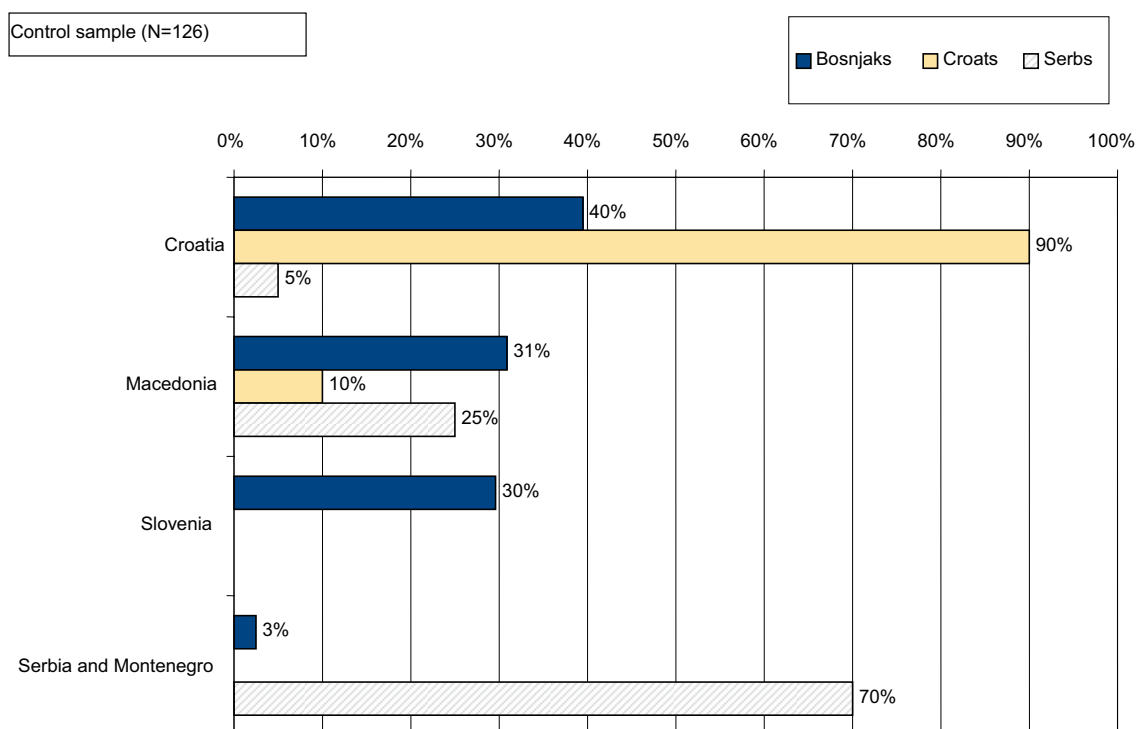
**Table 1. “Where were you as a DP?” (Multiple responses)**

	Target sample	Control sample
<b>Total N</b>	282	126
Croatia	46%	41%
Macedonia	26%	27%
Serbia and Montenegro	22%	13%
Slovenia	9%	21%
DK/NA	0,4%	
<b>Total</b>	104%	102%

**Figure 2. Former Yugoslav republics that hosted refugees from BiH – Target sample (Multiple responses)**

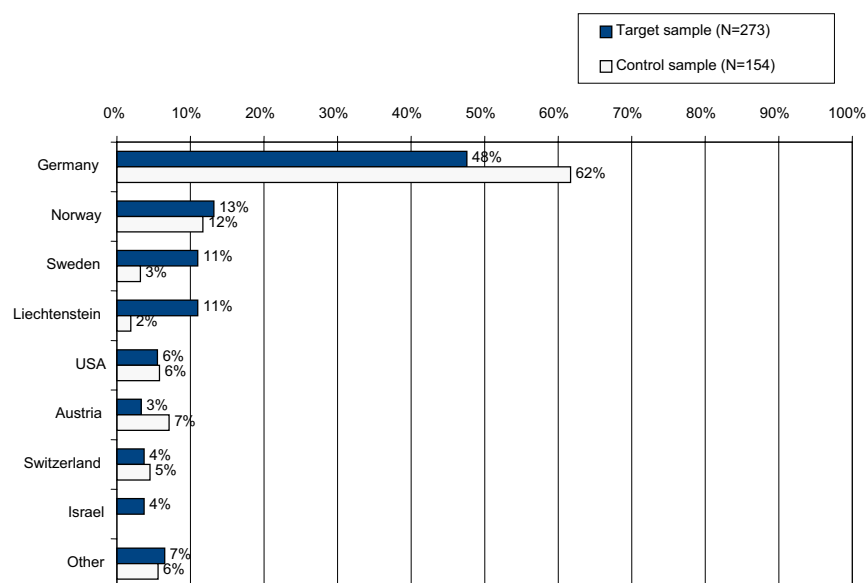


**Figure 3. Former Yugoslav republics hosted refugees from BiH – Control sample (Multiple responses)**



Among countries outside the former Yugoslav federation, Germany hosted by far the largest number of BiH refugees (48% target, 62% control sample).

**Figure 4. Other countries that hosted refugees from BiH – Target sample (Multiple responses)**



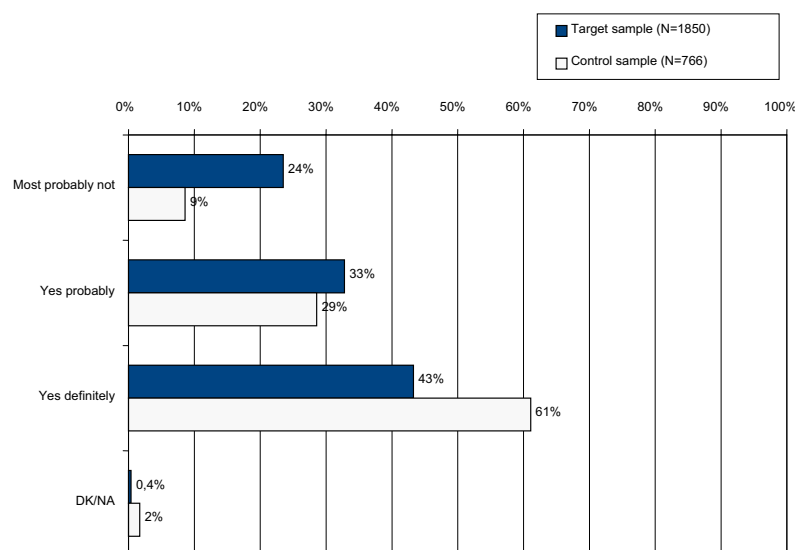
Regarding reasons for returning, about two fifths of respondents from both samples (42% target, 40% control sample) mention relocation as the reason for returning, that is, they had to abandon their temporary accommodation when the former owners returned.

The majority of respondents from both samples state that they would certainly or very likely have returned (76% target, 89% control sample) even if they had not received financial aid. Yet, as seen in Figure 5, in the target sample a larger number of respondents mention that without financial aid they would probably not have returned (24% as opposed to 9% in the control sample). The conclusion is that Sida's financial aid served as an incentive. The same conclusion can be inferred from the fact that only a few respondents from either sample (19% from the target, 15% from the control sample) would have gone to live in some other place even if they had been offered financial aid there (Figure 6).

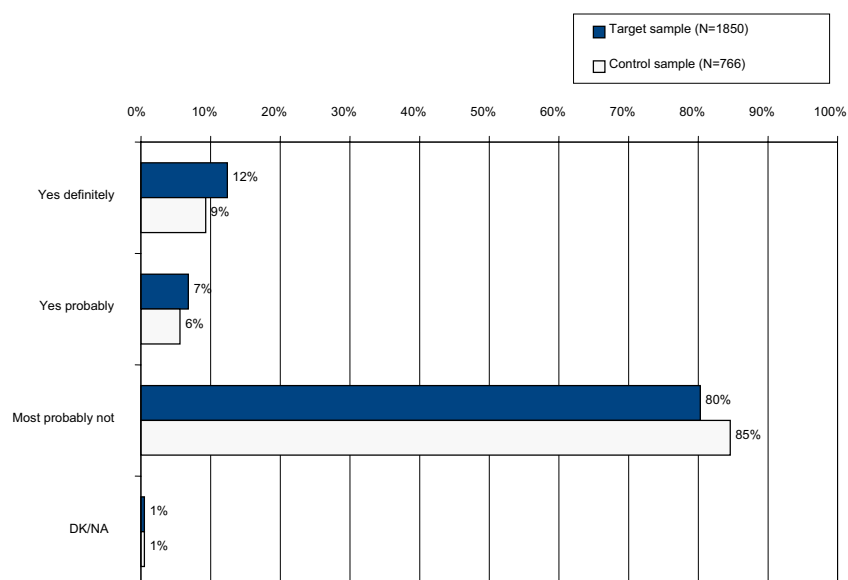
**Table 2. "Did you return because you were relocated?"**

	Target sample	Control sample
<b>Total N</b>	1850	766
Yes	42%	40%
No	57%	59%
DK/NA	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%

**Figure 5. “Would you have returned (here) if you had not been given financial/economic assistance?”**

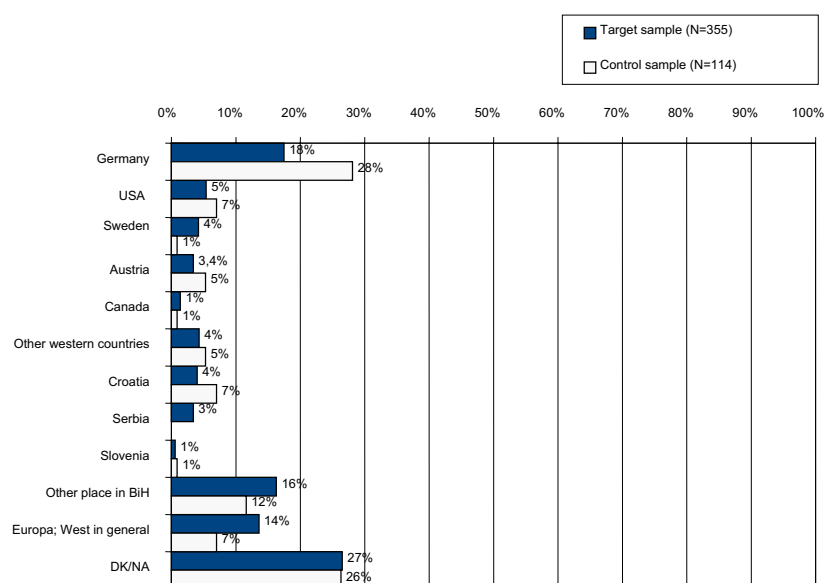


**Figure 6. “Would you rather have gone to some other place if you had been offered financial/economic assistance to do so?”**



When those respondents who said they would have gone to live somewhere else if given financial aid were asked where they would have preferred to live, Germany topped the list (18% target, 28% control sample). In general, respondents preferred developed western countries, rather than former Yugoslav republics. Some respondents (16% from the target, 12% from the control sample) said they would not leave BiH but would move to another town or area. More than a quarter of respondents (27% target, 26% control sample) did not specify the preferred place (Figure 7).

**Figure 7. “Where would you have preferred to live?”**



## 5 Aid and attitudes toward aid

A primary goal of the survey was to determine to what extent respondents had received aid in the post-war period, in particular what type of aid and from where and what their attitudes were to different aspects of international aid.

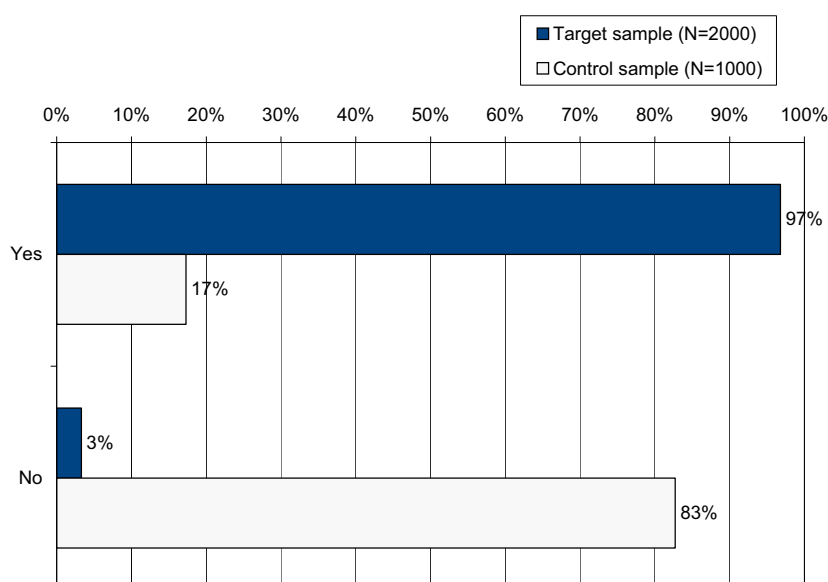
### 5.1 Types of aid and donors

In the target sample, 97% of respondents mentioned receiving some type of post-war international aid. (Despite the fact that households included in the target sample were from the list of aid beneficiaries supplied by Sida as the ordering party, 3% of respondents maintained that their family had received no aid. The reason might be insufficient harmonization of the aid beneficiaries' list with the actual situation. A less probable reason is that the respondent was unaware of the fact or had forgotten).

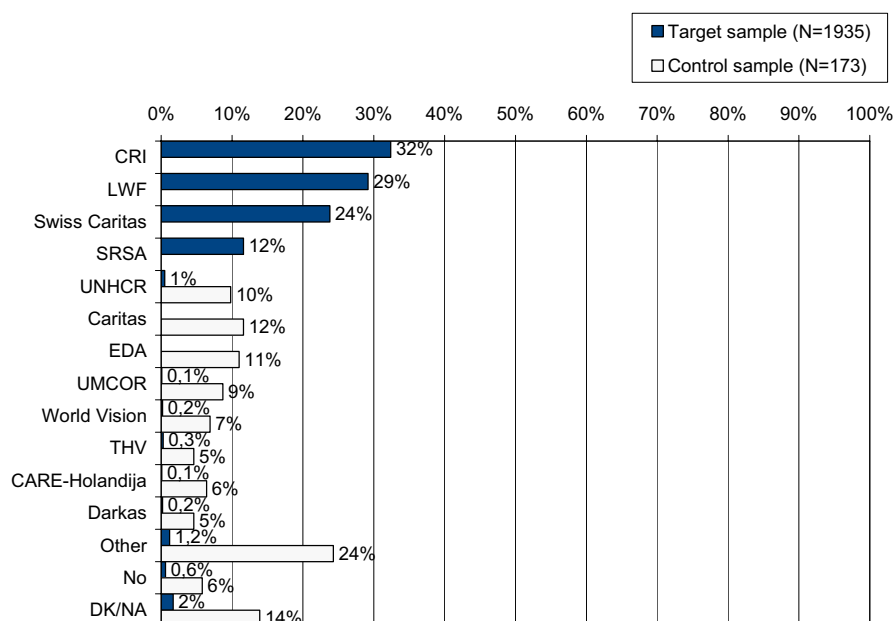
In contrast, 83% of respondents from the control sample said they had received no aid. Households from the control sample could either have received no aid whatsoever, or received aid from some other source.

It must be remembered that the target and control samples are comparable with regard to region and size of settlements, but that households which received Sida aid were of course exclusive to the target sample. It follows then, that in a certain territory where households were granted Sida aid, there is greater probability of a household receiving no aid at all, than a household receiving aid from some other organization than Sida. Only 3% of households in the target sample mentioned receiving aid from organizations other than Sida.

**Figure 8. "Has your family received international aid after the war?"**



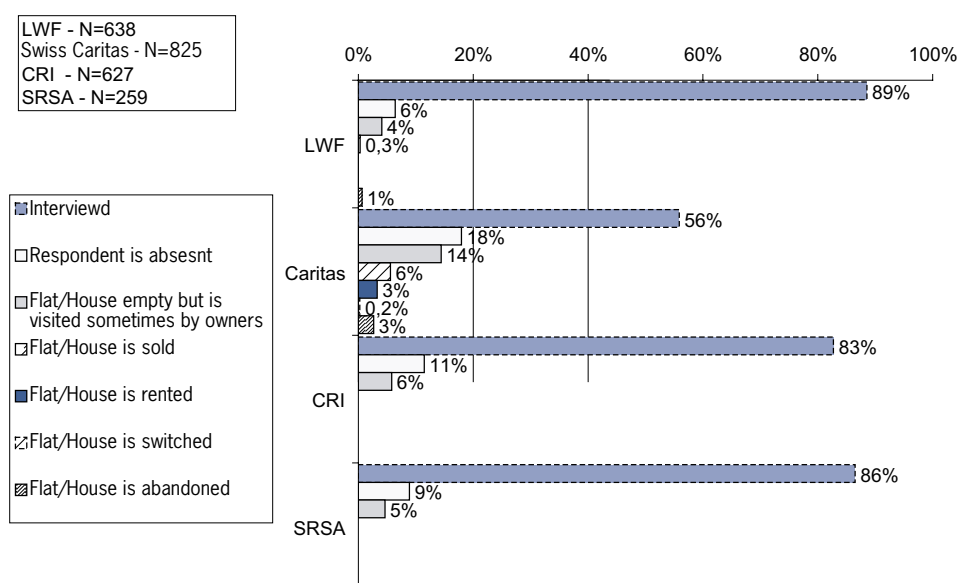
**Figure 9. “Did you receive assistance in reconstructing/building your house? If so, from whom?” (Multiple responses)**



Of all respondents receiving some international aid after the war, 32% from the target sample received aid for reconstruction/building houses from Cross Roads International (CRI), 29% from the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), 24% from Swiss Caritas and 12% from Swedish Rescue Service Agency (SRSA). As seen in Figure 9, the control sample mentions Caritas (12%), EDA (11%) and UNHCR (10%) somewhat more frequently as organizations offering aid for reconstruction/building of houses.

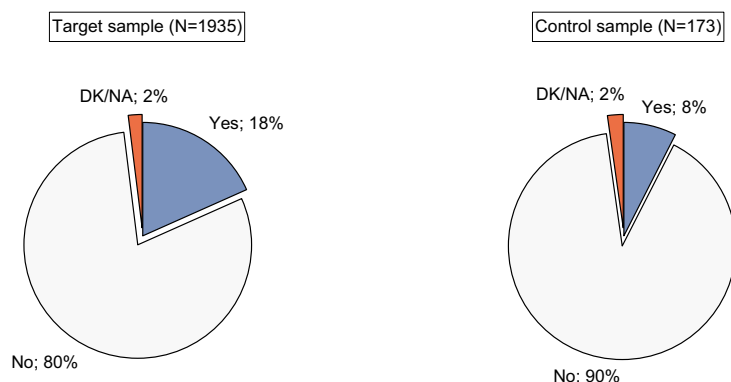
Of the respondents receiving international aid, 18% from the target and 8% from the control sample mentioned receiving agricultural aid (Figure 10). When asked who donated agricultural aid respondents from both samples answered “The Swedes”.

**Figure 9.1. Abandoned flats/houses – by organization**

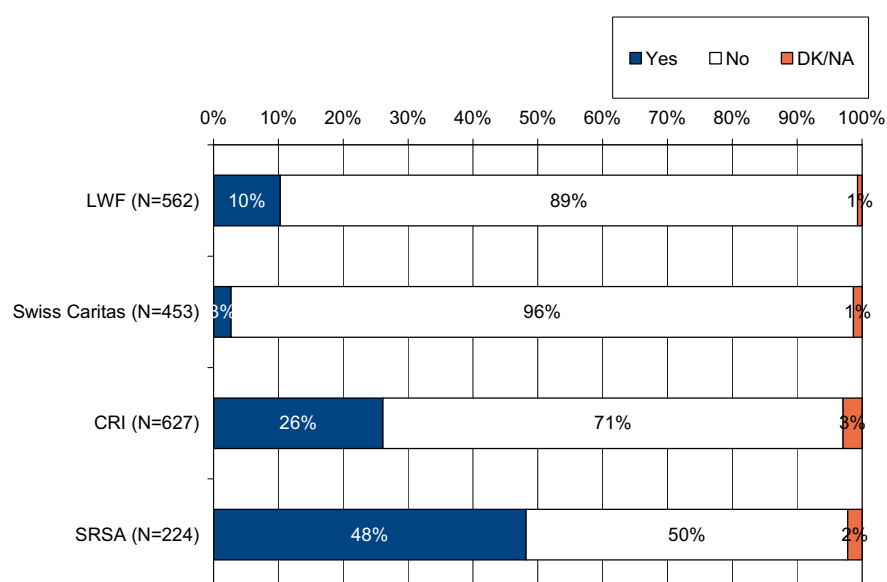


In the analysis for abandoned flats/ houses the proportions are calculated based on the total number of households for which property status could be established. Three percent of abandoned flats/ houses were found in the household list for Swiss Caritas and one percent at LWF while none were found for CRI or SRSA.

**Figure 10. “Has your family received agricultural aid?”**



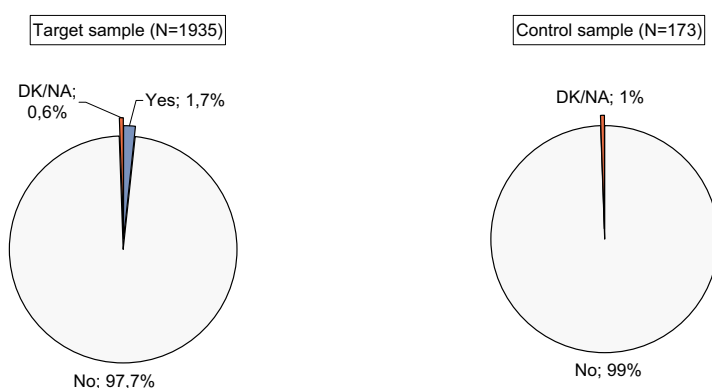
**Figure 10.1. “Has your family received agricultural aid?” – TARGET SAMPLE by organization that provided reconstruction/building aid**



Among reconstruction/building aid beneficiaries, most of those who received agricultural aid were among SRSA beneficiaries (48%), followed by CRI (26%), LWF (10%) and Swiss Caritas (3%).

When it comes to micro-credits, a very small number of respondents (nearly 2% from the target sample, but nobody from the control sample) mention having received that type of aid (Figure 11). Similarly, when asked if they had received any other type of aid, 3% of respondents from both samples replied in the affirmative (Figure 12).

**Figure 11. “Have you received micro credits?”**



**Figure 12. “Did you receive any other type of aid?”**

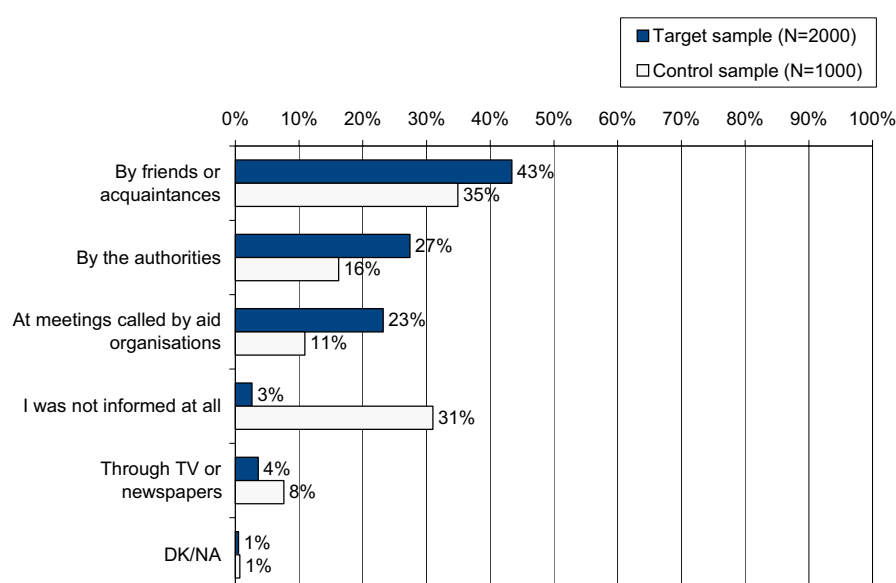


## 5.2 Attitudes toward international aid

This section deals with the respondents’ opinion about international aid in general as well as their views on the criteria, organization and distribution of aid.

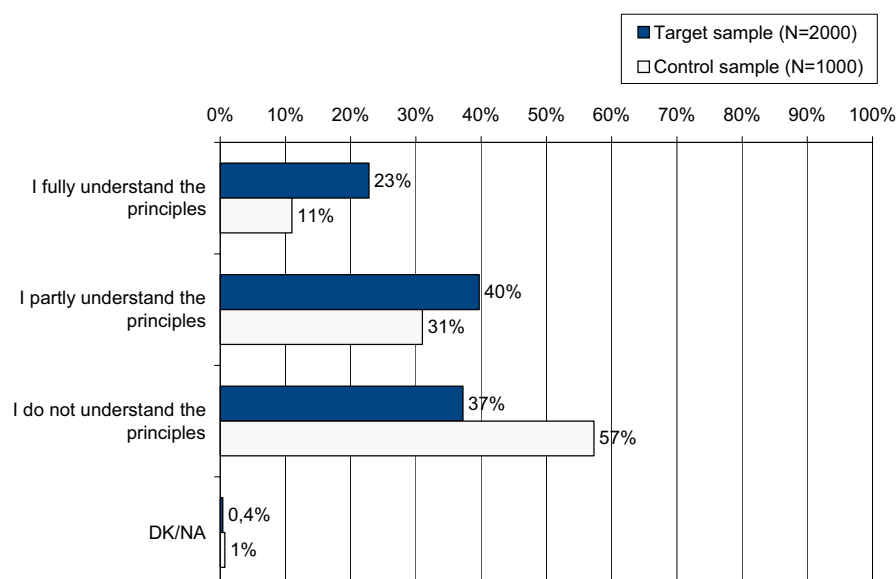
As seen in Figure 13, respondents most frequently informed themselves about international aid through friends and acquaintances – informal sources (43% target, 35% control sample). Official channels such as government representatives (27% target, 16% control sample) and meetings of organizations (23% target sample, 11% control) were less frequently cited as the source of information. What is noticeable here is that almost one third (31%) of respondents from the control sample claim they have had no information about aid at all. Taking into consideration the previously mentioned fact that most respondents from the control sample had received no international aid, the conclusion must be that lack of information could be the reason.

**Figure 13. “How did you learn about the possibility of receiving aid?”**



Although 23% of respondents from the target sample claim to fully understand and another 40% to more or less understand the principles on which aid was granted, there are still 37% who claim not to understand. More than half of the respondents from the control sample (57%) say they do not understand. (Figure 14). It was expected that the process of granting aid would increase the level of understanding among recipients. And this was the case: the percentage of respondents who fully or more or less understand these principles is higher in the target sample than in the control sample – although that percentage in the target sample is higher than expected.

**Figure 14. “Do you feel that you understand the principles on which aid is granted?”**

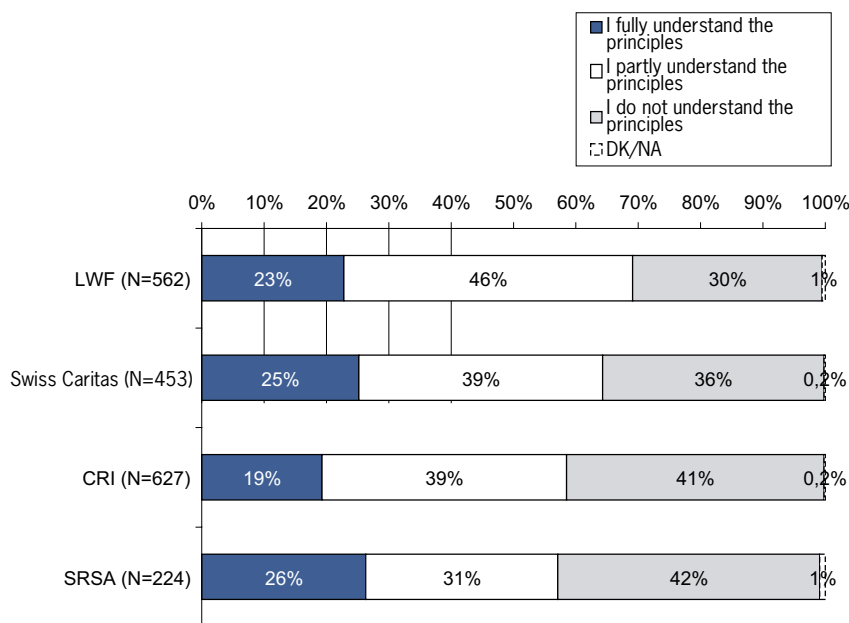


Due to similar percentages in both samples regarding the clarity of principles (Figure 14) and assessment of how fair aid distribution was (Figure 15), it can be assumed that the perception of clarity of aid distribution principles had an effect on respondents' assessment of how fair that distribution was. In

other words, that those respondents who claimed to understand the principles behind aid distribution have also perceived that distribution as more fair, and vice-versa, that those who claimed not to understand the principles probably perceived distribution as unfair.

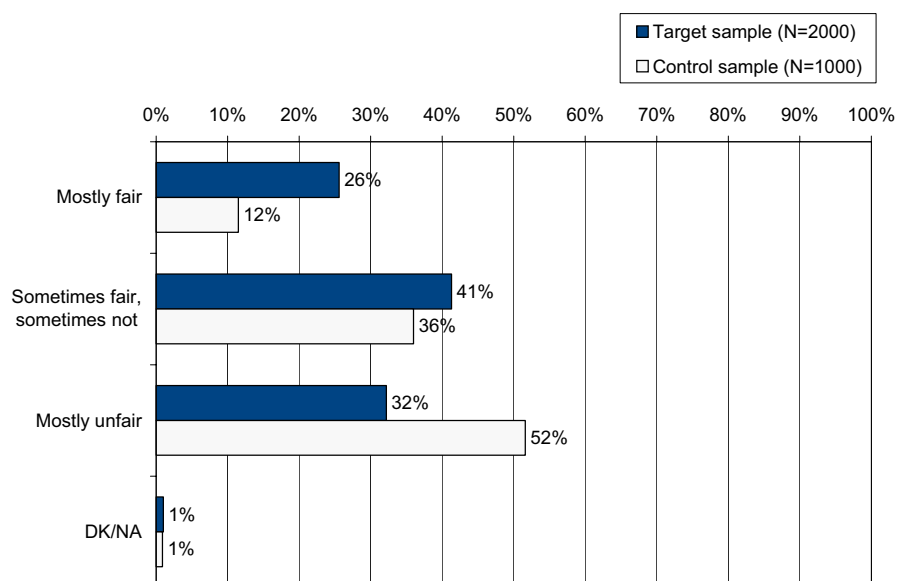
That assumption is confirmed by statistically significant positive correlation coefficients (Spearman  $r$ ) between these two variables ( $r=0,469$ ;  $p=0,01$  in target sample,  $r=0,445$ ;  $p=0,01$  in control sample).

**Figure 14.1. “Do you feel that you understand the principles on which aid is granted?”**  
– TARGET SAMPLE by organization

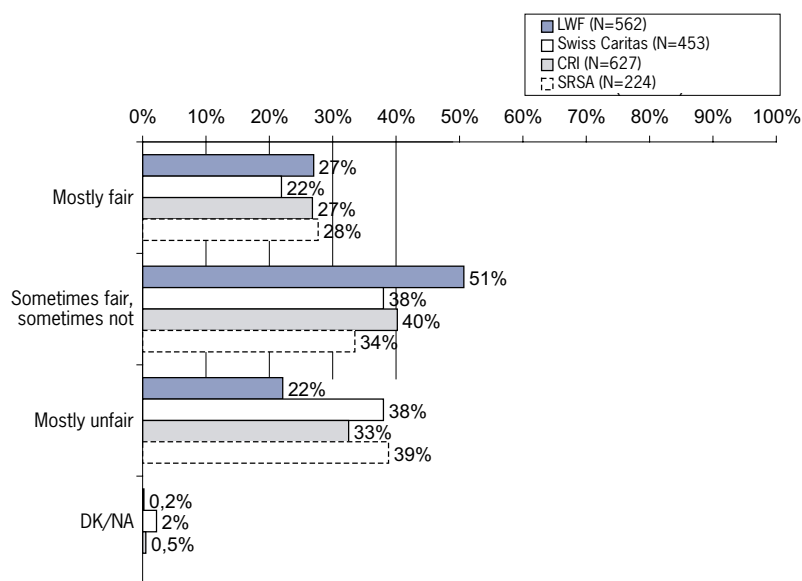


Although the number of respondents that fully understand the principles of aid distribution is somewhat lower for CRI than for the other three organizations, the highest percentage of respondents claiming they don't understand is for SRSA (42%) and for CRI (41%).

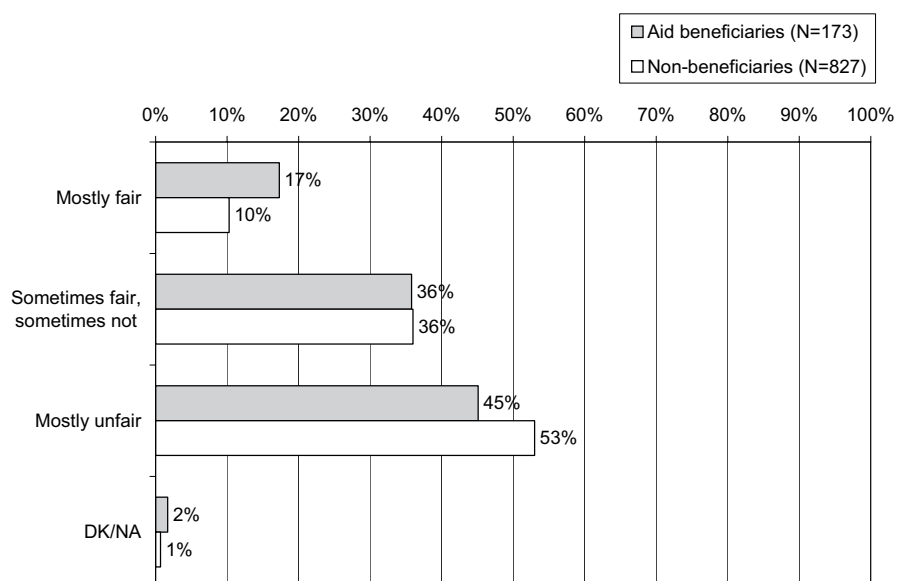
**Figure 15. “What do you think about international aid in this area?**  
**In your opinion, has the distribution of aid been fair?”**



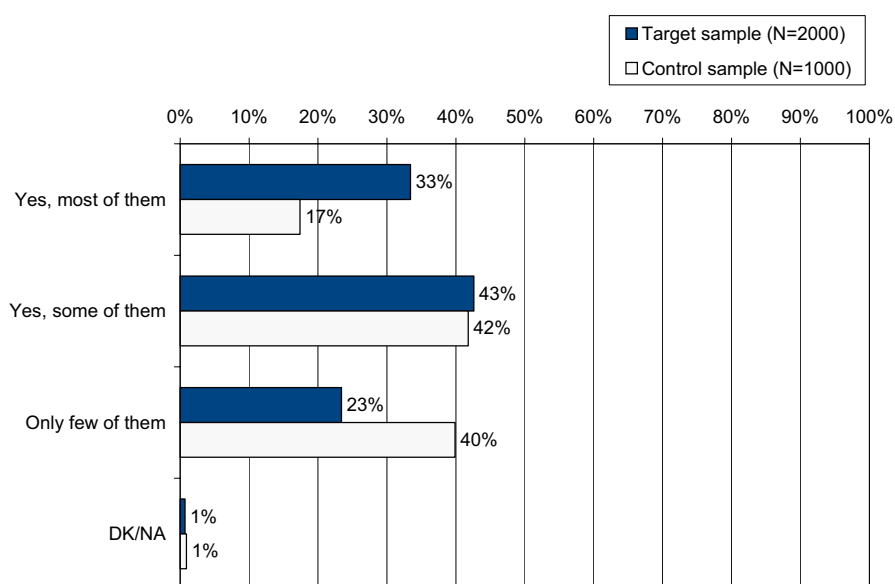
**Figure 15.1. “What do you think about international aid in this area? In your opinion, has the distribution of aid been fair?”– TARGET SAMPLE by organization**



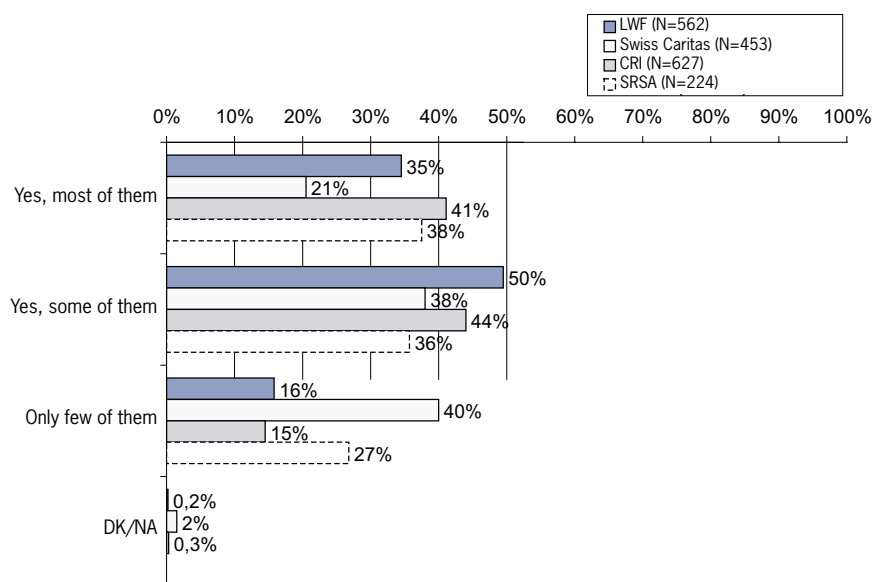
**Figure 15.2. “What do you think about international aid in this area? In your opinion, has the distribution of aid been fair?” – CONTROL SAMPLE by Aid beneficiaries/Non-beneficiaries**



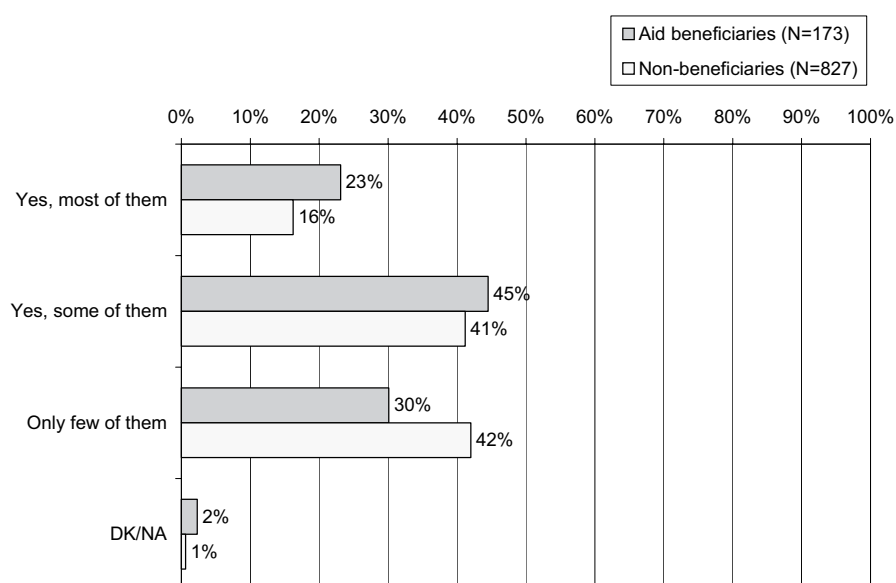
**Figure 16. “Did those who needed help, also receive help?”**



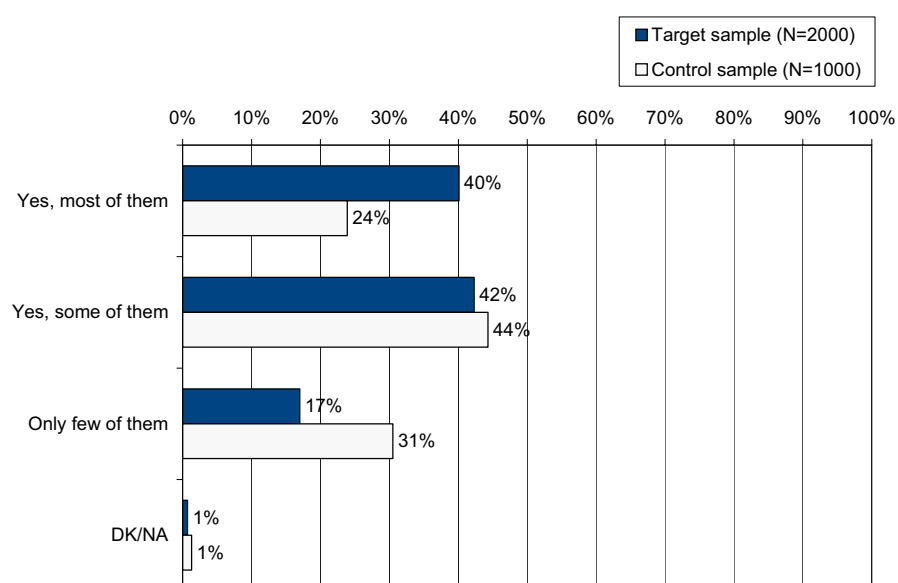
**Figure 16.1. “Did those who needed help, also receive help?” – TARGET SAMPLE by organization**



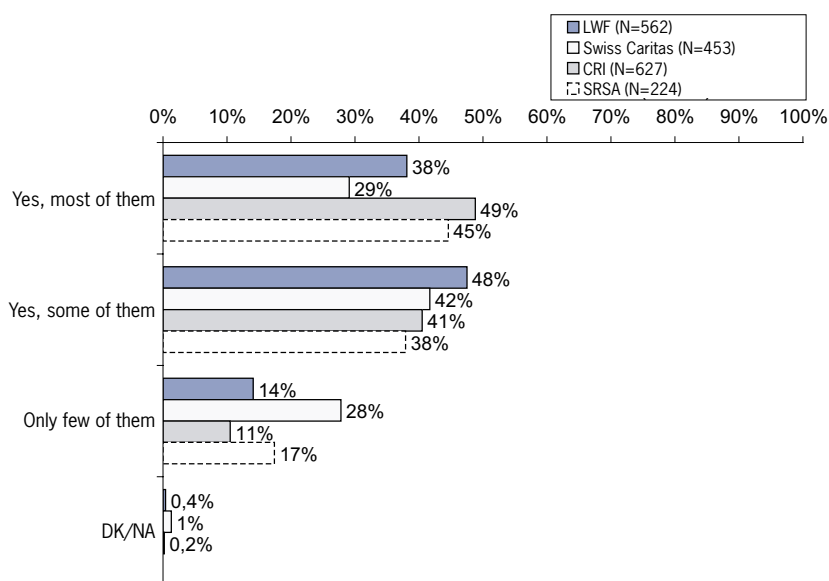
**Figure 16.2. “Did those who needed help, also receive help?”**  
**– CONTROL SAMPLE by Aid beneficiaries/Non-beneficiaries**



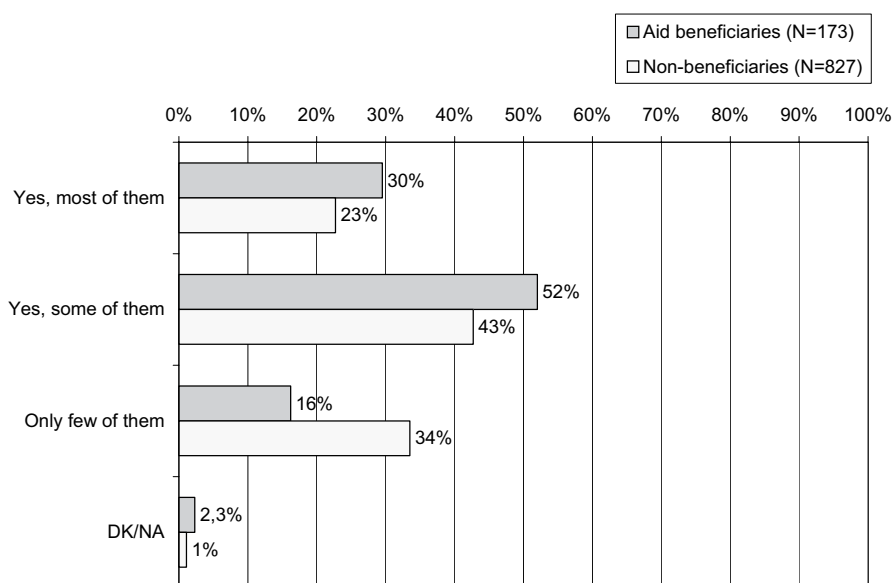
**Figure 17. “Did those who received help really need it?”**



**Figure 17.1. “Did those who received help really need it?” – TARGET SAMPLE by organization**



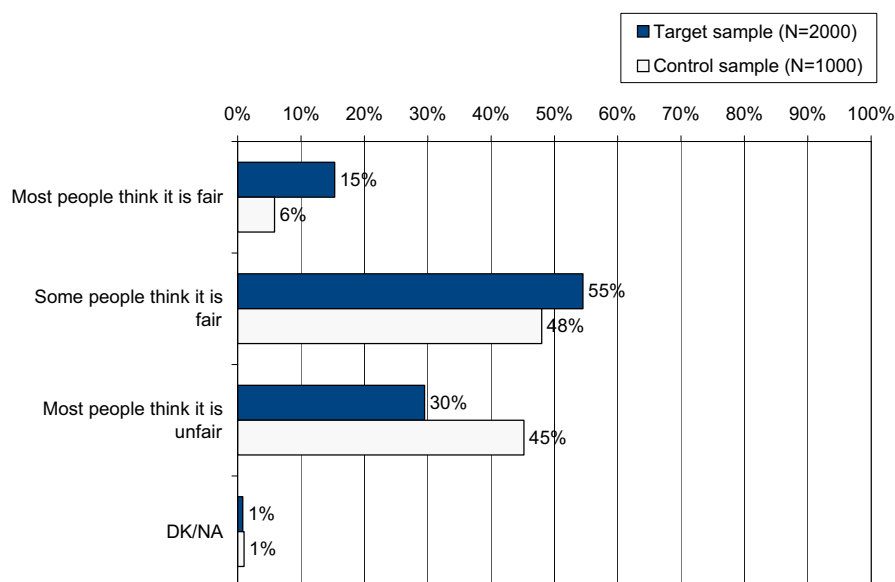
**Figure 17.2. “Did those who received help really need it” – CONTROL SAMPLE by Aid beneficiaries/Non-beneficiaries**



When comparing respondents' answers regarding how available aid was to those who needed it (Figure 16) and whether those who got it really needed it (Figure 17), one can notice that respondents from the target sample believe in greater numbers that those who needed aid got it, and that aid was given to people in need. The control sample was different. Here only 17% of respondents believe that most of those in need received aid, while twice as many (33%) of the target sample thought so. At the same time, while 40% of respondents from the control sample believe that only a few of those in need actually received aid, 23% of the target sample thought they did. Similarly, 40 % of respondents from the target sample but only 24% from the control sample believed that those who got aid really needed it, whereas 31% of respondents from the control sample as opposed to 17% from the target sample felt that few people who got aid really needed it.

Interestingly, when asked what they think people's general attitude toward fairness of distribution of international aid is, the smallest percentage of respondents answered that most people believed aid was fairly distributed (Figure 18). However, that could be because respondents from the target sample do indeed perceive that the majority of people believe that international aid was not fully fairly distributed, but due to the fact they themselves got aid, consider that attitude less justified than respondents from the control sample most of who were not recipients of international aid.

**Figure 18. "How do you think people in general feel about international aid?"**

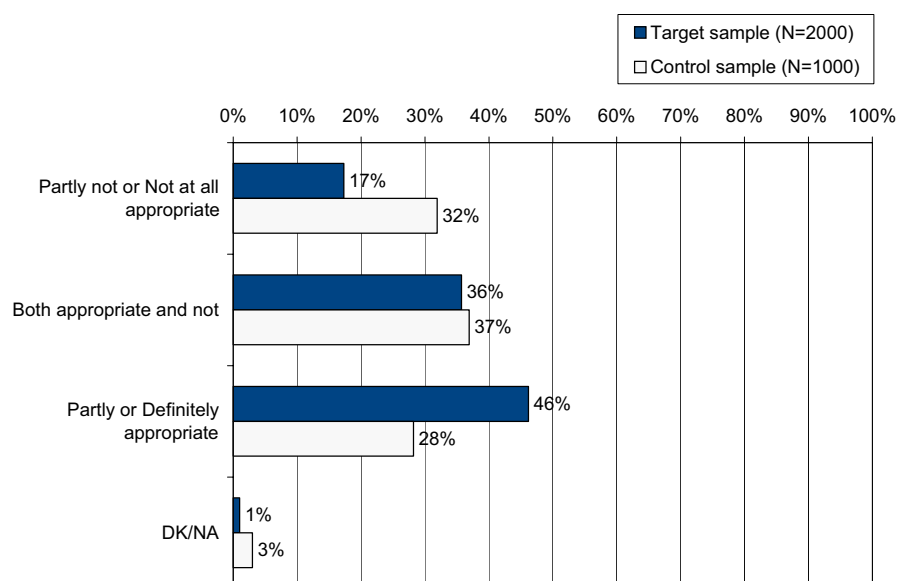


It seems fair to conclude that respondents from the target sample perceive the distribution of international aid as fairer than do respondents from the control sample.

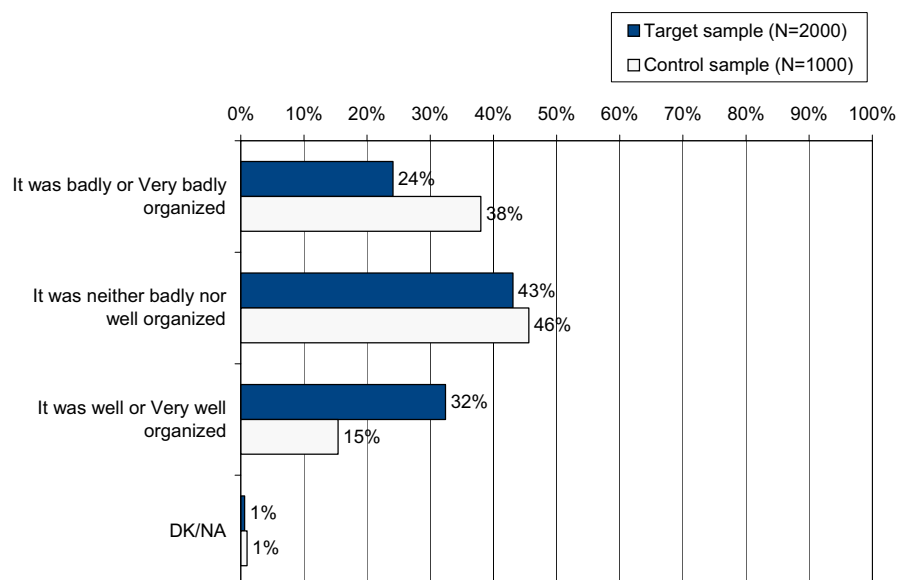
How appropriate and well organized did respondents think international aid was? Respondents from the target sample rate the appropriateness of international aid somewhat higher than respondents from the control sample (Figure 19). Almost one third (32%) of control sample respondents think that aid was somewhat or totally inappropriate, whereas only 17% of respondents from the target sample thought so. On the other hand, 46% of the target sample as opposed to 28% from the control sample believes that aid was somewhat or fully inappropriate.

Although the highest percentage of respondents from both samples rate the organization of international aid (Figure 20) as mediocre, the target sample rated it slightly higher than the control sample. More respondents from the control sample say the organization of aid was bad or very bad (38% as opposed to 24% of the target sample). Twice as many of the target sample believe that aid was well or very well organized (32% as opposed to 15% of the control sample).

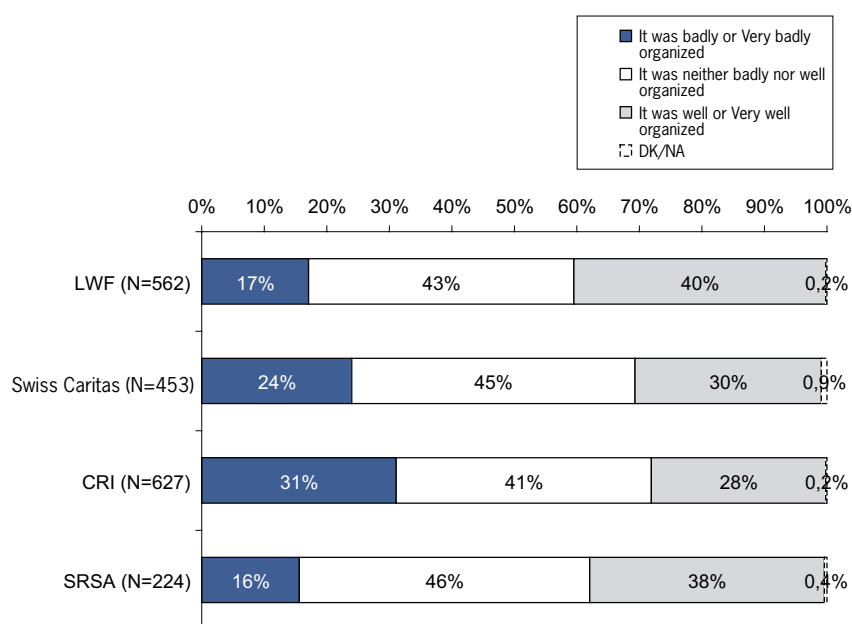
**Figure 19. “Do you think that international aid was appropriate (in terms of needs)?”**



**Figure 20. “In general, what do you think about the organization of the aid programme?”**

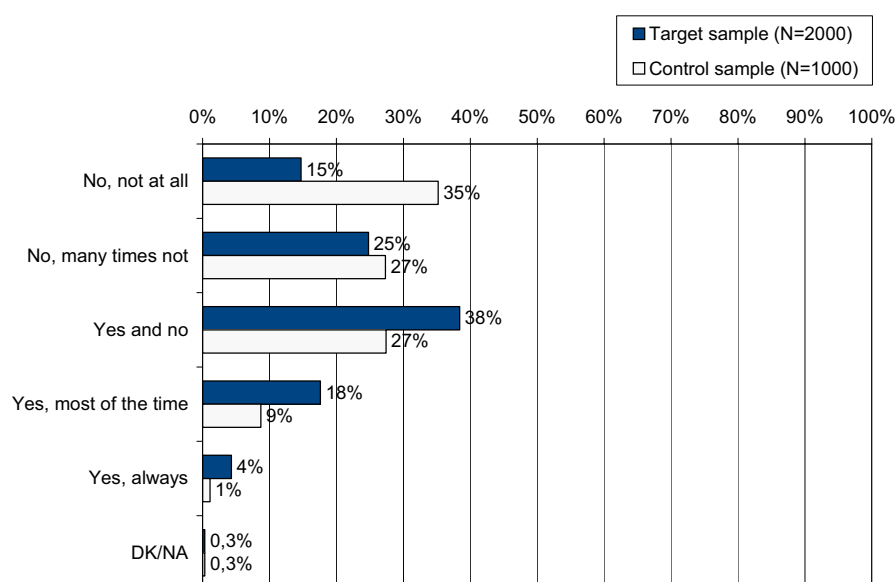


**Figure 20.1. “In general, what do you think about the organization of the aid programme?”  
– TARGET SAMPLE by organization**

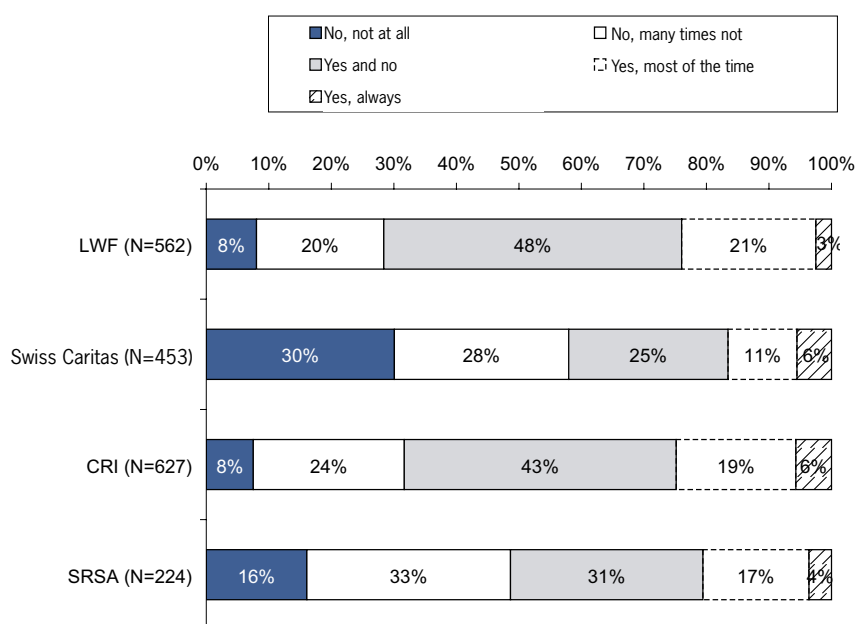


When asked if they got the support they needed from those in charge of aid programs thirty-five percent of the control sample said they had not. Respondents from the target sample were somewhat more moderate, 38% opted for “yes and no” meaning that they sometimes got such aid and sometimes didn’t (Figure 21). Sixty percent of the target group but only 37% of the control sample felt they had had a “yes and no” or better support from those in charge.

**Figure 21. “Do you feel you got the support you needed by those in charge of the programme?”**



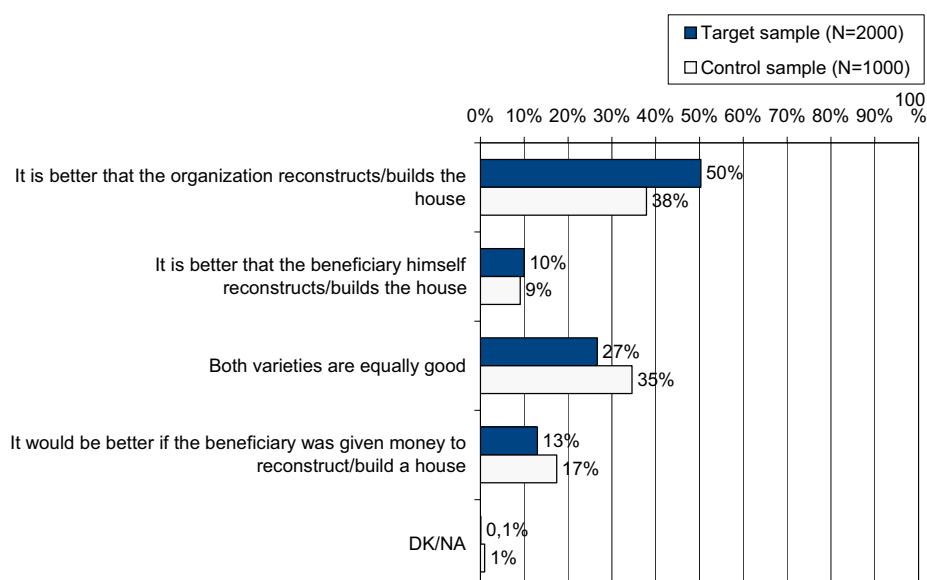
**Figure 21.1. “Do you feel you got the support you needed by those in charge of the programme?” – TARGET SAMPLE by organization**



When asked what model of aid they considered best, many respondents from both samples said the best model was when the organization offering aid also did the actual building. Both samples agree the least desirable form of aid is where the beneficiary himself does the building (10% target, 9% control sample).

The Sida model then was preferred by very few respondents.

**Figure 22. “What do you think is best?”**



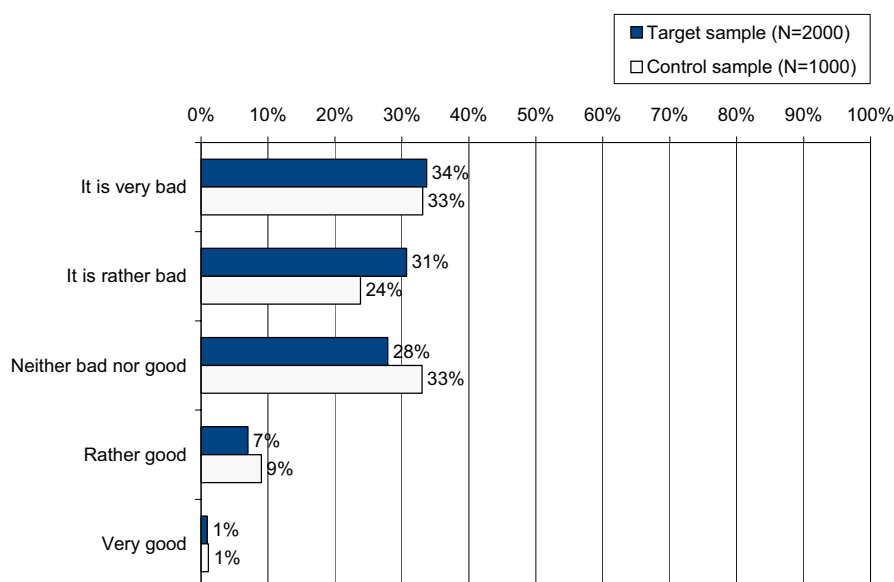
## 6 The present situation in BiH

This part of the report mainly deals with the current economic situation. The aim was to find out how respondents see the general economic situation, their family's purchasing power, the economic situation in their area, how this compares to the rest of BiH, how they assess the current economic situation in BiH and their prediction for the future.

### 6.1 Current economic situation

When assessing the general economic situation of their own families, most respondents say it is rather or very bad (64% from target, 57% from control sample), while only 7% of respondents from the target and 9% from the control sample say it is rather good, and 1% very good (Figure 23).

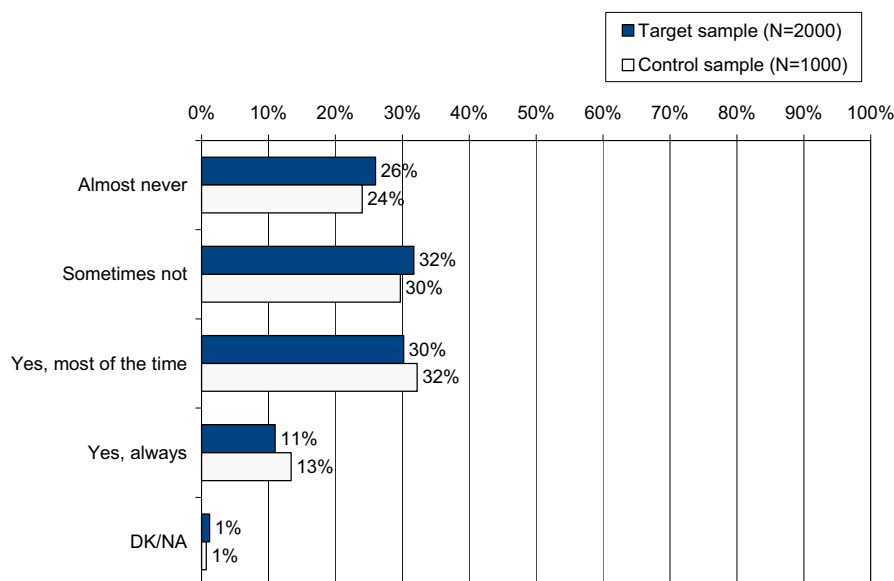
**Figure 23. "How would you describe the general economic situation of your family?"**



Looking at how respondents deal with living expenses, it is obvious that estimates of purchasing power are roughly equal for both samples.

About a quarter of respondents say they can almost never afford even basic health care, while about one third says they can afford it sometimes. Nearly a third can afford it most of the time, while about 10% claim they can always afford it (Figure 24).

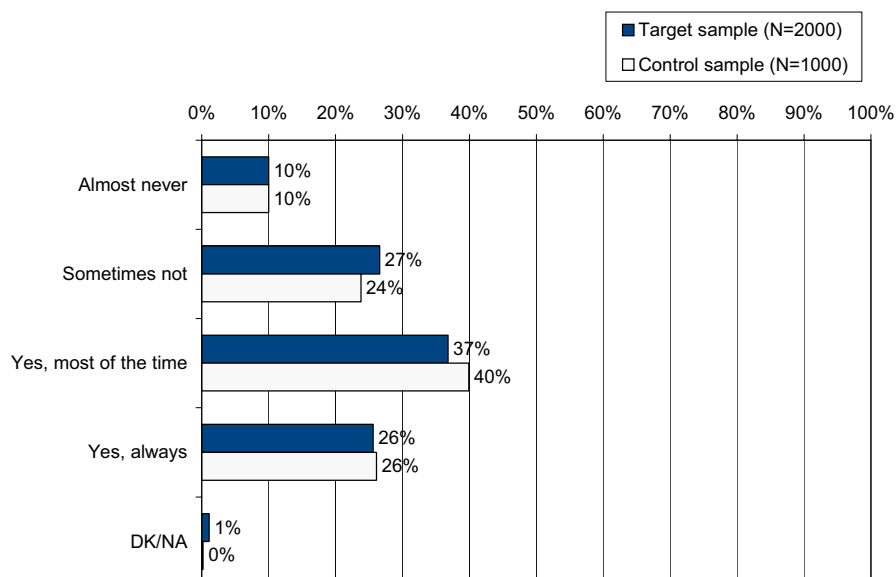
**Figure 24. “In general, how do you cope with costs of living?  
In particular can you afford to pay for necessary health care?”**



Utility bills – water and electricity bills in particular – pose the least problem: one quarter of respondents claim they always pay them and about two fifths say they can usually afford to pay them. However, one quarter of respondents say they sometimes cannot pay them and 10% can almost never pay them (Figure 25).

These results imply the existence of priorities. Respondents probably pay utility bills because they would otherwise be cut off. However, paying these bills does reduce funds available for other needs.

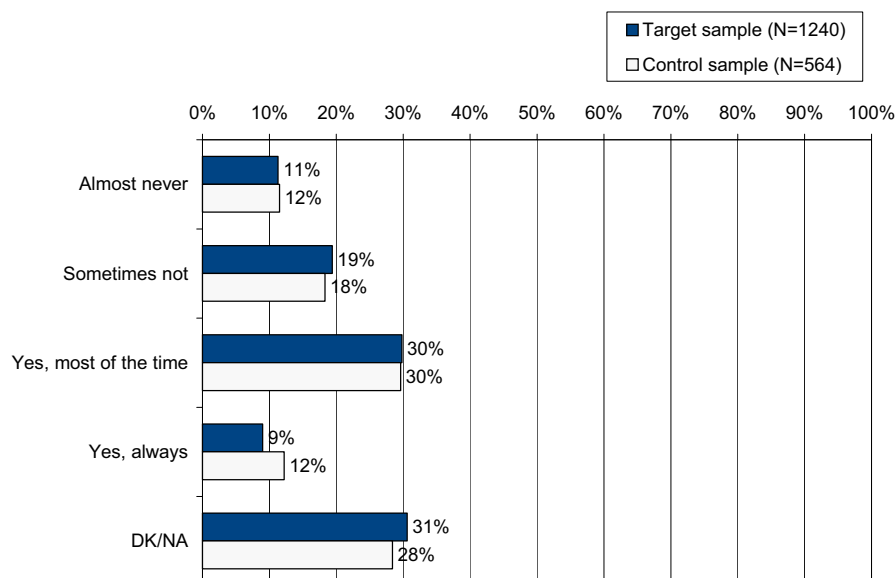
**Figure 25. “In particular can you afford to pay bills for water and electricity?”**



Among households with children, nearly one third say they can usually pay for schooling while 10% say they can always pay. Less than one fifth sometimes cannot pay, and slightly more than 10% can almost

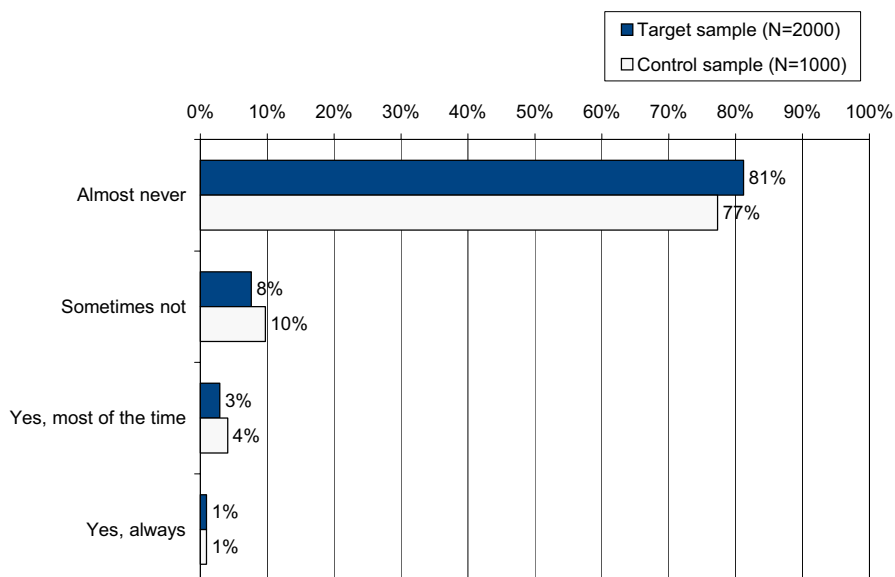
never pay (Figure 26). Nearly a third of respondents did not answer this question... Perhaps because this was a socially touchy subject: respondents might feel bad about admitting that their children's education is a burden, or it is possible they understood schooling to mean higher education of children in the future. It is hard to know the reason for not answering – one can only speculate...

**Figure 26. “In particular can you afford to pay for schooling of children?” – Households with children**



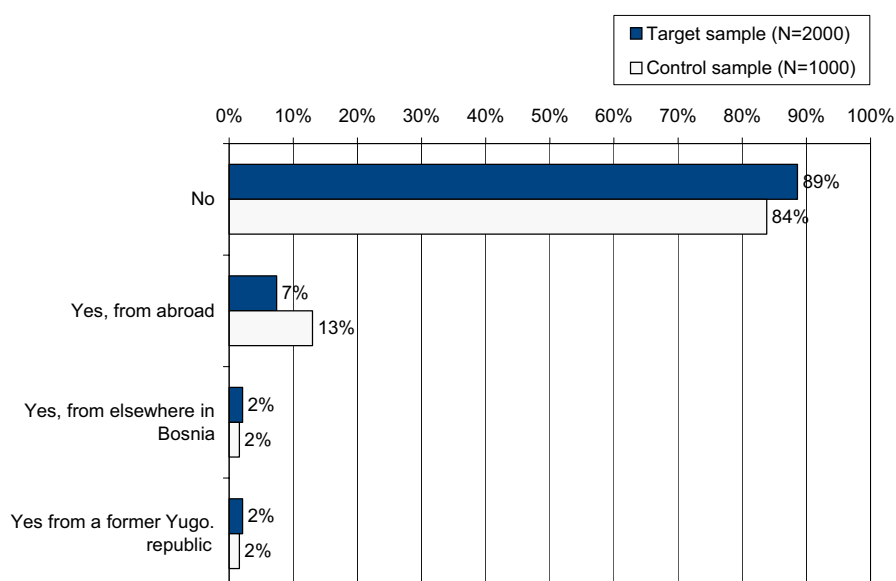
Finally, it turned out that after meeting expenses most respondents (81% in the target, 77% in the control sample) have no money to put into savings (Figure 27).

**Figure 27. “In particular can you afford saving some money?”**



Few respondents from either sample rely on financial support from relatives living elsewhere. Eighty-nine percent of respondents from the target and 84% from the control sample say they receive no support from relatives. Those who do, as expected, receive funds from relatives living abroad (Figure 28).

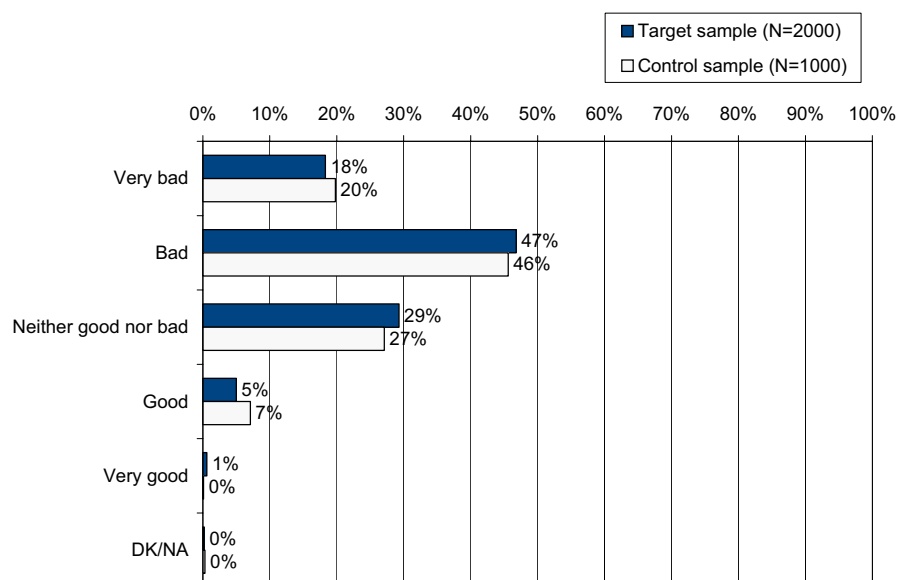
**Figure 28. “Do you receive economic support from relatives who do not live here?”**



Respondents from the target sample match the control sample also in their assessment of the economic situation in their current area of residence. Just over one quarter of respondents rate the current economic situation as neither good nor bad, while nearly two thirds rate them as bad or very bad (Figure 29).

From these results, it could be assumed that Sida assistance hasn't significantly improved the general economic situation of households, but has probably influenced people's decision to return.

**Figure 29. “How would you describe the present economic opportunities in this area?”**

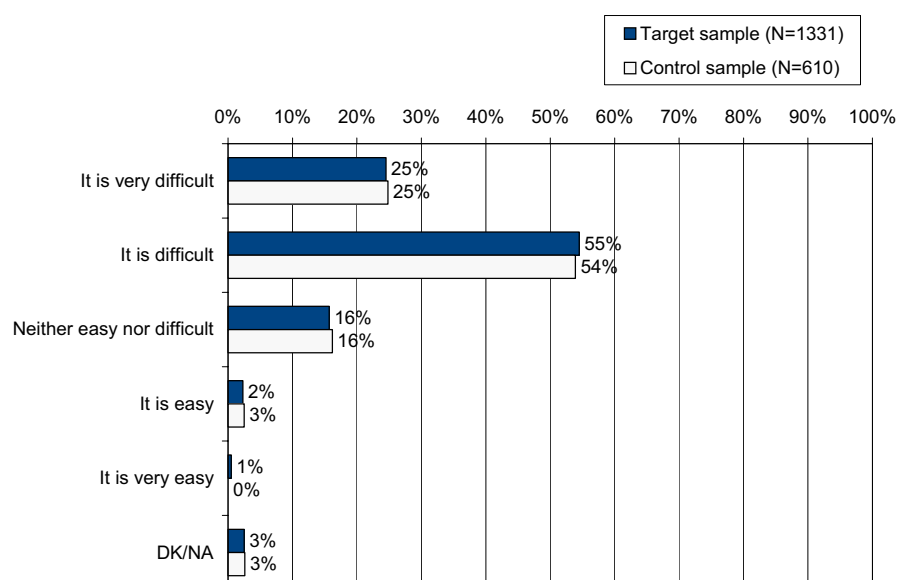


**Table 3. “How would you describe the present economic opportunities in this area?”  
– Average estimation by canton**

	Target sample	Control sample
<b>Total</b>	2,2	2,2
Unskosanski	2,3	2,4
Tuzlanskopodrinjski	2,1	1,8
Zeničkodobojski	1,9	1,8
Srednjobosanski	2,5	2,3
Kanton Sarajevo	2,3	2,4
North of RS and Brčko District	2,5	2,3
East of RS	2,0	2,0

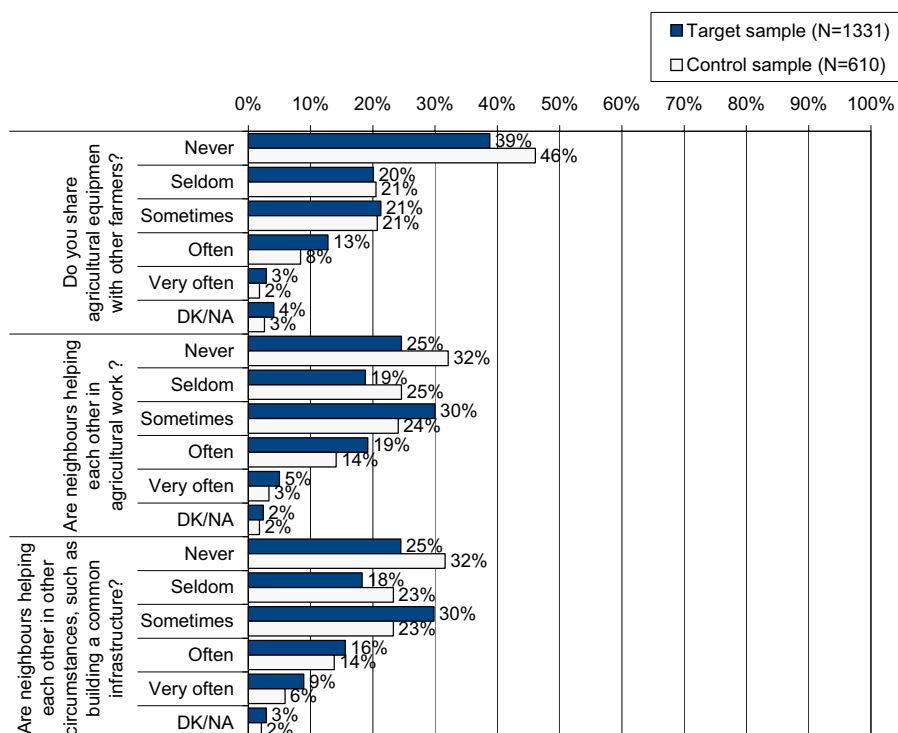
Answers provided by respondents living in villages indicate that the agricultural market is unfavourable. About 80% of respondents agree it is difficult or very difficult to sell their farm products (80% target, 79% control) (Figure 30).

**Figure 30. “What about the market for agricultural products?” – RESPONDENTS LIVING IN VILLAGES**



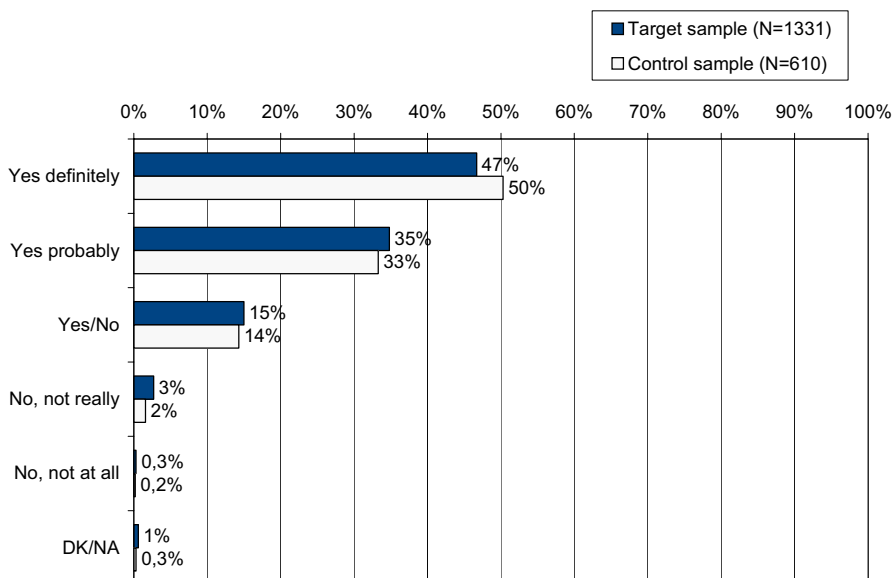
Certain aspects of cooperation between villagers were looked at, as well as their assessment of the need to organize in order to protect common interests. Least cooperation (supposing higher incidence indicates a higher level of cooperation) was found for the sharing of agricultural equipment. Helping others or cooperating to build a shared infrastructure was not common either. However, respondents from the target sample report more cooperation than do the control sample (Figure 31).

**Figure 31. “To what extent do you cooperate with other inhabitants of your village?” – RESPONDENTS LIVING IN VILLAGES**



Respondents are aware of the need for greater cooperation. This is evident from answers to the question whether need exists for them to organize in order to protect their interests. Almost half of the respondents (47% in the target, 50% in the control sample) believe that such need certainly exists, and one third more (35% target, 33% control sample) think such need probably exists (Figure 32).

**Figure 32. “In your opinion, is there a need for farmers in your village to organise, in order to further their interests?” – RESPONDENTS LIVING IN VILLAGES**



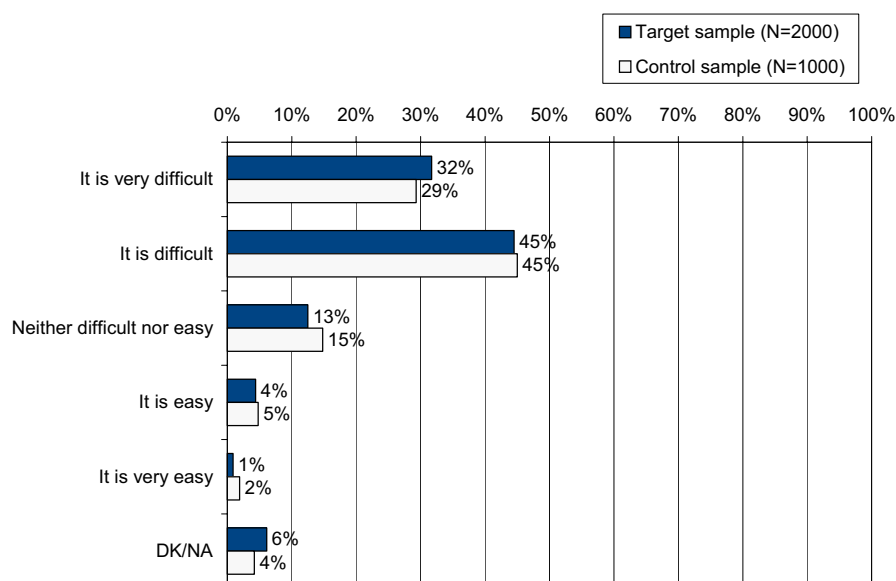
### 6.1.1 Credits

Respondents were asked to assess how easy (or difficult) it was to get loans from banks and micro-credits from international organizations.

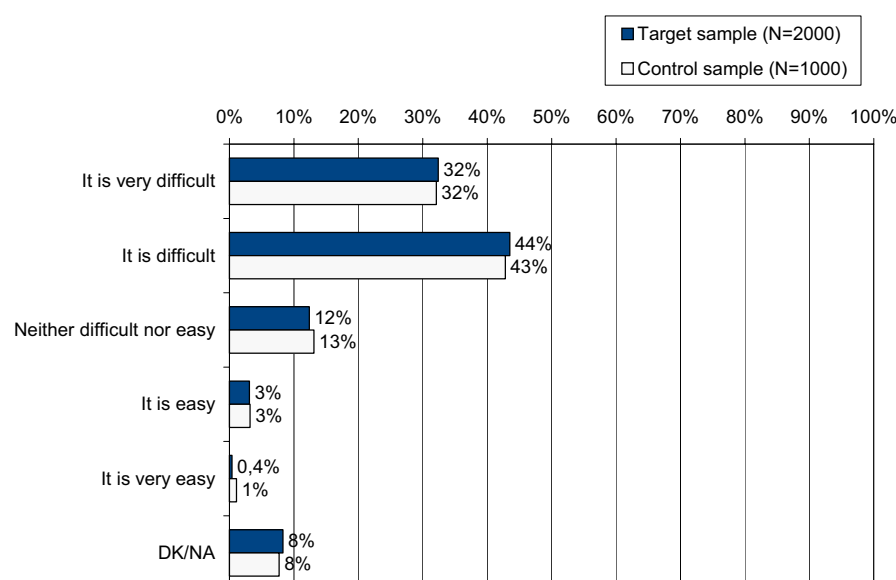
Both samples assessed it as difficult or very difficult to get loans from banks (77%/74%) (Figure 33).

When respondents were asked to assess how easy it was to obtain micro-credits from international organizations the results were the same (Figure 34). Seventy-six percent of the target group and 75% of the control agree that it is hard or very hard to get micro-credits.

**Figure 33. “Would you say it is easy or difficult to get bank loans?”**



**Figure 34. “Is it easy or difficult to get micro credits from international organisations?”**

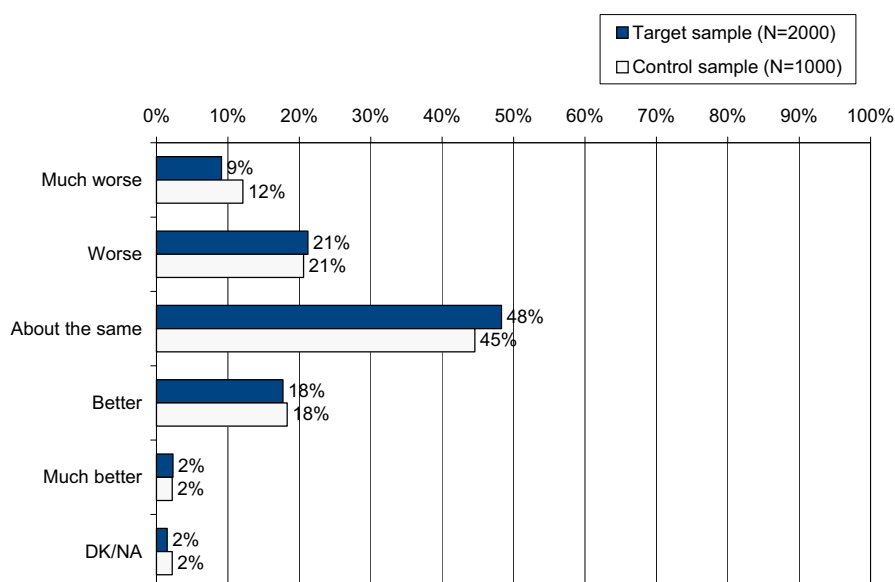


For this last part of the questionnaire the goal was to find out how respondents compared the area they lived in with other regions of BiH, the future economic prospects of their area, and if they had noticed any changes in the economic situation in BiH.

Many respondents believed the situation in their area to be more or less the same as in other areas of BiH (48% in the target, 45% in the control sample), while about one third consider it worse, and one fifth consider it better .(Figure 35).

Respondents were not optimistic about the economic prospects for their area. More than a half consider prospects as bad or very bad, and slightly less than one third say prospects are neither good nor bad (Figure 36).

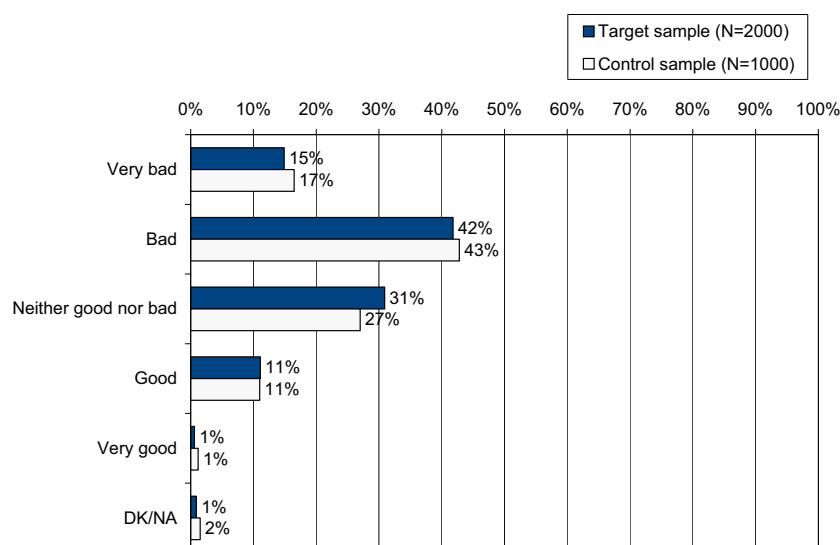
**Figure 35. “In comparison with other parts of BiH, is the general situation here better or worse?”**



**Table 4. “In comparison with other parts of BiH, is the general situation here better or worse?” – Average estimation by canton**

	Target sample	Control sample
<b>Total</b>	2,8	2,8
Unskosanski	2,9	2,8
Tuzlanskopodrinjski	2,3	2,4
Zeničkodobojški	2,4	2,3
Srednjobosanski	2,7	2,8
Kanton Sarajevo	3,5	3,5
North of RS and Brčko District	2,7	2,6
East of RS	2,4	2,4

**Figure 36. “What are the future economic prospects of this area?”**

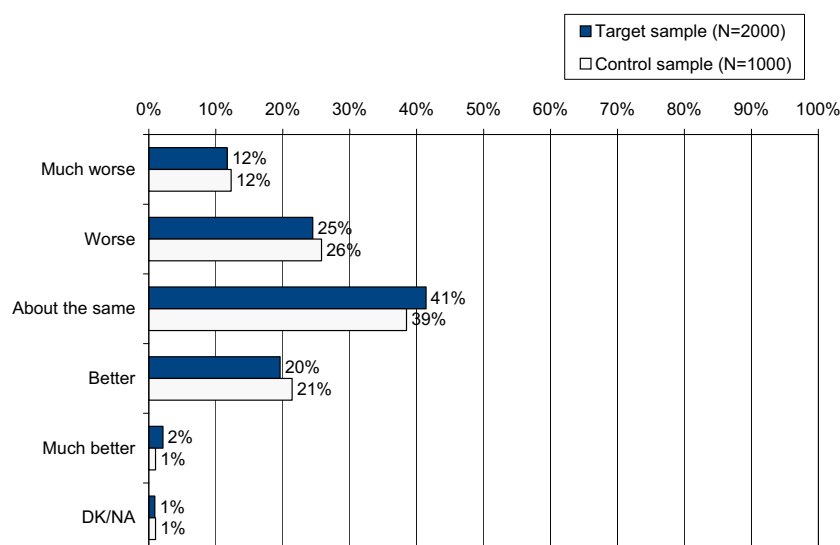


**Table 5. “What are the future economic prospects of this area?” – Average estimation by canton**

	Target sample	Control sample
<b>Total</b>	2,4	2,4
Unskosanski	2,5	2,4
Tuzlanskopodrinjski	2,1	2
Zeničkodobojski	2,1	2
Srednjobosanski	2,6	2,6
Kanton Sarajevo	2,4	2,5
North of RS and Brčko District	2,7	2,6
East of RS	2,2	2,2

As to changes in the economic situation in BiH, nearly two fifths of the respondents think that the economic situation has not changed in recent years, while a quarter of the respondents think that it is worse and another 12% that it is much worse. Only about one fifth considered the economic situation better than before.

**Figure 37. “In your opinion, has the economic situation in BiH changed during recent years?”**



## 6.2 Current political situation

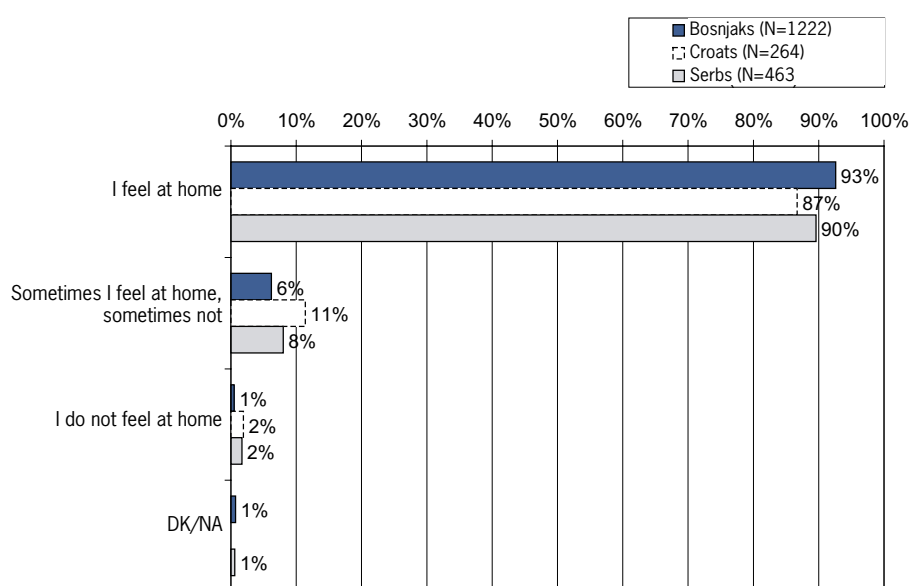
This part of the report addresses the broader social context of living in BiH for the target sample. First we look at inter-ethnic relations. Results are presented according to ethnic belonging and only for the target sample.

### 6.2.1 Attachment to the place and feeling of security

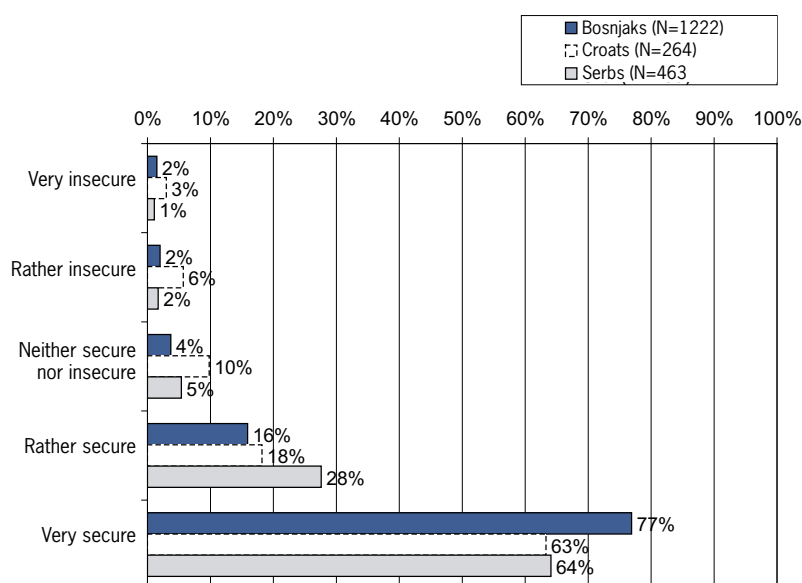
The survey was interested in the extent to which respondents perceive their current place of residence as their home, and how secure they feel there. It turned out that the great majority of respondents from all three ethnic groups do in fact perceive their current place of residence as their home (Figure 38).

Likewise, most respondents mention that they feel very secure in the place where they now live (Figure 39).

**Figure 38. “How would you describe your feelings for the place where you live now?”**



**Figure 39. “Do you feel secure in this place?”**



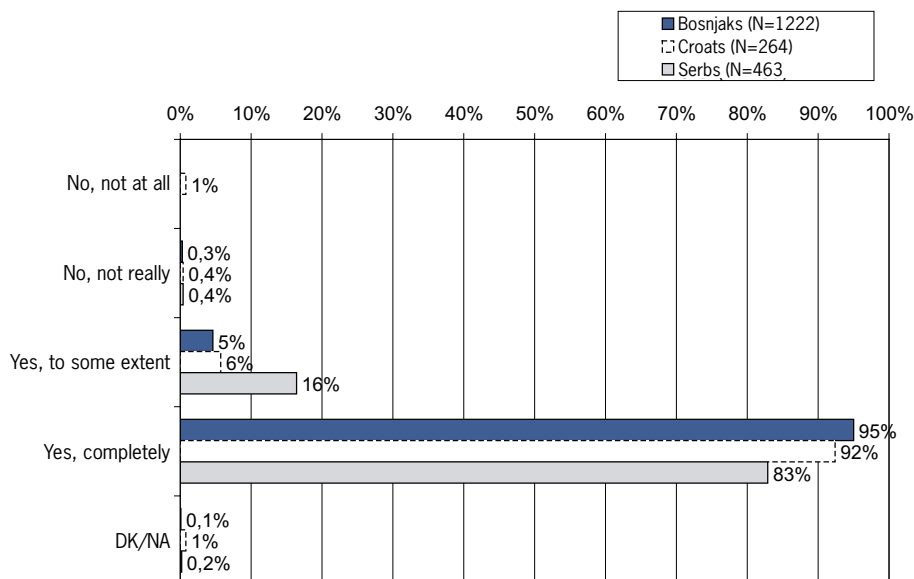
**Table 6. "Do you feel secure in this place?" – By demography**

	Total N	Very insecure	Rather insecure	Neither secure nor insecure	Rather secure	Very secure	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>							
Male	596	1%	2%	3%	13%	81%	100%
Female	625	2%	2%	5%	18%	73%	100%
15–29 years	39		3%	8%	18%	72%	100%
30–44 years	300	0%	2%	4%	14%	80%	100%
45–54 years	319	2%	3%	5%	17%	74%	100%
55–64 years	266	1%	2%	3%	17%	77%	100%
65–74 years	227	2%	2%	3%	17%	77%	100%
75 +	70	4%		1%	11%	83%	100%
Elementary school	746	1%	1%	3%	17%	77%	100%
High school	410	1%	3%	5%	12%	78%	100%
University degree	64	3%	2%	2%	25%	69%	100%
<b>Croats</b>							
Male	131	4%	6%	8%	17%	65%	100%
Female	133	2%	5%	11%	20%	62%	100%
15–29 years	3					100%	100%
30–44 years	27		7%	7%	11%	74%	100%
45–54 years	43	5%	12%	14%	21%	49%	100%
55–64 years	71	1%	6%	11%	14%	68%	100%
65–74 years	92	4%	3%	9%	25%	59%	100%
75 +	28	4%	4%	7%	11%	75%	100%
Elementary school	109	1%	1%	6%	19%	73%	100%
High school	119	5%	8%	15%	14%	58%	100%
University degree	36	3%	14%	6%	28%	50%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>							
Male	236	2%	2%	7%	24%	66%	100%
Female	227	0%	2%	4%	32%	63%	100%
15–29 years	6				17%	83%	100%
30–44 years	68		3%	6%	32%	59%	100%
45–54 years	96	1%	1%	6%	26%	66%	100%
55–64 years	119	3%	1%	3%	22%	71%	100%
65–74 years	135	1%	2%	6%	31%	60%	100%
75 +	39		3%	8%	31%	59%	100%
Elementary school	265		0%	5%	31%	64%	100%
High school	173	3%	2%	6%	22%	67%	100%
University degree	24		13%	13%	25%	50%	100%

## 6.2.2 Religion

The survey was interested in how free participants felt to practice their own religion and how often they did this.

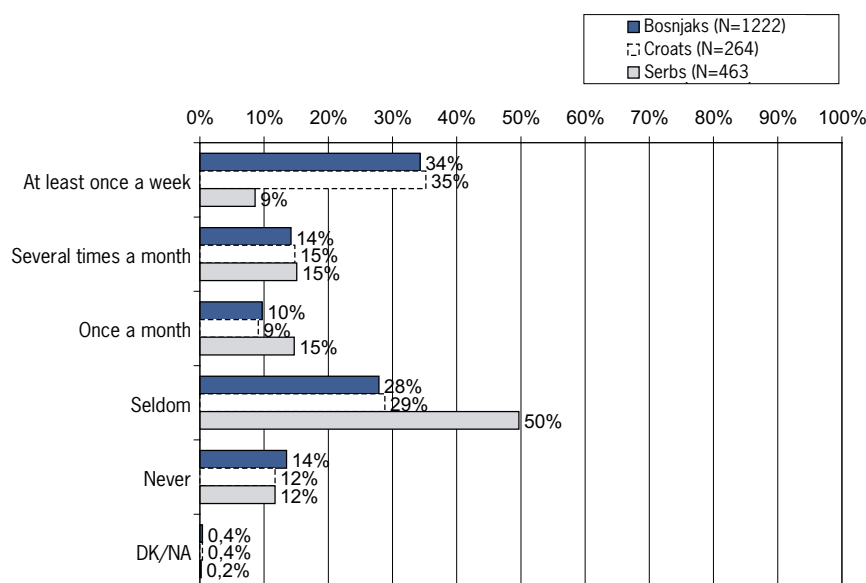
**Figure 40. “Do you feel that you can freely express your religion here?”**



Most respondents maintain that they feel completely free to practice their religion where they live. However, respondents of the Serbian ethnic group felt less free than respondents of Bosniak and Croatian ethnic groups.

Bosniak and Croatian ethnic groups have about the same frequency of attendance at religious services. Slightly more than one third of both say they attend a service at least once a week (34% Bosniaks, 35% Croats). A similar percentage rarely attends (28% Bosniaks, 29% Croats). The Serbian respondents report they attend only rarely; only 9% – the lowest percentage – say they attend at least once a week (Figure 41).

**Figure 41. “How often do you attend religious service?”**



**Table 7. “How often do you attend religious service?” – By demography**

	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>At least once a week</b>	<b>Several times a month</b>	<b>Once a month</b>	<b>Seldom</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Bosniaks</b>							
Male	594	34%	16%	11%	29%	10%	100%
Female	623	35%	13%	9%	27%	17%	100%
15–29 years	40	23%	18%	13%	40%	8%	100%
30–44 years	298	29%	15%	11%	31%	14%	100%
45–54 years	319	32%	13%	12%	30%	12%	100%
55–64 years	265	41%	14%	7%	25%	14%	100%
65–74 years	225	37%	17%	9%	24%	12%	100%
75 +	70	41%	7%	4%	23%	24%	100%
Elementary school	744	41%	16%	9%	24%	10%	100%
High school	408	25%	12%	11%	34%	19%	100%
University degree	64	16%	14%	6%	36%	28%	100%
<b>Croats</b>							
Male	131	40%	13%	9%	24%	14%	100%
Female	132	31%	17%	9%	33%	10%	100%
15–29 years	3	67%			33%		100%
30–44 years	27	48%	7%	7%	22%	15%	100%
45–54 years	43	33%	2%	12%	30%	23%	100%
55–64 years	71	32%	15%	13%	31%	8%	100%
65–74 years	91	34%	26%	7%	25%	8%	100%
75 +	28	36%	4%	7%	39%	14%	100%
Elementary school	109	50%	17%	9%	20%	3%	100%
High school	118	27%	13%	8%	36%	15%	100%
University degree	36	17%	14%	11%	31%	28%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>							
Male	236	8%	14%	13%	53%	13%	100%
Female	226	9%	17%	17%	47%	10%	100%
15–29 years	6	17%		17%	50%	17%	100%
30–44 years	68	6%	16%	16%	56%	6%	100%
45–54 years	96	9%	11%	22%	49%	8%	100%
55–64 years	119	13%	22%	13%	42%	10%	100%
65–74 years	134	7%	16%	11%	51%	15%	100%
75 +	39	5%	3%	10%	59%	23%	100%
Elementary school	265	9%	16%	16%	51%	8%	100%
High school	172	8%	15%	13%	51%	13%	100%
University degree	24	8%	13%	13%	25%	42%	100%

### 6.2.3 Inter-ethnic contacts and social distance

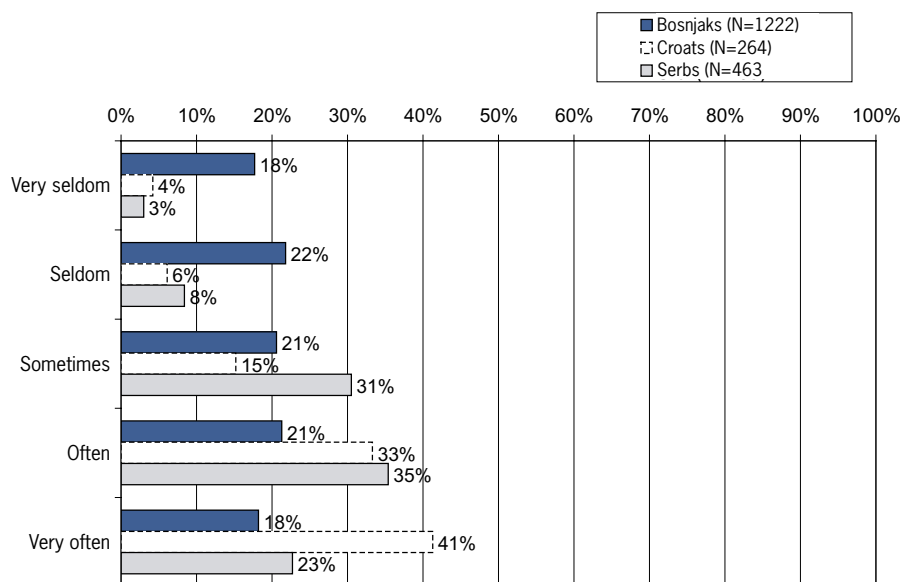
The first thing of interest in this part of the research was the frequency of contact with members of other ethnic groups.

Respondents of Croatian ethnicity have most frequent contacts with members of other ethnic groups. Two fifths (41%) of respondents of Croatian ethnicity report they have such contacts very often and another one third (33%) often. A possible reason is that Croats are widely dispersed as minorities in regions where other ethnic groups are in the majority.

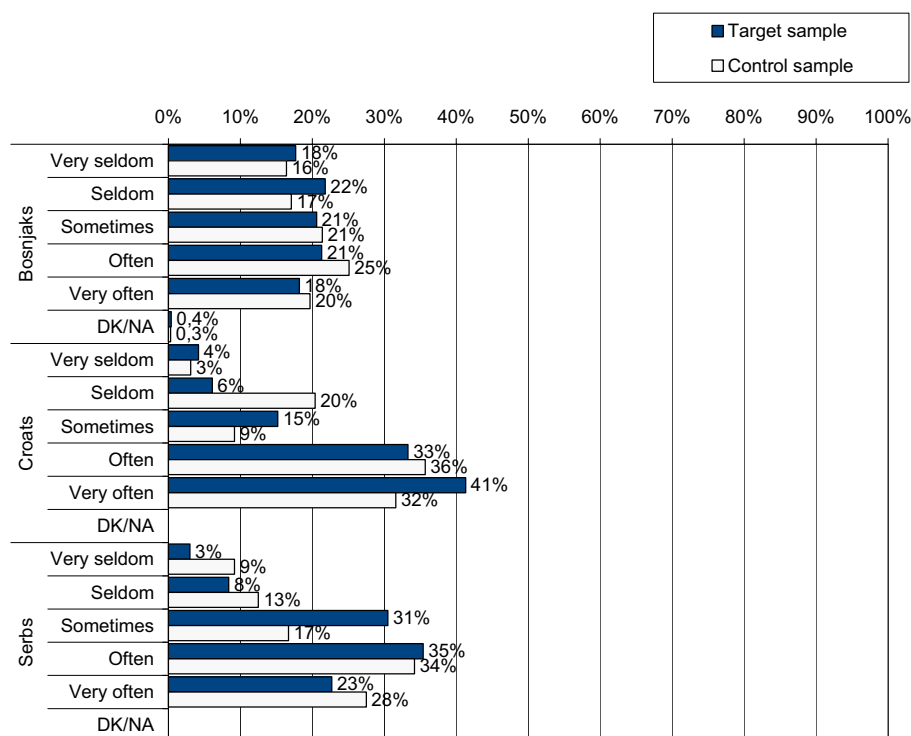
Respondents of Serbian ethnicity report less frequent contact with other ethnic groups: Less than one quarter report very frequent contacts, and one third more (35%) say contacts are frequent.

The Bosniak ethnic group report having contacts rarely (22%), sometimes (21%) and often (21%). Extreme categories of frequency, i.e. very rarely and very often, were reported by 18% of Bosniak respondents.

**Figure 42. “How often do you have contacts with members of other peoples (ethnic groups)?”**



**Figure 42.1. “How often do you have contacts with members of other peoples (ethnic groups)?”**



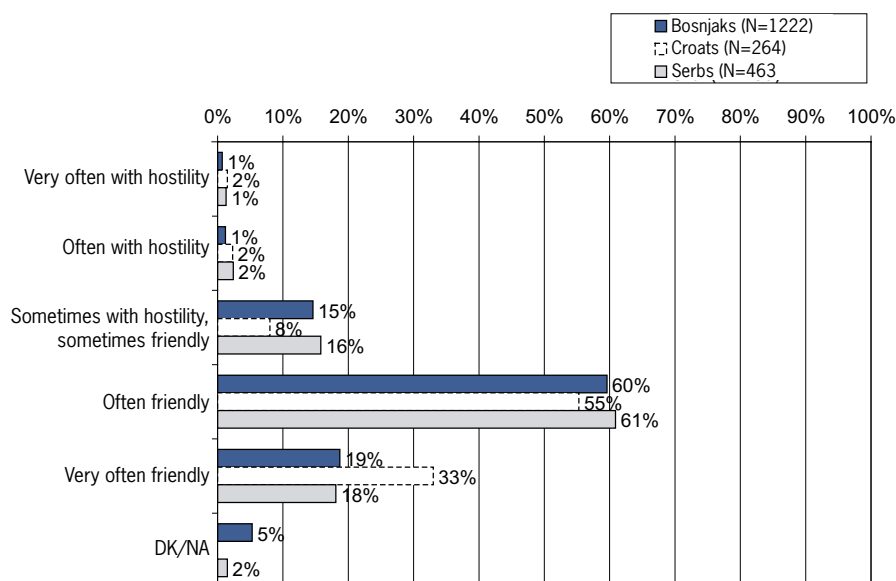
**Table 8. “How often do you have contacts with members of other peoples (ethnic groups)?”– By demography**

	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>Very seldom</b>	<b>Seldom</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Often</b>	<b>Very often</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Bosniaks</b>							
Male	594	14%	22%	21%	24%	20%	100%
Female	623	22%	22%	21%	19%	17%	100%
15–29 years	40	25%	18%	15%	28%	15%	100%
30–44 years	300	15%	22%	23%	22%	18%	100%
45–54 years	318	13%	19%	22%	25%	20%	100%
55–64 years	264	21%	23%	17%	19%	19%	100%
65–74 years	225	19%	26%	20%	19%	16%	100%
75 +	70	27%	19%	24%	13%	17%	100%
Elementary school	743	24%	27%	22%	17%	10%	100%
High school	409	9%	16%	19%	29%	28%	100%
University degree	64	3%	3%	11%	27%	56%	100%
<b>Croats</b>							
Male	131	4%	7%	14%	34%	41%	100%
Female	133	5%	5%	17%	32%	41%	100%
15–29 years	3	33%				67%	100%
30–44 years	27	4%	7%	7%	33%	48%	100%
45–54 years	43	5%	2%	14%	30%	49%	100%
55–64 years	71	3%	1%	15%	41%	39%	100%
65–74 years	92	3%	7%	20%	35%	36%	100%
75 +	28	7%	21%	11%	18%	43%	100%
Elementary school	109	9%	12%	25%	37%	17%	100%
High school	119	1%	3%	11%	32%	54%	100%
University degree	36				28%	72%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>							
Male	236	1%	8%	31%	38%	22%	100%
Female	227	5%	9%	30%	33%	23%	100%
15–29 years	6		17%		17%	67%	100%
30–44 years	68	3%	3%	35%	40%	19%	100%
45–54 years	96	1%	5%	26%	41%	27%	100%
55–64 years	119	6%	9%	29%	34%	21%	100%
65–74 years	135	3%	10%	36%	33%	19%	100%
75 +	39		18%	23%	31%	28%	100%
Elementary school	265	4%	10%	35%	37%	14%	100%
High school	173	2%	6%	25%	36%	29%	100%
University degree	24		4%	13%	13%	71%	100%

The next issue of interest was how respondents perceive they are treated by other ethnic groups.

The majority of respondents for all three ethnic groups report being often treated in a friendly manner by members of other ethnic groups (Figure 43).

**Figure 43. “How are you treated by members of other peoples?”**



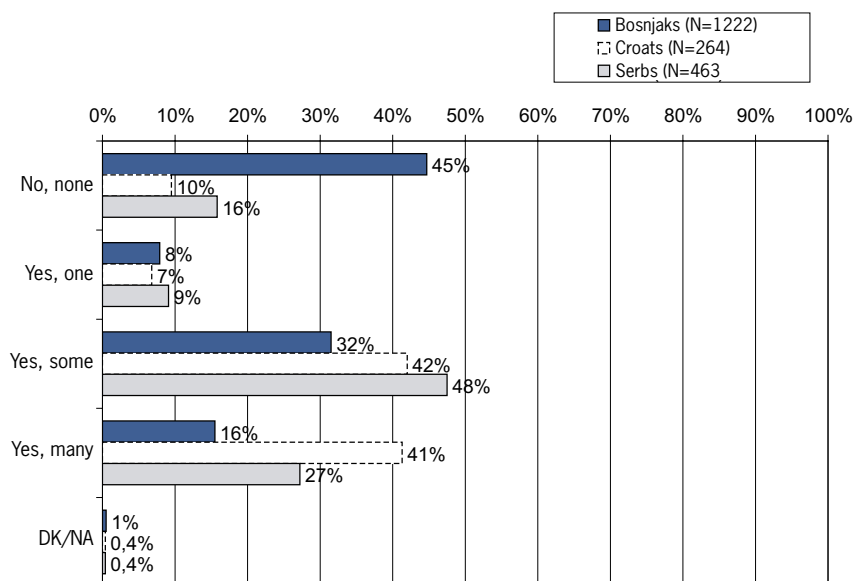
As seen in Figure 43, the responses by Bosniaks and Serbs are very similar. Of the Croatian ethnic group, precisely a third report feeling that members of other groups treat them in a friendly fashion very often.

Figure 44 shows the number of people of other ethnic groups that respondents consider friends.

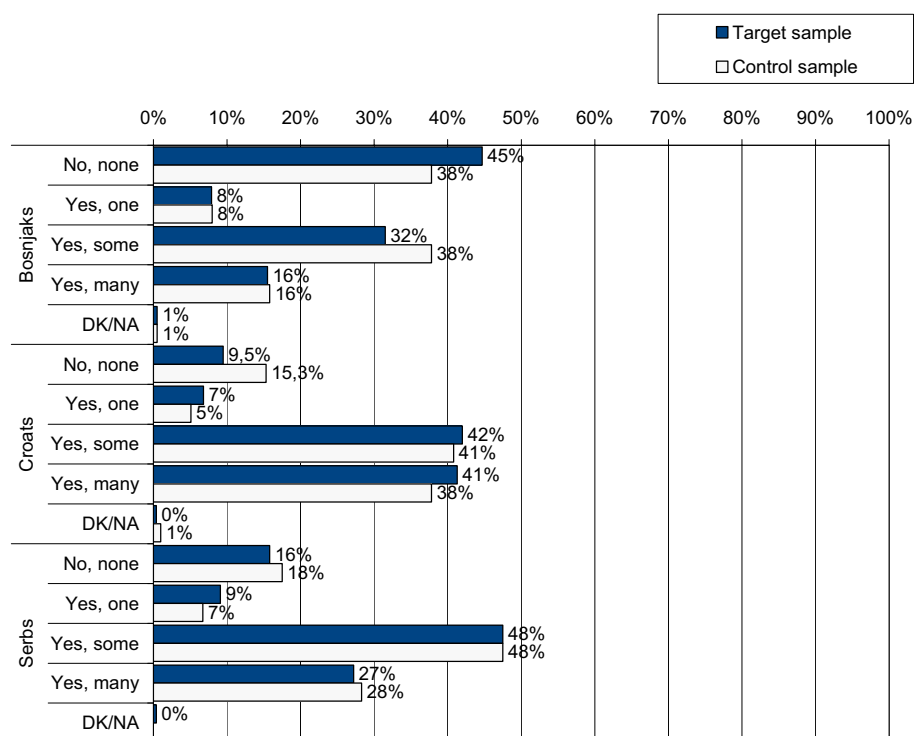
Of the Bosniak respondents, 45% said they had not a single friend from another ethnic group. This was the highest percentage.

Of the Croatian ethnic group 41% say they had many friends from other groups.

**Figure 44. “Do you have any friends who belong to another people?”**

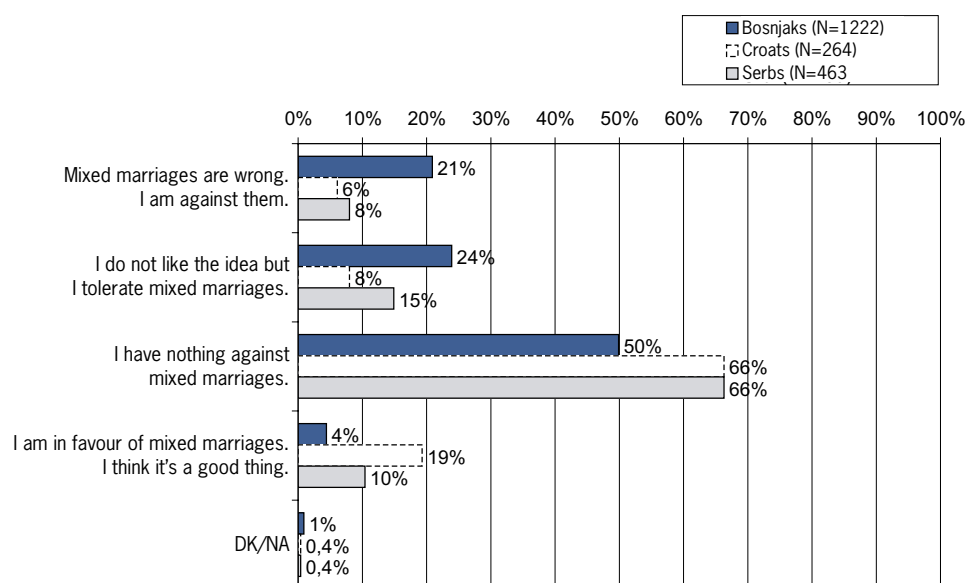


**Figure 44.1. “Do you have any friends who belong to another people?”**



Members of the Bosniak ethnic group also have a somewhat more negative attitude toward mixed marriages. Although half of them (50%) do not oppose mixed marriages, a fifth (21%) agree with the statement “Mixed marriages are wrong. I am against them.” and a quarter (24%) with the statement “I do not like the idea but I tolerate mixed marriages.” Two thirds (66%) of respondents of Croatian and Serbian ethnic groups respectively stated that they had nothing against mixed marriages. Very few thought mixed marriages good: however, a slightly higher percentage of respondents of the Croatian (19%) than of Serbian (10%) or especially of Bosniak ethnic groups (4%) agreed with the statement “I am in favour of mixed marriages. I think it’s a good thing.” (Figure 45)

**Figure 45. “What is your opinion about mixed marriages?”**



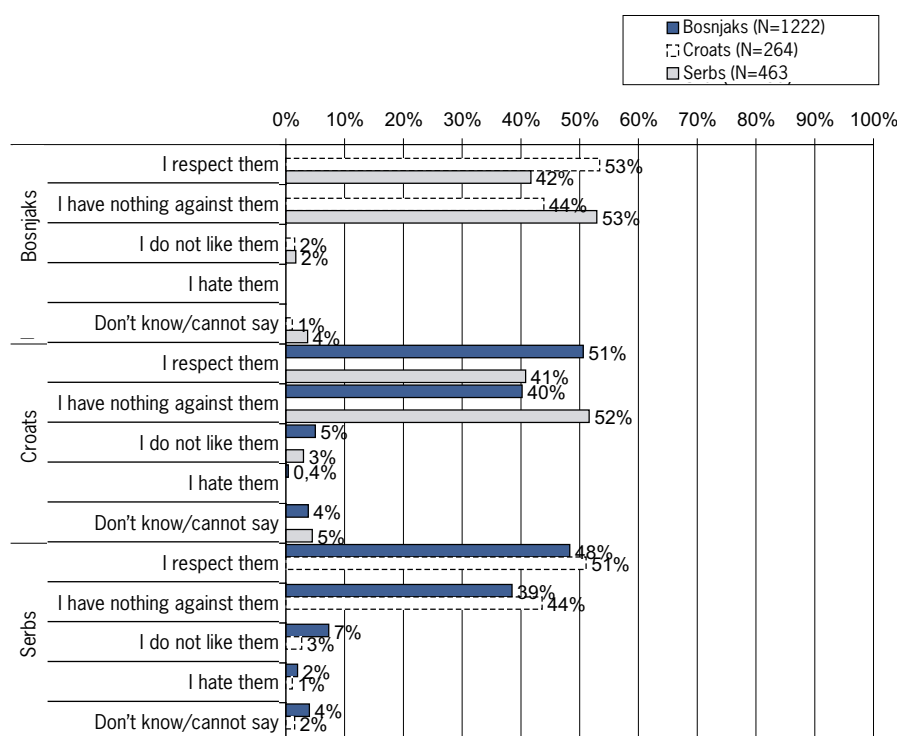
**Table 9. “What is your opinion about mixed marriages?” – By demography**

	Ukupno	Mixed marriages are wrong. I am against them.	I do not like the idea but I tolerate mixed marriages.	I have nothing against mixed marriages.	I am in favour of mixed marriages. I think it's a good thing.	Mixed marriages are wrong. I am against them.	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>							
Male	589	19%	26%	52%	3%	589	100%
Female	622	23%	23%	49%	5%	622	100%
15–29 years	40	23%	20%	50%	8%	40	100%
30–44 years	297	16%	25%	55%	4%	297	100%
45–54 years	316	20%	25%	50%	5%	316	100%
55–64 years	264	22%	24%	51%	3%	264	100%
65–74 years	224	26%	24%	46%	4%	224	100%
75 +	70	29%	23%	43%	6%	70	100%
Elementary school	742	26%	27%	46%	2%	742	100%
High school	406	12%	22%	59%	8%	406	100%
University degree	62	26%	6%	53%	15%	62	100%
<b>Croats</b>							
Male	130	9%	7%	67%	17%	130	100%
Female	133	3%	9%	66%	22%	133	100%
15–29 years	3			100%		3	100%
30–44 years	27	7%	11%	63%	19%	27	100%
45–54 years	43	9%	12%	47%	33%	43	100%
55–64 years	71	3%	4%	72%	21%	71	100%
65–74 years	91	7%	10%	71%	12%	91	100%
75 +	28	7%	4%	68%	21%	28	100%
Elementary school	108	6%	13%	69%	13%	108	100%
High school	119	8%	4%	66%	22%	119	100%
University degree	36	3%	6%	61%	31%	36	100%
<b>Serbs</b>							
Male	236	7%	18%	66%	9%	236	100%
Female	225	9%	12%	68%	12%	225	100%
15–29 years	6	17%		67%	17%	6	100%
30–44 years	68	7%	22%	65%	6%	68	100%
45–54 years	96	6%	14%	69%	11%	96	100%
55–64 years	118	5%	14%	69%	12%	118	100%
65–74 years	134	13%	16%	61%	10%	134	100%
75 +	39	5%	10%	74%	10%	39	100%
Elementary school	263	10%	19%	65%	6%	263	100%
High school	173	6%	10%	72%	12%	173	100%
University degree	24	4%	4%	46%	46%	24	100%

When asked to choose one from those offered that best expressed their attitude toward each of the three constituent peoples of BiH, respondents of all three groups mostly opt for the positive statement. (Figure 46).

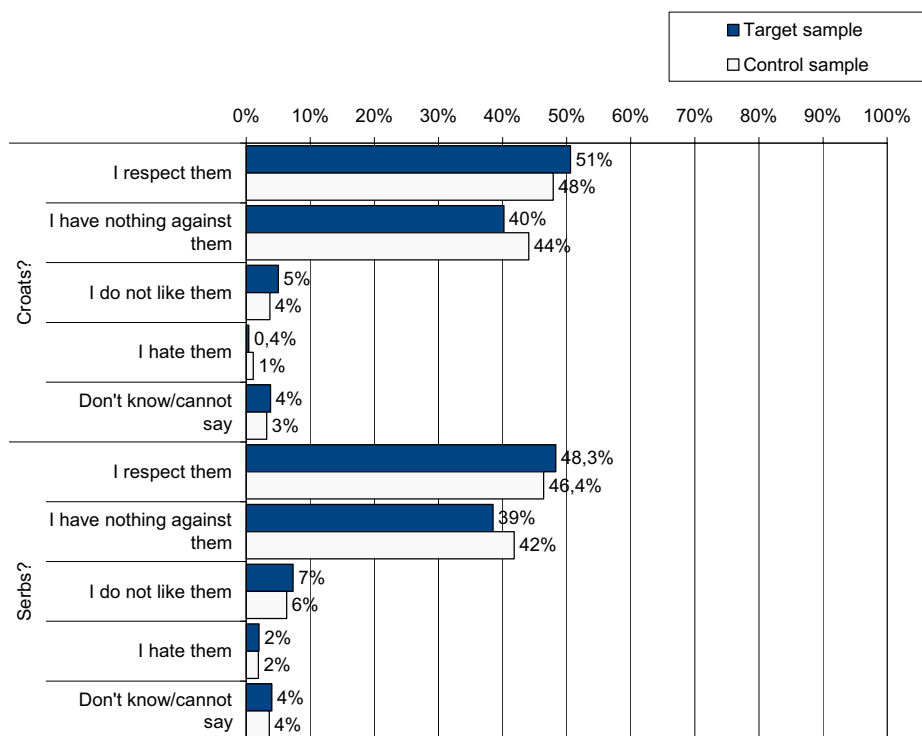
Some differences can be observed. Thus, for example, while Bosniaks and Croats mainly opt for the more positive “I respect them” and only then for the more neutral “I have nothing against them” when expressing attitude toward the other two peoples of BiH, more Serbs opt for the neutral statement. Other than that, there were no big differences in the attitudes of one ethnic group toward the other two. It is interesting that though statements were designed to record attitude toward others, respondents also expressed attitudes towards their own people. Croatian and Serbian respondents say “I respect them” (63% Croats, 61% Serbs) and “I have nothing against them” (35% Croats, 36% Serbs) about their own ethnic group, while 82% of Bosniak respondents using “I respect them” and 17% “I have nothing against them” again, about their own people. It is not known whether this contrast is to be attributed to Bosniaks’ higher level of ethnocentricity.

**Figure 46. “Speaking about the peoples of BiH, how do you feel about...?”**

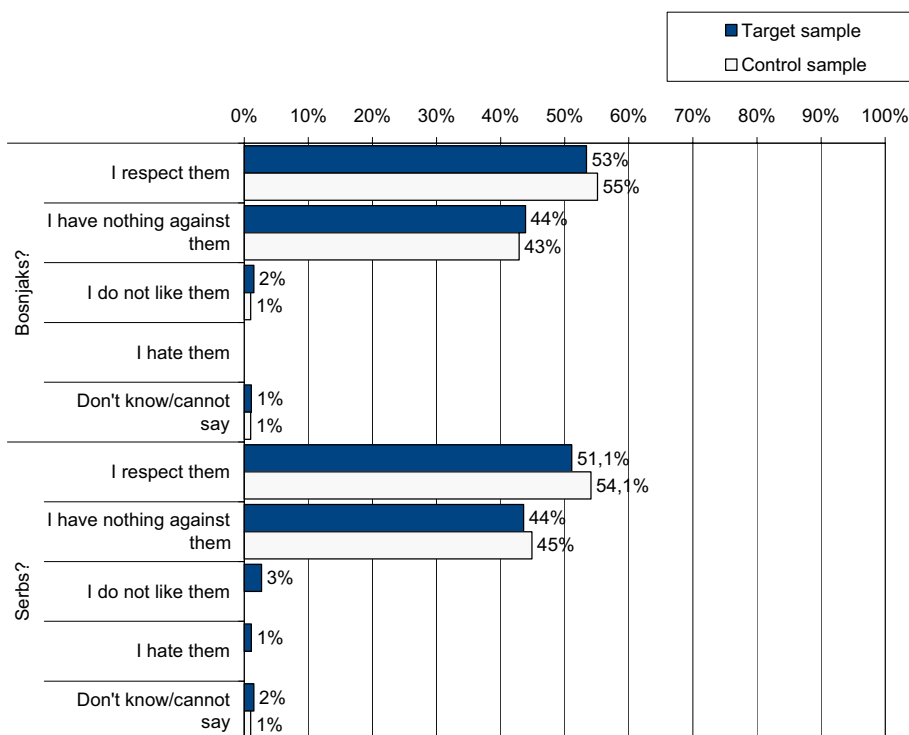


When asked to choose the one of several pre-set statements which best reflected their attitude toward differences between the Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian languages, many respondents of all three ethnic groups claimed it was the same language. (Serbian 52%) Croats 49% Bosniaks 44%). The second most frequently accepted statement is that it is the same language but with certain differences (Bosniaks 37% Serbs 36% Croats 31%). That they are seen as three totally different languages is believed by very few: 7% of Croatian respondents, 4% of Bosniak and 1% of Serbian (Figure 47).

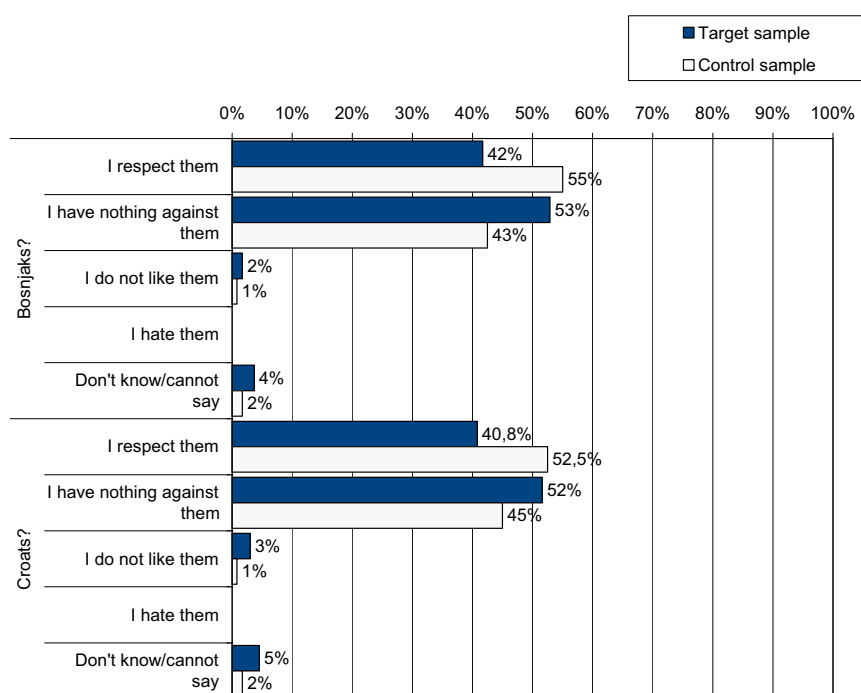
**Figure 46.1. “Speaking about the peoples of BiH, how do you feel about...” – Bosniaks**



**Figure 46.2. “Speaking about the peoples of BiH, how do you feel about...” – Croats**



**Figure 46.3. “Speaking about the peoples of BiH, how do you feel about...” – Serbs**



**Table 10. “...how do you feel about Bosniaks” – By demography**

	Total N	I hate them	I do not like them	I have nothing against them	I respect them	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>						
Male	595	0,2%	0,3%	16%	84%	100%
Female	623	0,3%	1%	19%	81%	100%
15–29 years	40			15%	85%	100%
30–44 years	299	0,3%	1%	18%	81%	100%
45–54 years	318		1%	20%	79%	100%
55–64 years	264			19%	81%	100%
65–74 years	227	1%		13%	86%	100%
75 +	70			13%	87%	100%
Elementary school	743	0,3%	1%	18%	81%	100%
High school	410	0,2%	0,2%	17%	82%	100%
University degree	64			13%	88%	100%
<b>Croats</b>						
Male	130		2%	50%	48%	100%
Female	131		2%	39%	60%	100%
15–29 years	3			33%	67%	100%
30–44 years	27			33%	67%	100%
45–54 years	41			49%	51%	100%
55–64 years	71		4%	44%	52%	100%
65–74 years	91		1%	45%	54%	100%
75 +	28			50%	50%	100%
Elementary school	108		3%	51%	46%	100%
High school	118		1%	39%	60%	100%
University degree	35			43%	57%	100%

	Total N	I hate them	I do not like them	I have nothing against them	I respect them	Total
<b>Serbs</b>						
Male	228		3%	57%	40%	100%
Female	218		1%	53%	47%	100%
15–29 years	6		17%	50%	33%	100%
30–44 years	66		3%	70%	27%	100%
45–54 years	94			45%	55%	100%
55–64 years	113		1%	58%	41%	100%
65–74 years	129		2%	56%	42%	100%
75 +	38		3%	42%	55%	100%
Elementary school	252		2%	63%	36%	100%
High school	169		2%	46%	52%	100%
University degree	24			38%	63%	100%

**Table 11. “...how do you feel about Croats” – By demography**

	Total N	I hate them	I do not like them	I have nothing against them	I respect them	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>						
Male	571	0,4%	5%	39%	56%	100%
Female	604	0,5%	6%	44%	50%	100%
15–29 years	40		5%	43%	53%	100%
30–44 years	288	0,3%	5%	41%	53%	100%
45–54 years	313	0,3%	5%	47%	48%	100%
55–64 years	256	0,8%	3%	43%	54%	100%
65–74 years	208		9%	35%	57%	100%
75 +	70	1,4%	6%	37%	56%	100%
Elementary school	707	0,4%	6%	49%	45%	100%
High school	405	0,2%	4%	33%	63%	100%
University degree	62	1,6%	3%	21%	74%	100%
<b>Croats</b>						
Male	130			38%	62%	100%
Female	130			34%	66%	100%
15–29 years	3			33%	67%	100%
30–44 years	27			30%	70%	100%
45–54 years	41			42%	59%	100%
55–64 years	71			27%	73%	100%
65–74 years	91			42%	58%	100%
75 +	27			37%	63%	100%
Elementary school	108			44%	57%	100%
High school	117			32%	68%	100%
University degree	35			26%	74%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>						
Male	227		4%	57%	39%	100%
Female	215		2%	51%	47%	100%
15–29 years	6		17%	50%	33%	100%
30–44 years	67		3%	72%	25%	100%
45–54 years	92		1%	41%	58%	100%

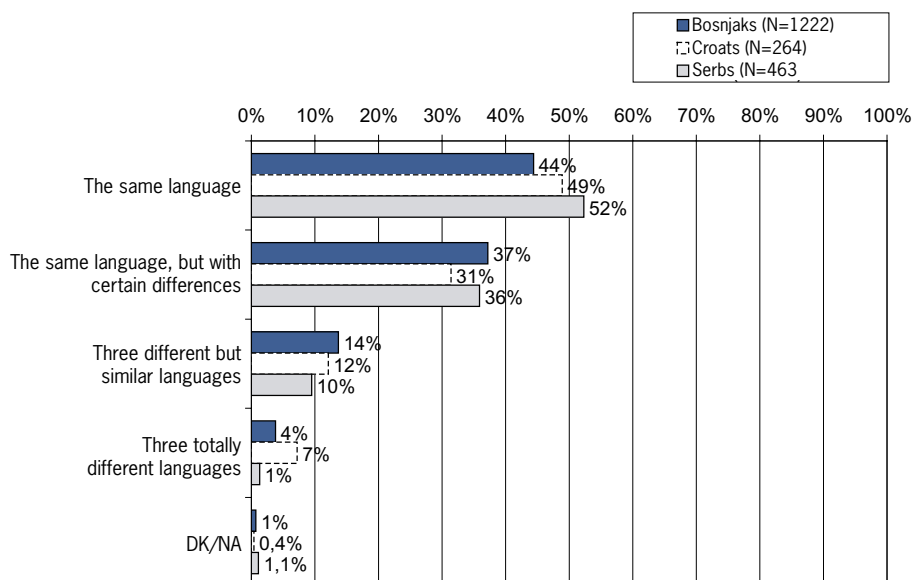
	Total N	I hate them	I do not like them	I have nothing against them	I respect them	Total
55–64 years	111		4%	56%	41%	100%
65–74 years	128		4%	56%	41%	100%
75 +	38		3%	45%	53%	100%
Elementary school	248		3%	62%	35%	100%
High school	169		4%	46%	51%	100%
University degree	24			38%	63%	100%

**Table 12. “...how do you feel about Serbs” – By demography**

	Total N	I hate them	I do not like them	I have nothing against them	I respect them	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>						
Male	570	2%	6%	38%	54%	100%
Female	603	2%	9%	42%	47%	100%
15–29 years	39		10%	36%	54%	100%
30–44 years	287	1%	7%	41%	51%	100%
45–54 years	313	1%	7%	45%	47%	100%
55–64 years	257	2%	7%	42%	50%	100%
65–74 years	209	3%	11%	32%	54%	100%
75 +	68	7%	4%	37%	52%	100%
Elementary school	705	2%	9%	46%	43%	100%
High school	405	3%	6%	32%	60%	100%
University degree	62	3%	8%	21%	68%	100%
<b>Croats</b>						
Male	129	1%	3%	47%	49%	100%
Female	131	2%	2%	41%	55%	100%
15–29 years	3			33%	67%	100%
30–44 years	27			37%	63%	100%
45–54 years	41	2%	2%	49%	46%	100%
55–64 years	71	1%	1%	44%	54%	100%
65–74 years	91	1%	6%	46%	47%	100%
75 +	27			41%	59%	100%
Elementary school	107	1%	3%	51%	45%	100%
High school	118	2%	2%	39%	58%	100%
University degree	35		6%	40%	54%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>						
Male	231		0,4%	41%	59%	100%
Female	222		0,5%	33%	67%	100%
15–29 years	6			50%	50%	100%
30–44 years	67		1,5%	48%	51%	100%
45–54 years	96			27%	73%	100%
55–64 years	114		0,9%	33%	67%	100%
65–74 years	132			42%	58%	100%

	Total N	I hate them	I do not like them	I have nothing against them	I respect them	Total
75 +	38			34%	66%	100%
Elementary school	258			40%	61%	100%
High school	170		1,2%	34%	65%	100%
University degree	24			33%	67%	100%

**Figure 47. “In your opinion, is Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian one language or three different languages? “**



**Table 13. “...is Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian 1 language or 3 different“ – By demography**

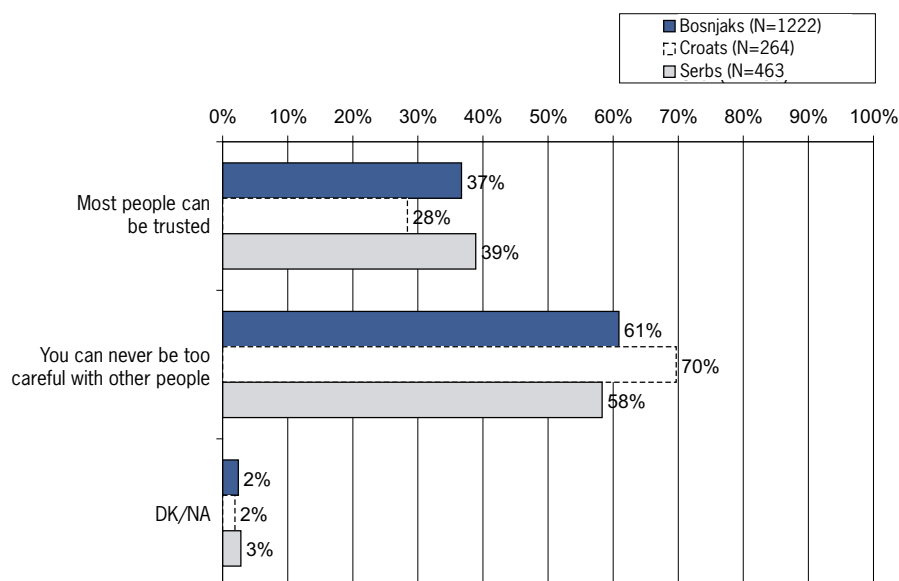
	Total N	The same language	The same language, but with certain differences	Three different but similar languages	Three totally different languages	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>						
Male	593	45%	38%	13%	4%	100%
Female	620	44%	37%	15%	4%	100%
15–29 years	39	49%	28%	13%	10%	100%
30–44 years	300	45%	35%	15%	4%	100%
45–54 years	318	47%	39%	12%	2%	100%
55–64 years	265	42%	43%	12%	3%	100%
65–74 years	223	40%	36%	17%	6%	100%
75 +	68	57%	26%	15%	1%	100%
Elementary school	740	44%	36%	16%	4%	100%
High school	409	43%	41%	11%	5%	100%
University degree	63	59%	33%	6%	2%	100%
<b>Croats</b>						
Male	131	50%	27%	16%	7%	100%
Female	132	48%	36%	8%	8%	100%
15–29 years	3		33%		67%	100%
30–44 years	27	56%	26%	15%	4%	100%
45–54 years	43	44%	28%	12%	16%	100%

	Total N	The same language	The same language, but with certain differences	Three different but similar languages	Three totally different languages	Total
55–64 years	71	38%	35%	17%	10%	100%
65–74 years	91	54%	36%	8%	2%	100%
75 +	28	68%	18%	14%		100%
Elementary school	108	49%	29%	10%	12%	100%
High school	119	51%	33%	13%	3%	100%
University degree	36	42%	36%	17%	6%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>						
Male	233	51%	38%	11%	1%	100%
Female	225	55%	35%	8%	2%	100%
15–29 years	6	50%	50%			100%
30–44 years	68	51%	35%	13%		100%
45–54 years	94	52%	35%	11%	2%	100%
55–64 years	118	47%	43%	9%		100%
65–74 years	133	54%	35%	8%	3%	100%
75 +	39	69%	21%	10%		100%
Elementary school	262	57%	32%	10%	1%	100%
High school	171	46%	41%	11%	2%	100%
University degree	233	51%	38%	11%	1%	100%

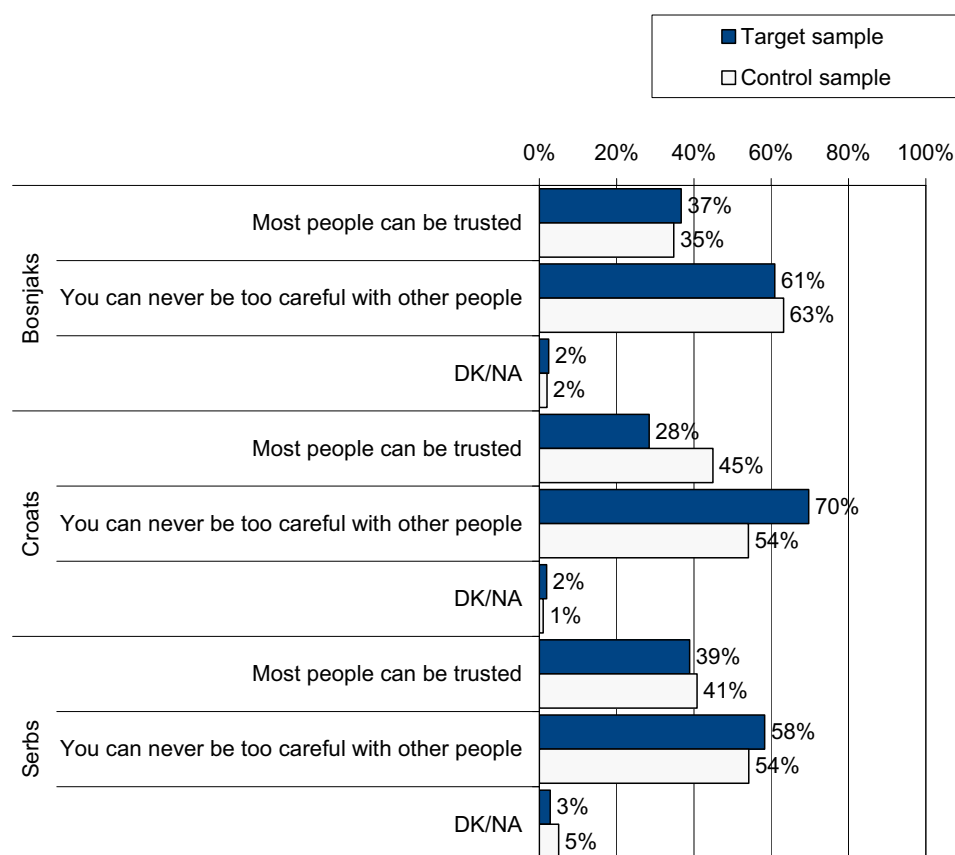
The report now shows results obtained from the respondents' answers to questions regarding various aspects of trust.

“One can never be careful enough with other people” was chosen by respondents of all three ethnic groups. The Croats were more cautious (70%) than Bosniaks (61%) or the Serbian ethnic group (58%).

**Figure 48. “What do you think about the (degree of) confidence a person could have in contacts with other people? “**

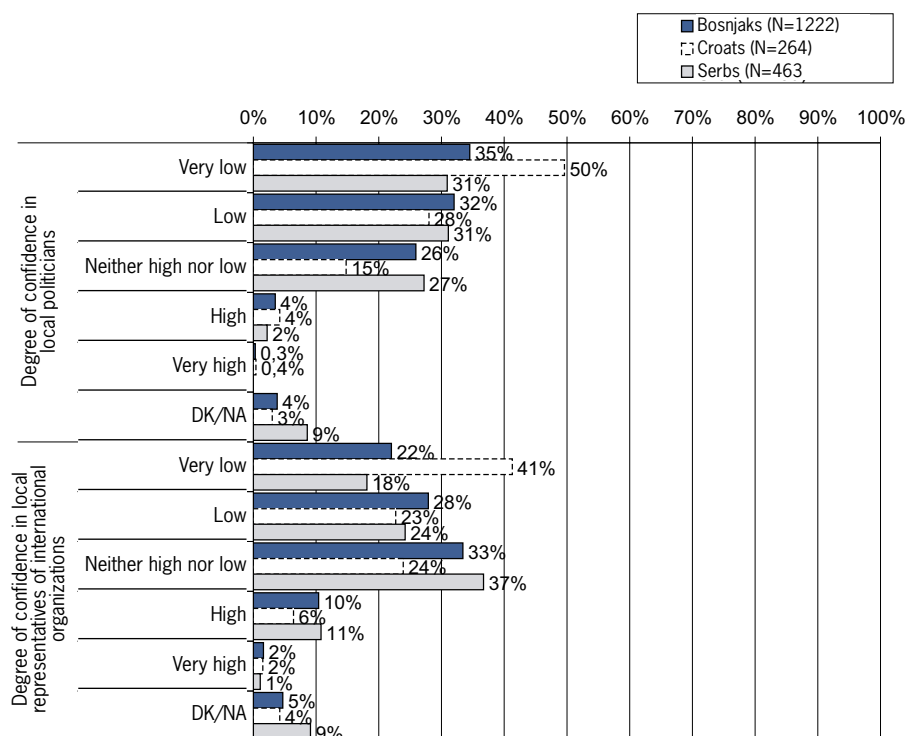


**Figure 48.1. “What do you think about the (degree of) confidence a person could have in contacts with other people? “**



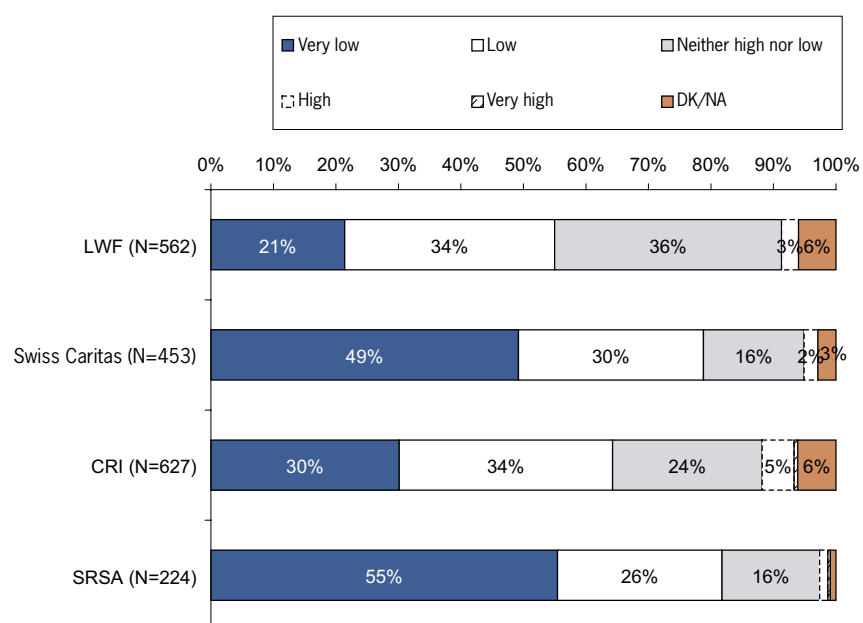
When asked to state the degree of confidence respondents had in local politicians or local representatives of international organizations they expressed mainly low confidence. Confidence in local representatives of international organizations is somewhat less low than confidence in local politicians. Croatian respondents report markedly low confidence in both groups: 50% rate their confidence in local politicians as very low and 41% rate confidence in local representatives of international organizations as very low. (Figure 49).

**Figure 49. “Degree of confidence in:”**

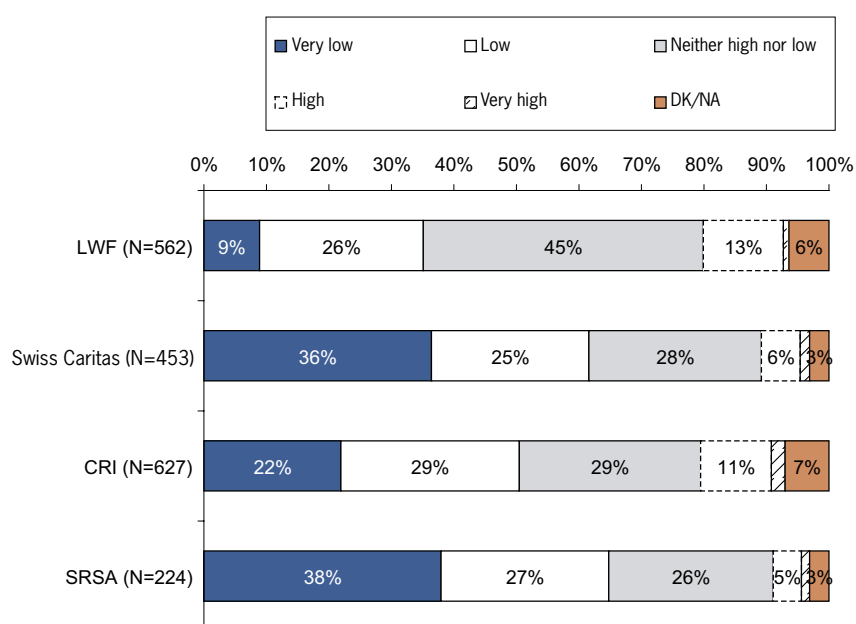


Lastly, respondents were asked to what extent they agreed with statements related to mutual trust between different ethnic groups. Bosniak respondents show somewhat less trust than other ethnic groups, whereas Croatian respondents show a somewhat higher degree of trust (Figure 50). Nearly half (46%) of Bosniak respondents agree or strongly agree with the statement “*One should be on one’s guard and careful towards members of another people, even if they are neighbours or friends*”. For Croats the percentage is 24%. Forty-six percent of Bosniak respondents agree or strongly agree with the statement “*People can feel secure only if they live in an area where their own people is a majority*”. The Croats disagreed or strongly disagreed (52%).

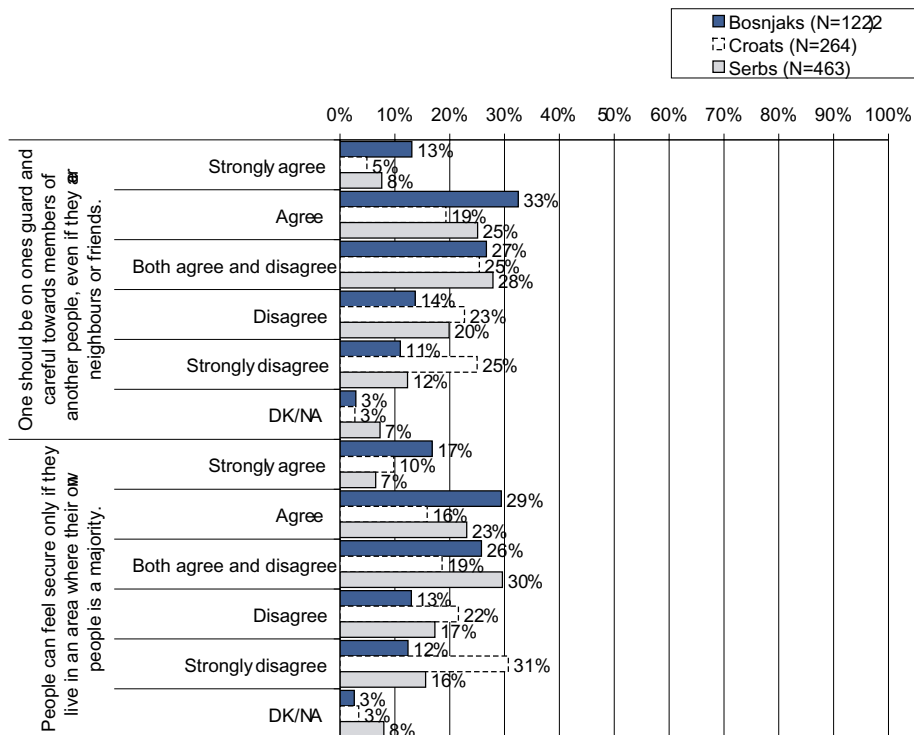
**Figure 49.1. “Degree of confidence in local politicians” – TARGET SAMPLE by organization**



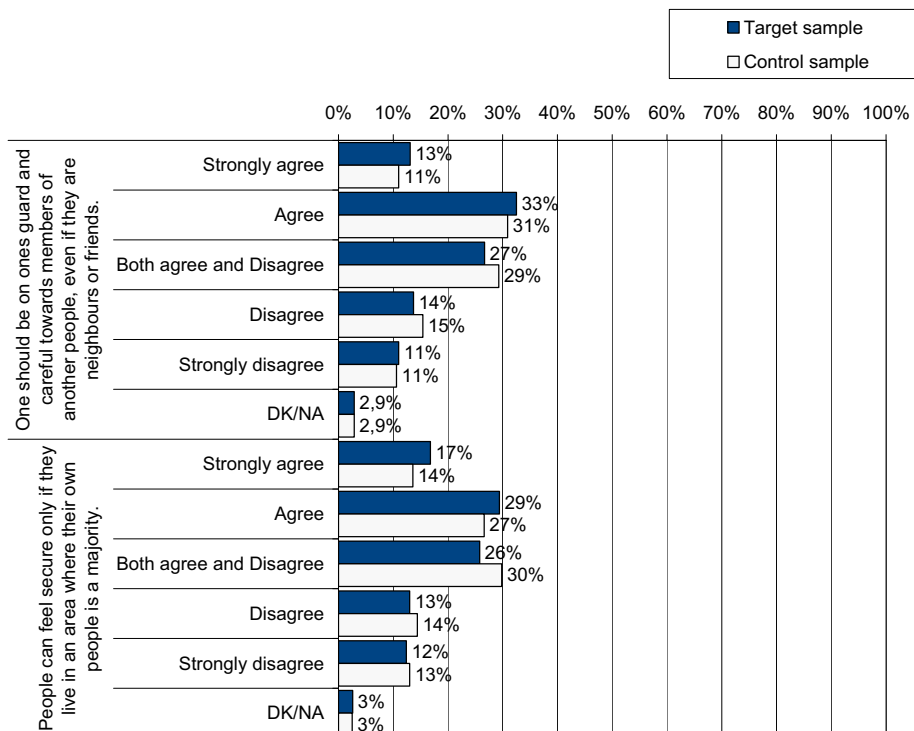
**Figure 49.2. “Degree of confidence in local representatives of international organizations” – TARGET SAMPLE by organization**



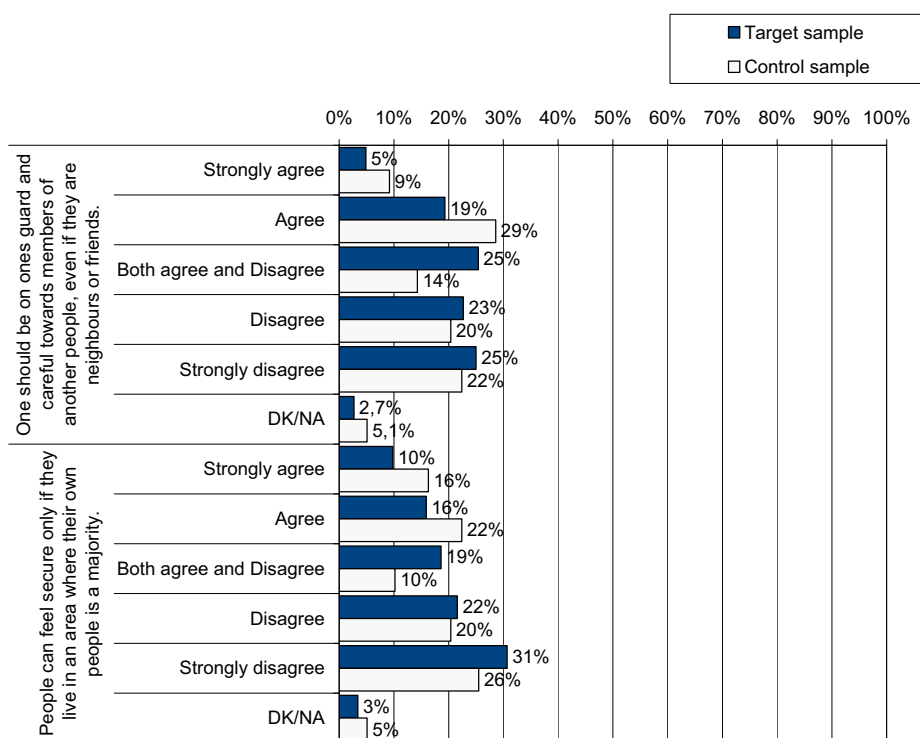
**Figure 50. "Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:"**



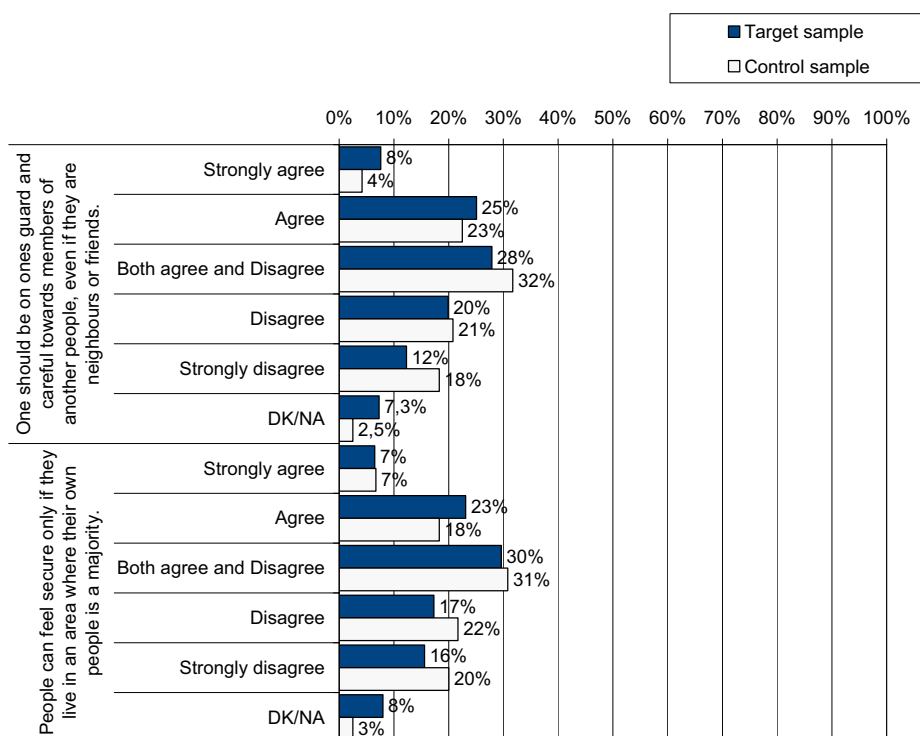
**Figure 50.1. "Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:" – Bosniaks**



**Figure 50.2. “Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:” – Croats**



**Figure 50.3. “Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:” – Serbs**



**Table 14. "One should be on ones guard and careful towards members of another people, even if they are neighbours or friends" – By demography**

	<b>Total N</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Both agree and disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Bosniaks</b>							
Male	582	12%	14%	29%	34%	11%	100%
Female	604	10%	15%	26%	33%	16%	100%
15–29 years	39	18%	26%	18%	33%	5%	100%
30–44 years	296	8%	13%	27%	38%	14%	100%
45–54 years	314	11%	12%	26%	37%	14%	100%
55–64 years	252	13%	12%	33%	30%	12%	100%
65–74 years	219	12%	17%	27%	28%	15%	100%
75 +	66	11%	18%	23%	32%	17%	100%
Elementary school	722	7%	13%	31%	35%	14%	100%
High school	402	18%	15%	24%	31%	12%	100%
University degree	61	25%	20%	7%	34%	15%	100%
<b>Croats</b>							
Male	128	6%	19%	24%	30%	21%	100%
Female	129	4%	21%	28%	17%	30%	100%
15–29 years	3		33%	33%	33%		100%
30–44 years	27	4%	11%	26%	30%	30%	100%
45–54 years	41	10%	20%	34%	10%	27%	100%
55–64 years	70	3%	23%	14%	33%	27%	100%
65–74 years	90	4%	18%	36%	22%	20%	100%
75 +	26	8%	27%	12%	15%	38%	100%
Elementary school	104	6%	35%	27%	16%	16%	100%
High school	117	4%	9%	30%	24%	32%	100%
University degree	36	6%	11%	11%	42%	31%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>							
Male	221	9%	24%	32%	23%	12%	100%
Female	208	8%	30%	28%	20%	15%	100%
15–29 years	6	17%		33%	33%	17%	100%
30–44 years	63	6%	27%	38%	19%	10%	100%
45–54 years	90	9%	24%	26%	30%	11%	100%
55–64 years	112	6%	24%	38%	16%	16%	100%
65–74 years	125	10%	34%	24%	18%	14%	100%
75 +	33	9%	21%	24%	30%	15%	100%
Elementary school	245	4%	32%	32%	20%	11%	100%
High school	160	13%	21%	29%	23%	14%	100%
University degree	23	22%	9%	17%	26%	26%	100%

**Table 15. “People can feel secure only if they live in an area where their own people is a majority. “  
– By demography**

	Total N	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Both agree and disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>							
Male	584	13%	12%	28%	31%	16%	100%
Female	606	13%	14%	25%	30%	18%	100%
15–29 years	40	23%	20%	28%	23%	8%	100%
30–44 years	297	7%	12%	31%	32%	17%	100%
45–54 years	314	15%	11%	26%	33%	14%	100%
55–64 years	257	14%	12%	26%	31%	17%	100%
65–74 years	217	13%	17%	23%	23%	24%	100%
75 +	65	14%	15%	22%	31%	18%	100%
Elementary school	724	8%	12%	29%	31%	19%	100%
High school	402	18%	14%	24%	29%	15%	100%
University degree	63	32%	22%	11%	25%	10%	100%
<b>Croats</b>							
Male	127	30%	24%	20%	18%	9%	100%
Female	128	34%	21%	19%	15%	12%	100%
15–29 years	3		33%	33%	33%		100%
30–44 years	26	38%	31%	15%	8%	8%	100%
45–54 years	40	35%	18%	13%	18%	18%	100%
55–64 years	70	37%	23%	7%	20%	13%	100%
65–74 years	90	22%	22%	36%	13%	7%	100%
75 +	26	42%	19%	8%	23%	8%	100%
Elementary school	104	16%	22%	21%	25%	15%	100%
High school	116	41%	22%	22%	9%	8%	100%
University degree	35	49%	26%	6%	17%	3%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>							
Male	219	14%	21%	34%	25%	7%	100%
Female	207	20%	17%	30%	25%	7%	100%
15–29 years	6	0,17	0,5	33%			100%
30–44 years	64	13%	17%	36%	30%	5%	100%
45–54 years	88	15%	26%	32%	23%	5%	100%
55–64 years	113	19%	15%	37%	22%	7%	100%
65–74 years	122	20%	16%	26%	29%	10%	100%
75 +	33	15%	21%	30%	24%	9%	100%
Elementary school	242	14%	17%	34%	27%	8%	100%
High school	161	17%	23%	30%	24%	6%	100%
University degree	22	45%	14%	23%	9%	9%	100%

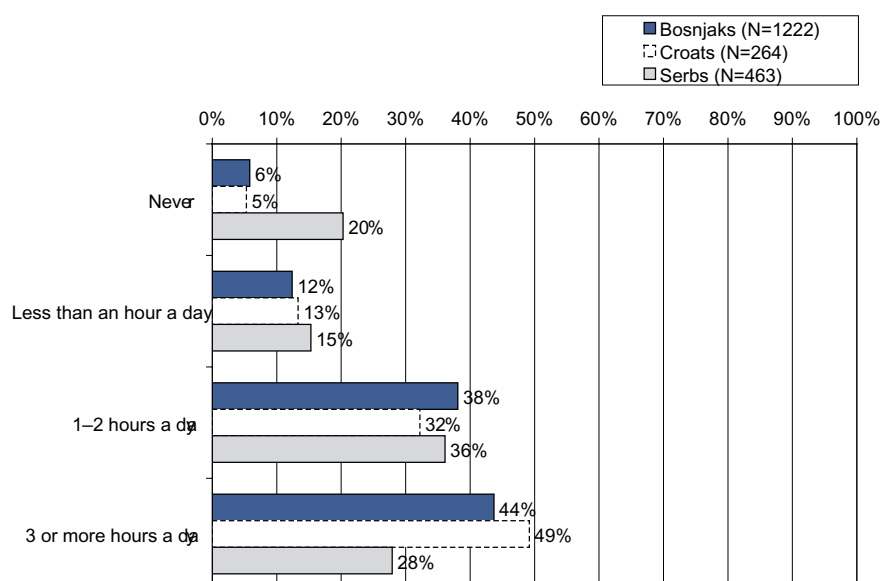
## 6.2.4 Media

When it comes to media, this survey included the frequency of following two common sources of information – television and daily newspapers, but without going into depth about frequency of watching certain TV programs or reading particular newspapers.

Most respondents of all three ethnic groups daily spend 3 or more hours watching television. It is noticeable that Serbian respondents (20%) claim not to watch television at all.

Although most respondents of all three ethnic groups say they read daily newspapers rarely or never, a relatively higher percentage of Croatian respondents (15%) say they read papers almost every day.

**Figure 51. “How often do you watch TV?”**

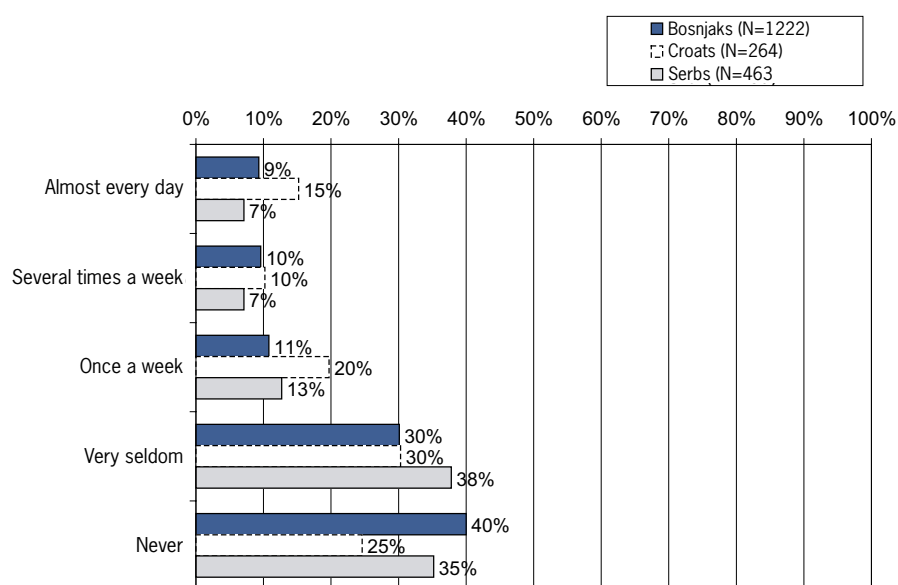


**Table 16. “How often do you watch TV?” – by demography**

	Total N	Never	Less than an hour a day	1-2 hours a day	3 or more hours a day	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>						
Male	596	5%	13%	37%	45%	100%
Female	626	6%	12%	39%	43%	100%
15-29 years	40	3%	8%	43%	48%	100%
30-44 years	300	6%	10%	39%	45%	100%
45-54 years	319	4%	12%	39%	45%	100%
55-64 years	266	6%	14%	38%	42%	100%
65-74 years	227	7%	14%	37%	41%	100%
75 +	70	10%	16%	31%	43%	100%
Elementary school	747	7%	15%	36%	42%	100%
High school	410	4%	8%	42%	47%	100%
University degree	64	5%	11%	34%	50%	100%
<b>Croats</b>						
Male	131	4%	14%	34%	49%	100%
Female	133	7%	13%	31%	50%	100%
15-29 years	3		33%		67%	100%
30-44 years	27	4%	22%	22%	52%	100%
45-54 years	43		9%	37%	53%	100%
55-64 years	71		7%	34%	59%	100%
65-74 years	92	9%	15%	37%	39%	100%
75 +	28	18%	18%	18%	46%	100%

	Total N	Never	Less than an hour a day	1–2 hours a day	3 or more hours a day	Total
Elementary school	109	9%	20%	32%	39%	100%
High school	119	3%	11%	33%	53%	100%
University degree	36			31%	69%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>						
Male	235	18%	18%	35%	29%	100%
Female	226	23%	13%	38%	27%	100%
15–29 years	6	17%	17%	17%	50%	100%
30–44 years	68	4%	22%	35%	38%	100%
45–54 years	95	14%	13%	42%	32%	100%
55–64 years	118	22%	14%	38%	25%	100%
65–74 years	135	26%	12%	37%	25%	100%
75 +	39	41%	26%	18%	15%	100%
Elementary school	263	29%	17%	37%	16%	100%
High school	173	9%	14%	35%	42%	100%
University degree	24	8%	4%	33%	54%	100%

**Figure 52. “How often do you read daily newspapers?”**

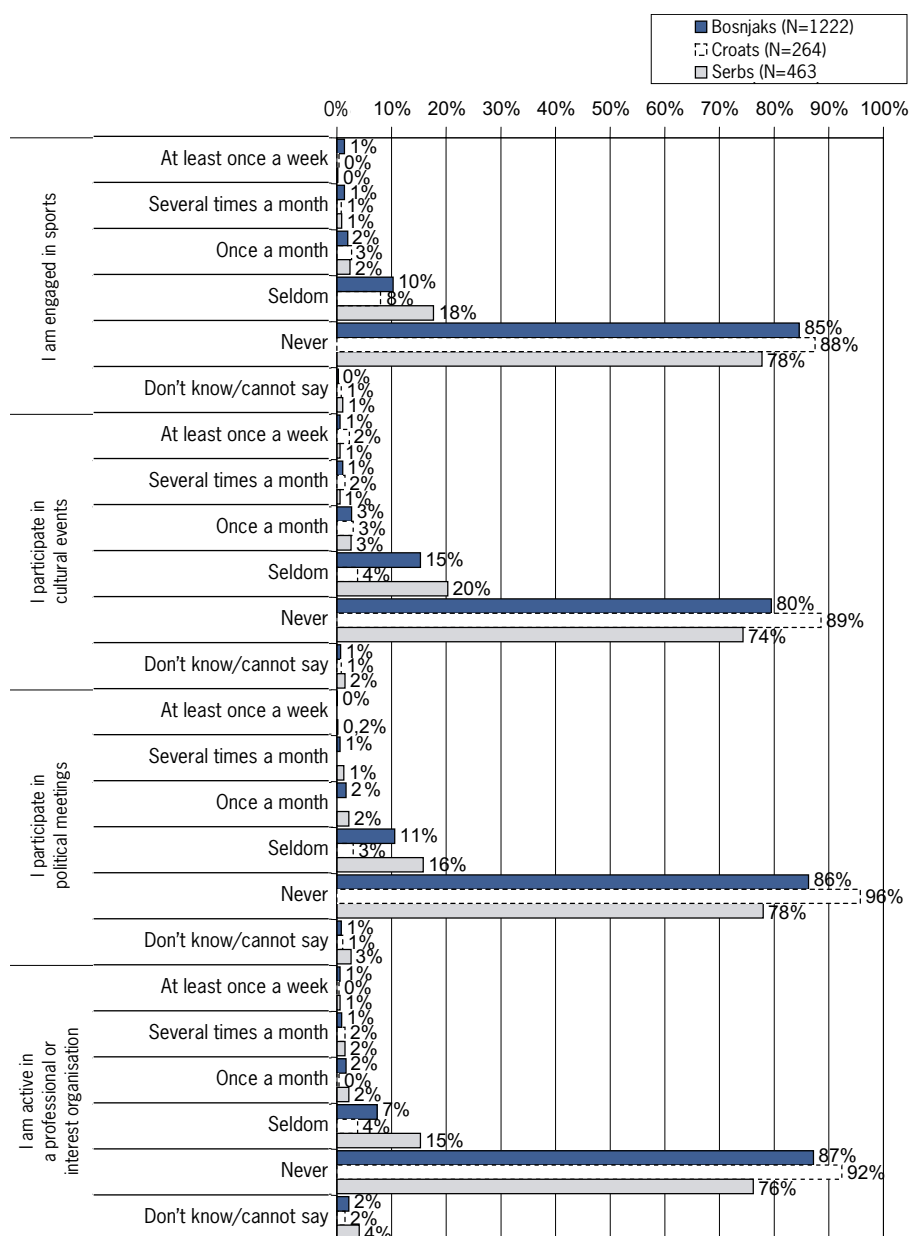


Television then, turned out to be the dominating medium also in this research.

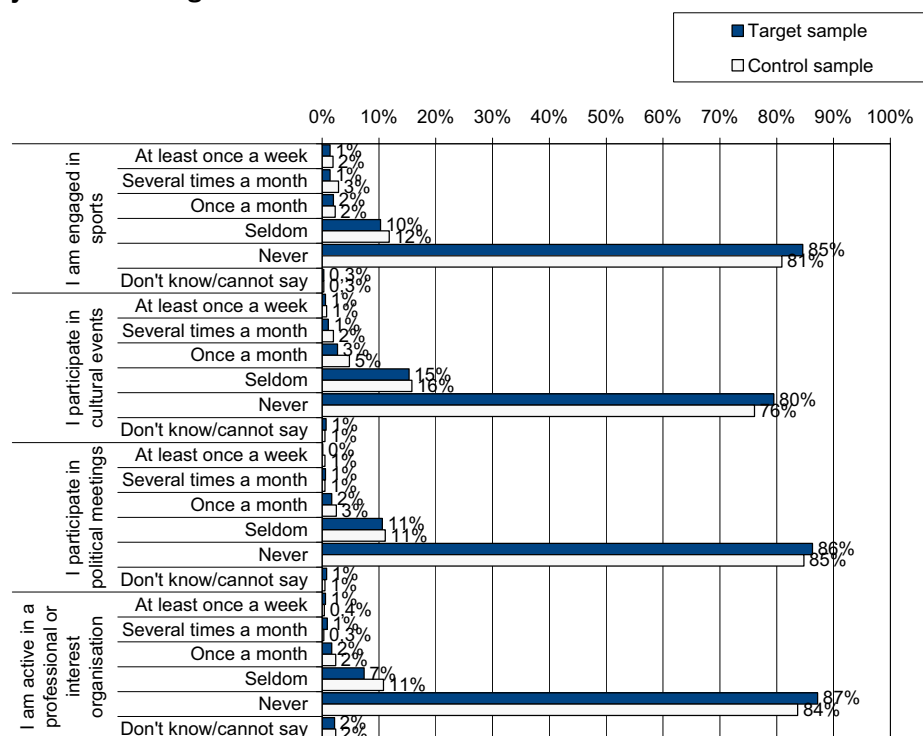
**Table 17. "How often do you read daily newspapers?" – by demography**

	Total N	Never	Very seldom	Once a week	Several times a week	Almost every day	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>							
Male	596	29%	34%	12%	13%	12%	100%
Female	624	50%	26%	10%	7%	7%	100%
15–29 years	40	23%	33%	20%	23%	3%	100%
30–44 years	300	27%	38%	15%	11%	10%	100%
45–54 years	319	35%	32%	10%	9%	14%	100%
55–64 years	264	45%	27%	8%	11%	8%	100%
65–74 years	227	56%	24%	10%	4%	7%	100%
75 +	70	61%	21%	4%	9%	4%	100%
Elementary school	745	54%	29%	9%	5%	3%	100%
High school	410	19%	35%	15%	16%	15%	100%
University degree	64	11%	14%	6%	17%	52%	100%
<b>Croats</b>							
Male	20%	32%	22%	11%	15%	20%	100%
Female	29%	29%	17%	9%	16%	29%	100%
15–29 years		0,67	33%				100%
30–44 years	26%	19%	4%	37%	15%	26%	100%
45–54 years	14%	44%	21%	2%	19%	14%	100%
55–64 years	10%	32%	24%	14%	20%	10%	100%
65–74 years	40%	26%	20%	5%	9%	40%	100%
75 +	29%	25%	21%	4%	21%	29%	100%
Elementary school	34%	44%	12%	4%	6%	34%	100%
High school	22%	20%	23%	15%	20%	22%	100%
University degree	6%	22%	33%	14%	25%	6%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>							
Male	29%	40%	14%	9%	7%	29%	100%
Female	41%	35%	11%	5%	7%	41%	100%
15–29 years		33%		33%	0,33		100%
30–44 years	13%	49%	16%	13%	9%	13%	100%
45–54 years	22%	34%	20%	11%	13%	22%	100%
55–64 years	41%	37%	11%	7%	4%	41%	100%
65–74 years	49%	37%	8%	1%	4%	49%	100%
75 +	46%	33%	13%	3%	5%	46%	100%
Elementary school	48%	39%	9%	3%	2%	48%	100%
High school	20%	38%	18%	13%	10%	20%	100%
University degree	13%	17%	17%	8%	46%	13%	100%

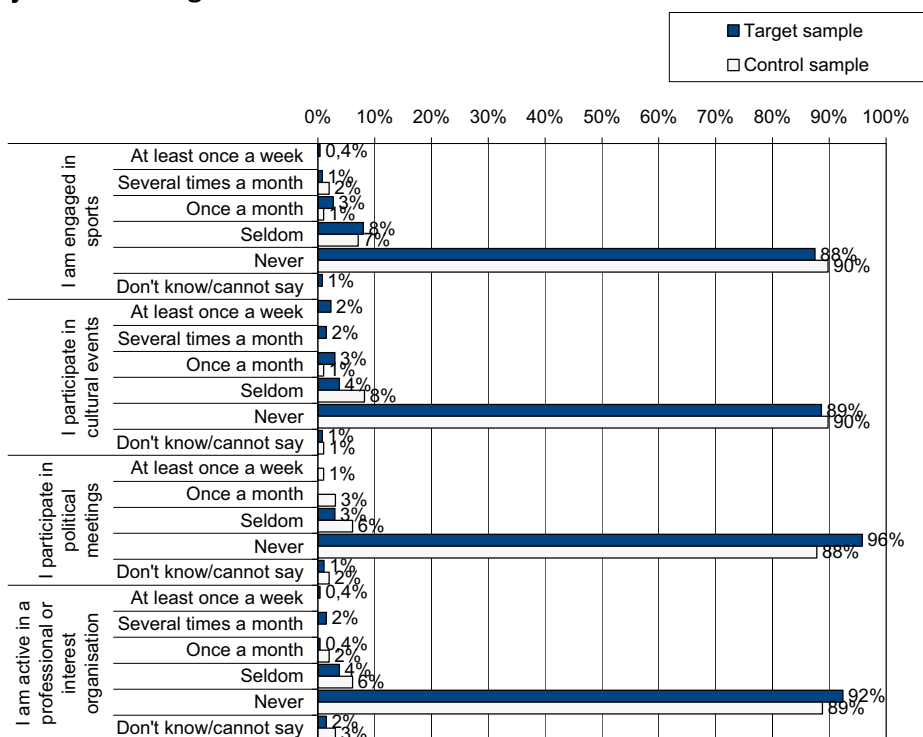
**Figure 53. “When you are not working, do you engage, and how often, in any of the following social activities?”**



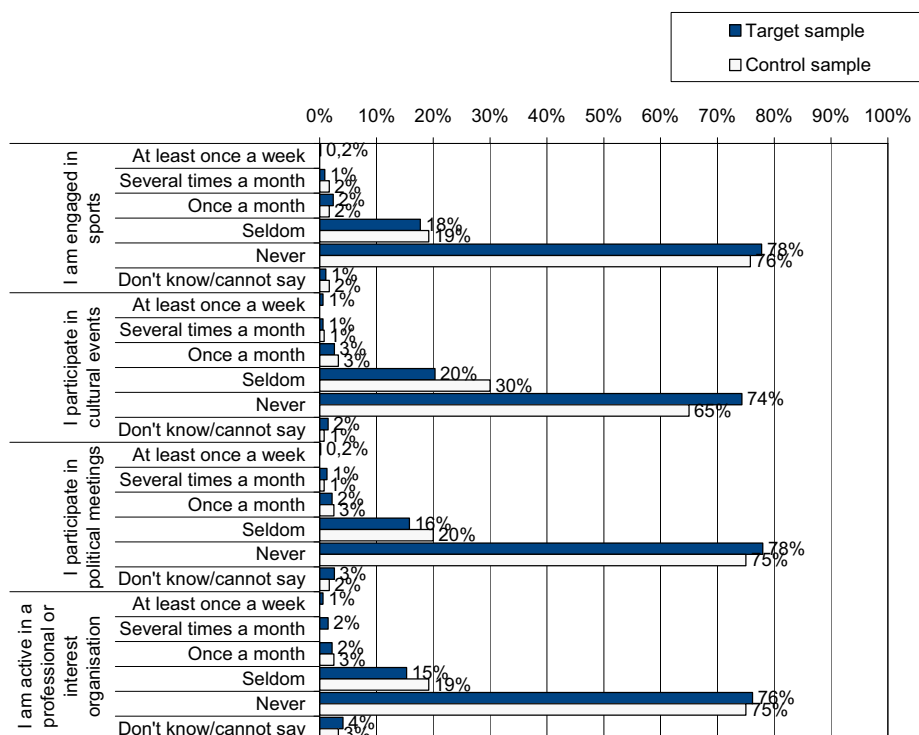
**Figure 53.1. “When you are not working, do you engage, and how often, in any of the following social activities?” – Bosniaks**



**Figure 53.2. “When you are not working, do you engage, and how often, in any of the following social activities?” – Croats**



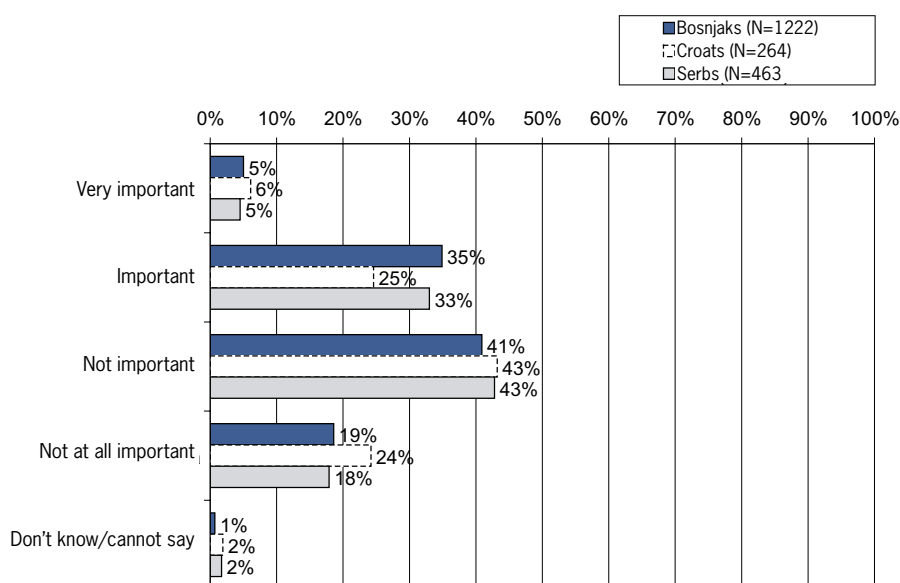
**Figure 53.3. “When you are not working, do you engage, and how often, in any of the following social activities?” – Serbs**



## 6.2.5 Politics

One of the issues of interest was the importance politics plays in respondents' lives. While the results show that the three groups see politics as irrelevant: 41% of Bosniaks, 43% of Croats and Serbs, another 40% of Bosnians, 31% of Croats and 38% of Serbs claim that politics is important or very important. (Figure 54).

**Figure 54. “How important is politics in your life?”**



**Table 18. “How important is politics in your life?” – by demography**

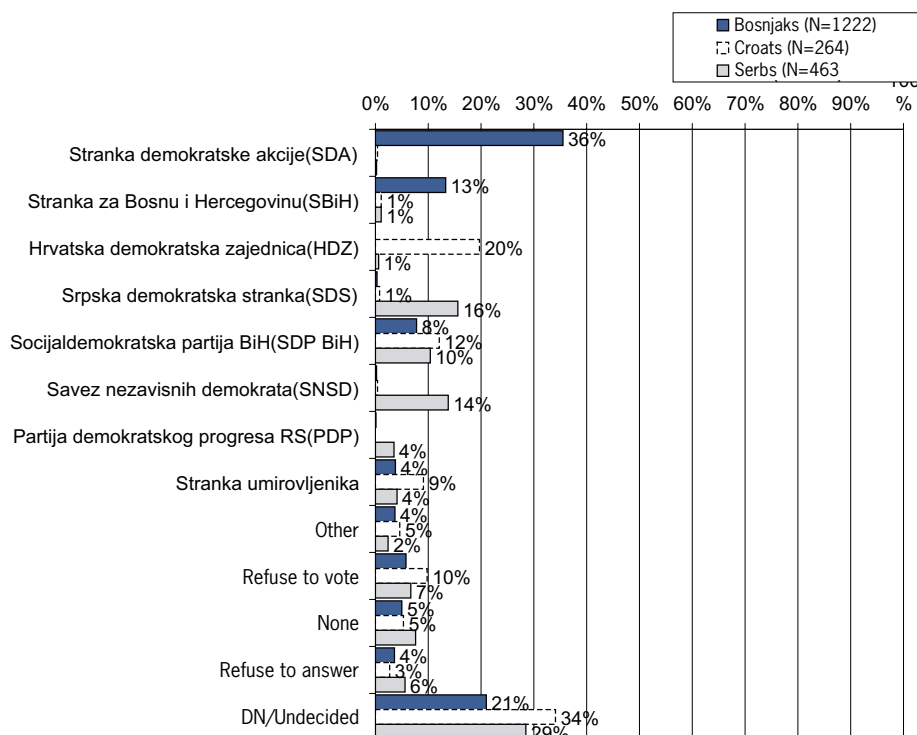
	Total N	Not at all important	Not important	Important	Very important	Total
<b>Bosniaks</b>						
Male	592	15%	36%	41%	7%	100%
Female	622	22%	46%	29%	3%	100%
15–29 years	40	28%	40%	33%		100%
30–44 years	300	19%	40%	38%	3%	100%
45–54 years	316	21%	46%	30%	4%	100%
55–64 years	265	16%	42%	37%	5%	100%
65–74 years	224	17%	34%	40%	9%	100%
75 +	69	20%	48%	26%	6%	100%
Elementary school	740	20%	43%	33%	4%	100%
High school	410	17%	40%	38%	6%	100%
University degree	63	13%	30%	43%	14%	100%
<b>Croats</b>						
Male	126	21%	42%	29%	9%	100%
Female	133	29%	46%	22%	4%	100%
15–29 years	2	50%		50%		100%
30–44 years	25	28%	36%	32%	4%	100%
45–54 years	42	31%	43%	21%	5%	100%
55–64 years	71	28%	38%	23%	11%	100%
65–74 years	91	16%	51%	29%	4%	100%
75 +	28	29%	50%	18%	4%	100%
Elementary school	107	22%	48%	29%	1%	100%
High school	116	28%	45%	20%	7%	100%
University degree	36	19%	31%	31%	19%	100%
<b>Serbs</b>						
Male	233	15%	38%	40%	6%	100%
Female	222	21%	49%	27%	3%	100%
15–29 years	6	17%	17%	50%	17%	100%
30–44 years	68	10%	44%	40%	6%	100%
45–54 years	95	16%	32%	47%	5%	100%
55–64 years	115	22%	44%	31%	3%	100%
65–74 years	132	19%	48%	27%	6%	100%
75 +	39	26%	56%	18%		100%
Elementary school	258	18%	51%	27%	5%	100%
High school	172	17%	35%	44%	4%	100%
University degree	24	33%	25%	33%	8%	100%

Finally, respondents were asked for whom they would vote if there were elections now.

Judging by the results obtained, of the so called ethnic parties, SDA has the highest support in its ethnic corpus, attracting slightly more than one third (36%) of respondents of Bosniak ethnic group. Party for BiH follows SDA with 13% of respondents, then SDP BiH with 8%. . The highest percentage (20%) of Croatian respondents would give their vote to HDZ, followed by SDP BiH (12%) and the Pensioners’ Party (9%). For Serbs, SDS (16%) has a slight advantage over SNSD (14%), while , SDP BiH has 10%. It is noticeable that the highest proportion of undecided respondents are from the Croatians (34%) with 29% from the Serbian and 21% from the Bosniak respondents.

However, it must be remembered that this survey was conducted on a specific population and so these results shall not be assumed to reflect political opinion in BiH in general.

**Figure 55. “If there were elections now, which party would you vote for?”**



## 7 The future of BiH

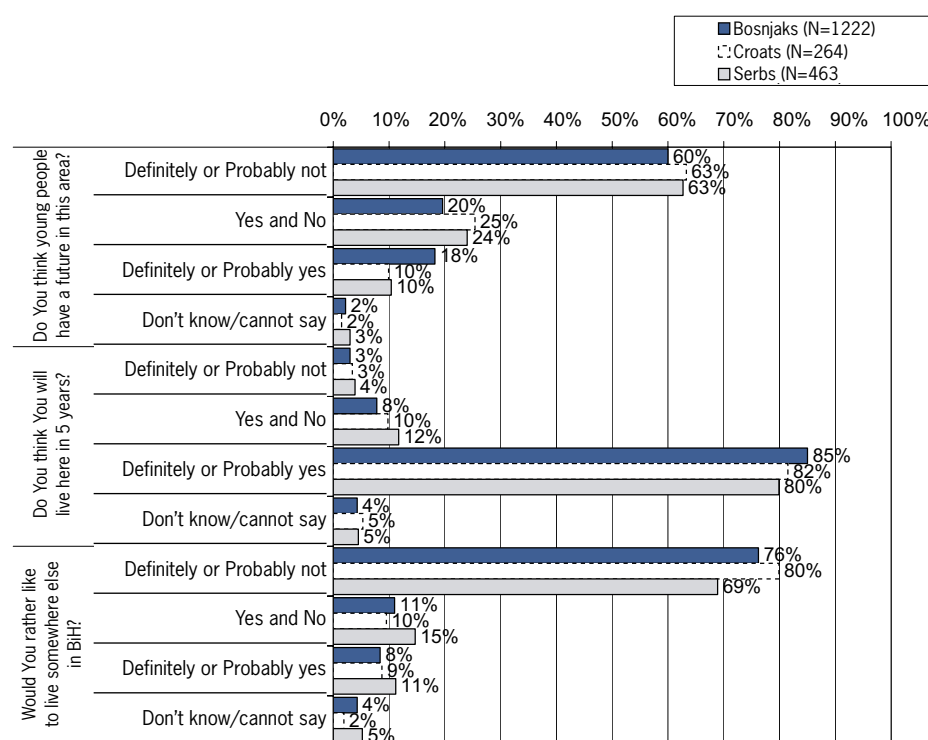
This part of the survey encompasses respondents' thoughts about their own future as well as their political attitudes regarding the future of BiH. The results shown were drawn only from the target sample and with respect to their ethnic group.

### 7.1 Prospects for living

The aim was to find out how respondents saw their immediate future in the current place of residence.

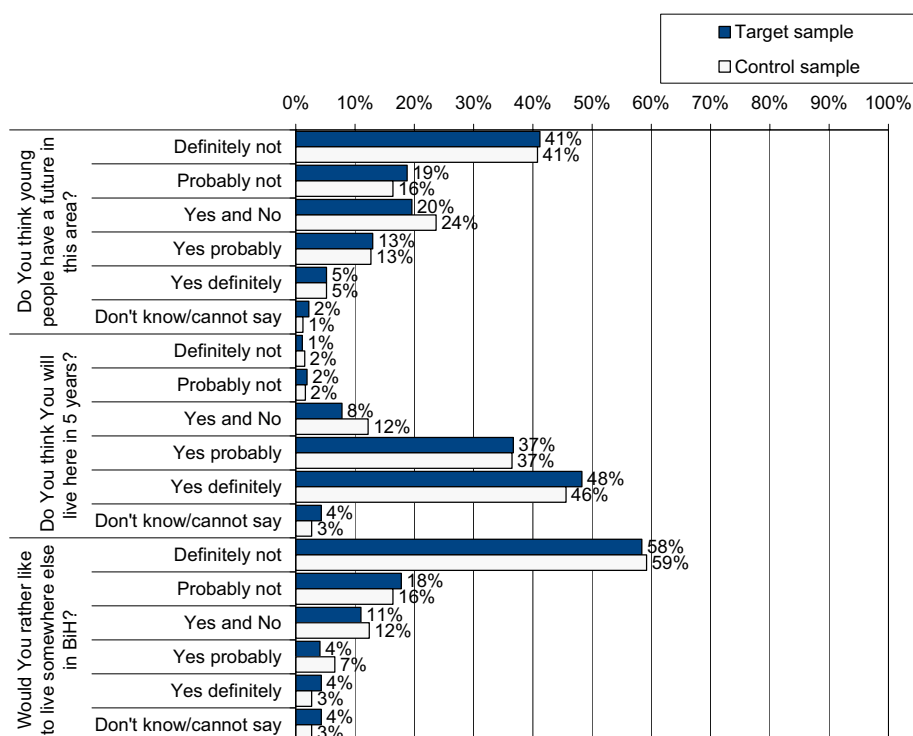
There are no bigger differences between respondents of different ethnic groups regarding their estimates about life in the future.

**Figure 56. "When you think about the future:"**

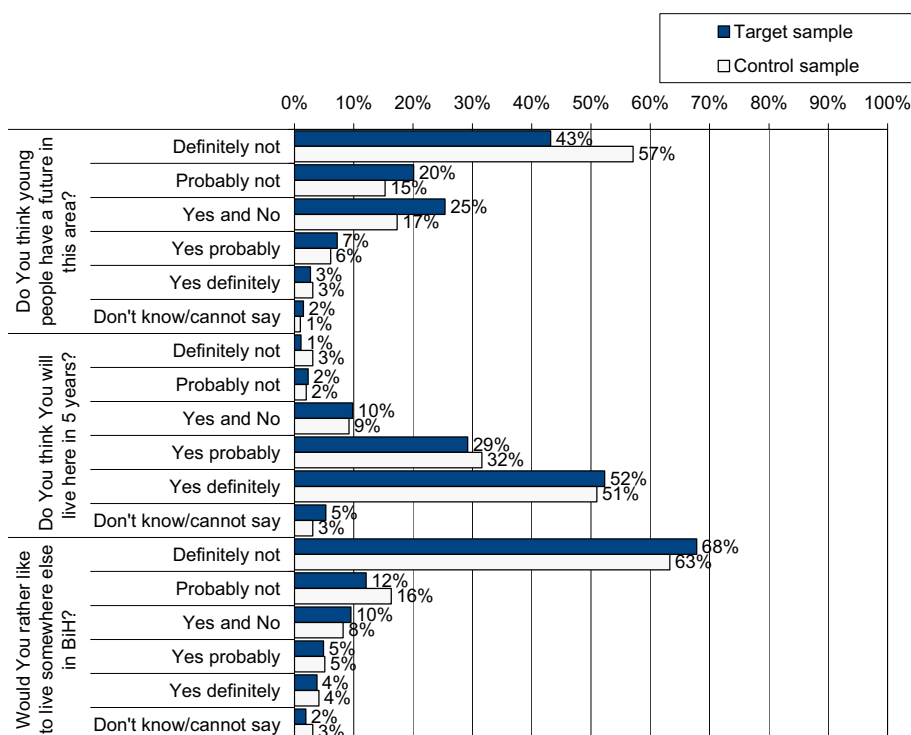


Even though most respondents say that in five-years' time they will probably or certainly live in the same place as now, and that -probably or certainly - they would not like to live anywhere else in BiH, they show no optimism when it comes to the future of young people. Nearly two thirds of respondents believe that the young have no future in their area.

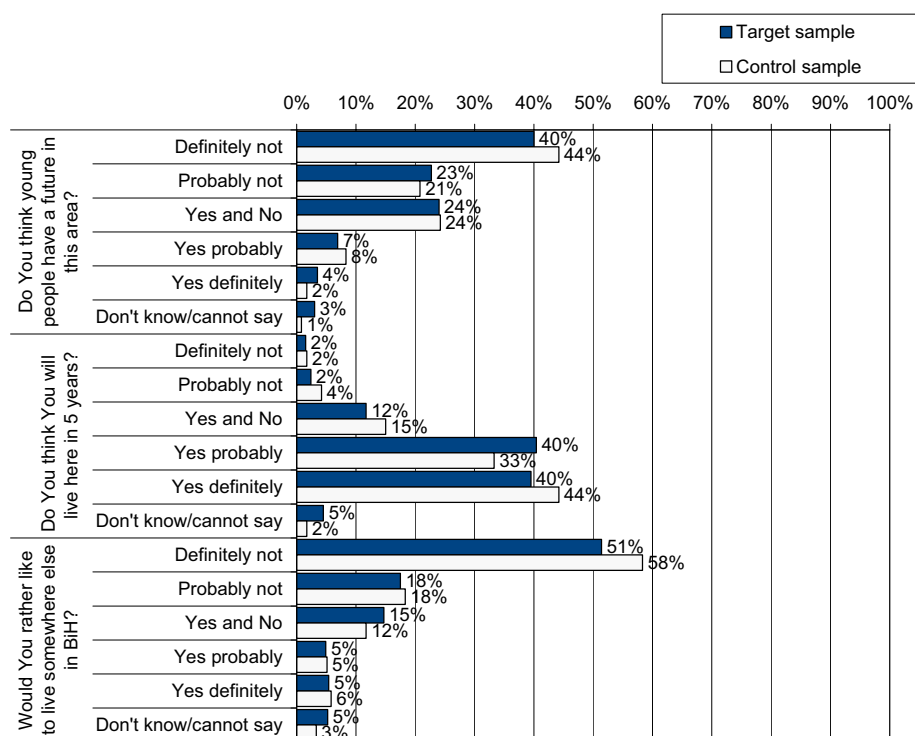
**Figure 56.1. “When You think about the future:” – Bosnjaks**



**Figure 56.2. “When You think about the future:” – Croats**



**Figure 56.3. “When You think about the future:” – Serbs**

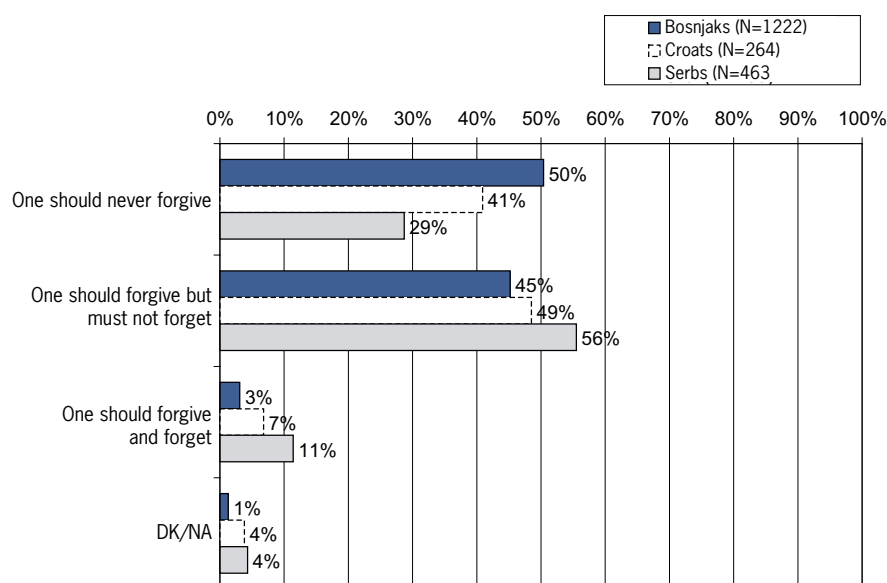


## 7.2 Inter-ethnic relations in BiH

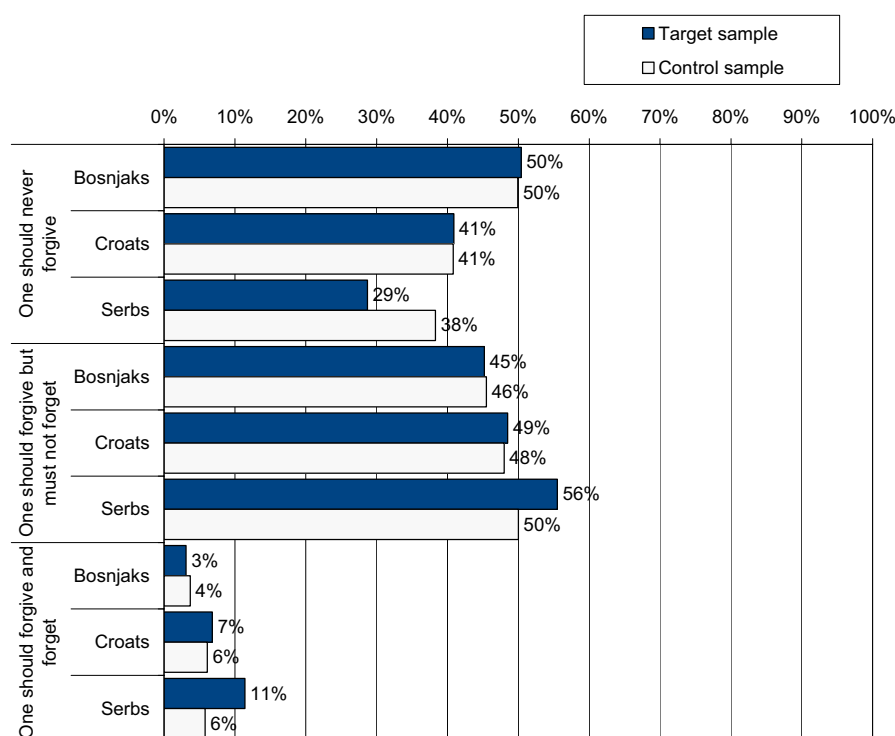
Regarding predictions related to inter-ethnic relations in BiH in the future, the survey set out to investigate respondents' readiness to forgive those who committed war crimes, and to find out their general attitude to the ICTY in The Hague.

It appears that half of the Bosniak respondents think that those who tortured and killed Bosniaks should never be forgiven, and another 45% think they should be forgiven but what they did should not be forgotten. Slightly more Croatian respondents believe they should be forgiven but not forgotten (49%), than those who believe they should never be forgiven (41%). For Serbian respondents 56% believe they should be forgiven but not forgotten and only 29% believe they should never be forgiven.

**Figure 57. “Do you think that one should forgive those who have tortured and killed members of your people?”**

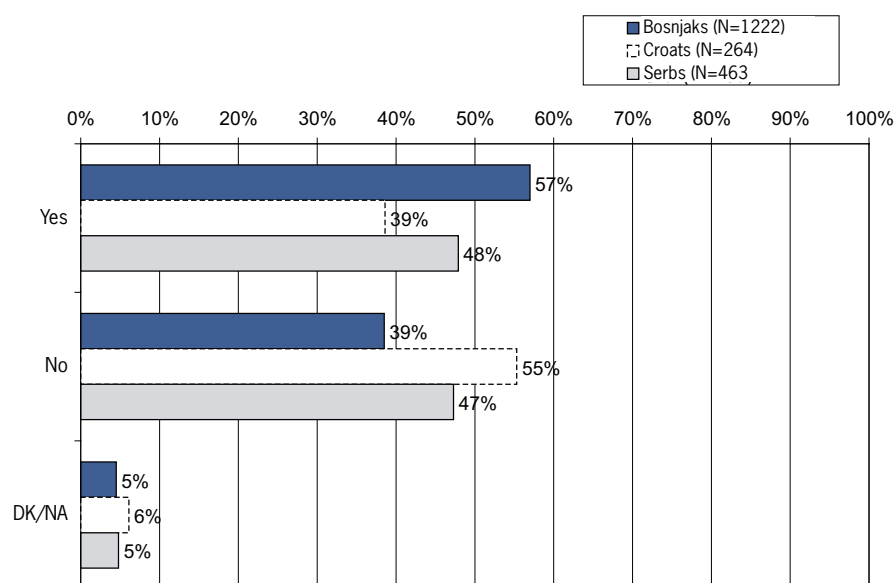


**Figure 57.1. “Do you think that one should forgive those who have tortured and killed members of your people?”**



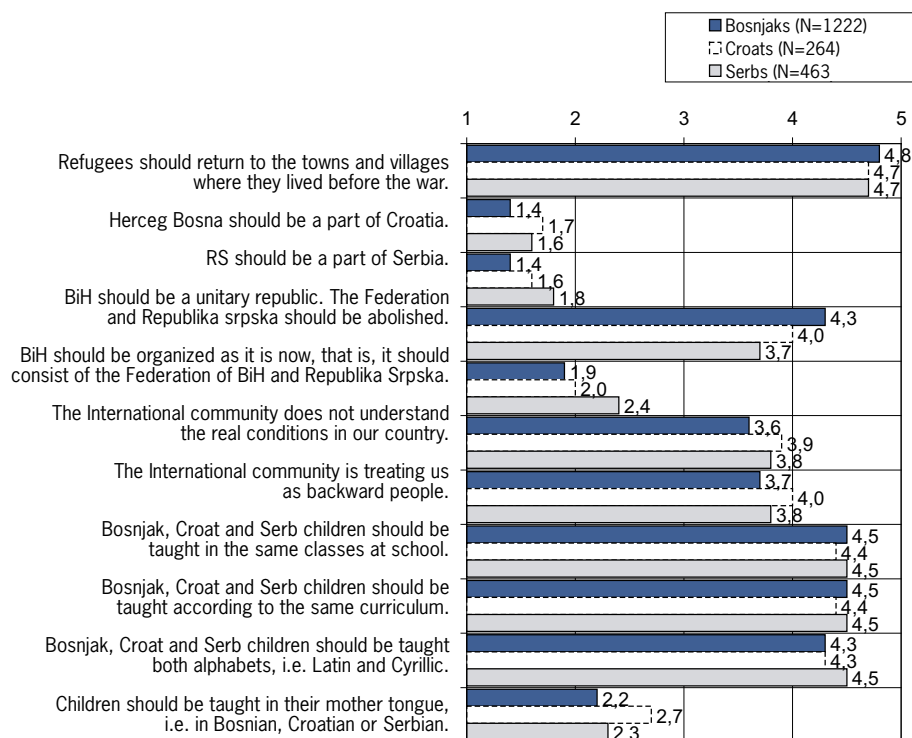
Regarding their attitude toward the Hague Tribunal, it appears that the majority of Bosniak respondents (57%) consider it fair, whereas the majority of Croats (55%) consider it unfair. Serbian responses are split, 48% say and 47% say unfair.

**Figure 58. “Do you think that the Hague Tribunal for war criminals is fair?”**



Attitudes toward the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina were investigated by an additional set of statements where respondents were asked to express their degree of agreement on a scale of 1 to 5. Figure 59 shows average results, 1 standing for the lowest degree of agreement (“I strongly disagree”) and 5 for the highest degree of agreement (“I strongly agree”).

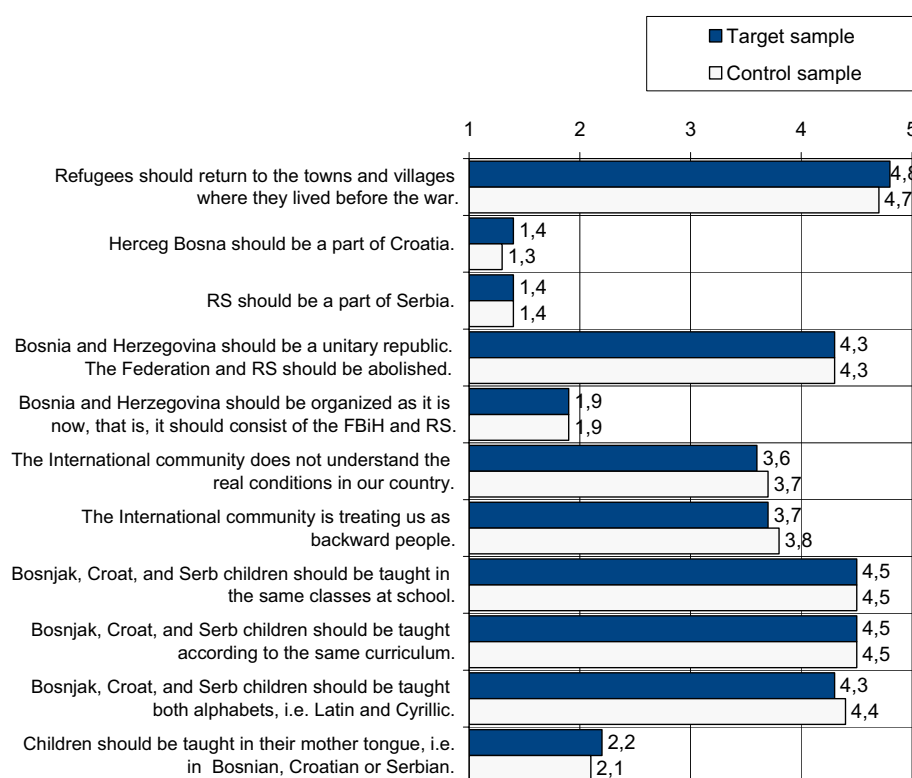
**Figure 59. “What is your opinion about the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina? Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?” – Average estimation**



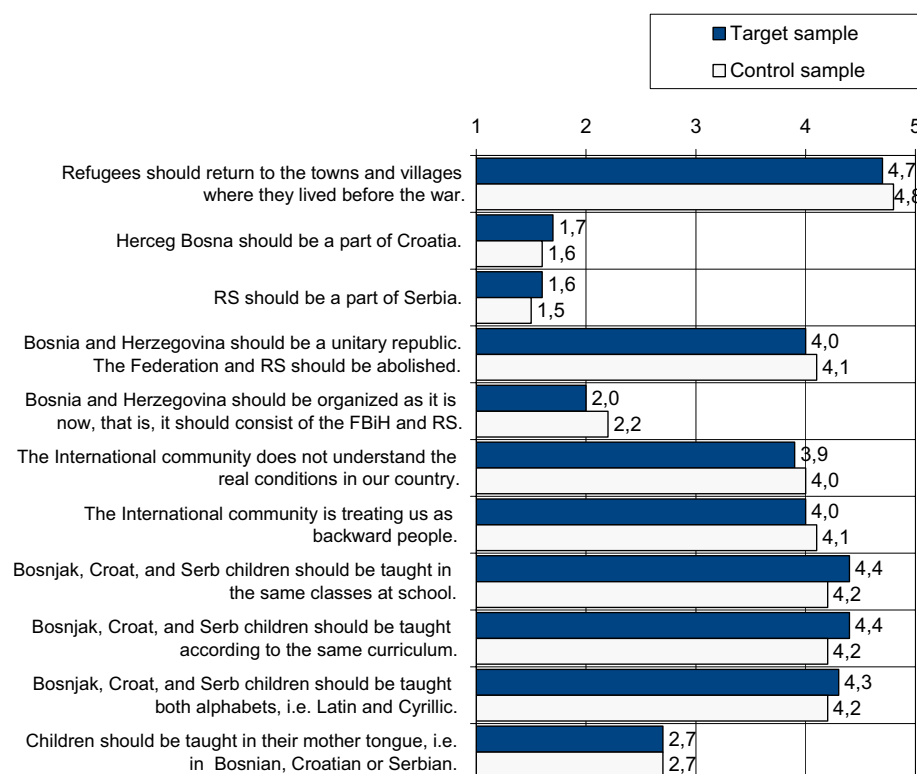
Generally speaking, it can be said that there are no great differences between respondents of different ethnic groups in their attitudes toward certain aspects of future life in BiH. The highest correspondence of results is noticeable in their acceptance of the need for the return of refugees (which is understandable given that most of the target population respondents were themselves either displaced persons or refugees). Furthermore, they agree that children should be taught in the same classes, according to the same curriculum and learn both alphabets (i.e. Latin and Cyrillic). They agree in their perception of the treatment of BiH and its citizens by the international community. Differences can be observed when it comes to teaching children in their mother tongue: Croatian respondents advocate this more than do others.

There are differences regarding the present and future constitution of BiH. BiH as a unitary republic (without entities) is supported by Bosniaks in highest numbers (M=4,3), followed by Croats (M=4,0) and Serbs (M=3,7). The results pattern is inverted regarding the support for the present constitution of BiH (Serbs M=2,4; Croats M=2,0; Bosniaks M=1,9).

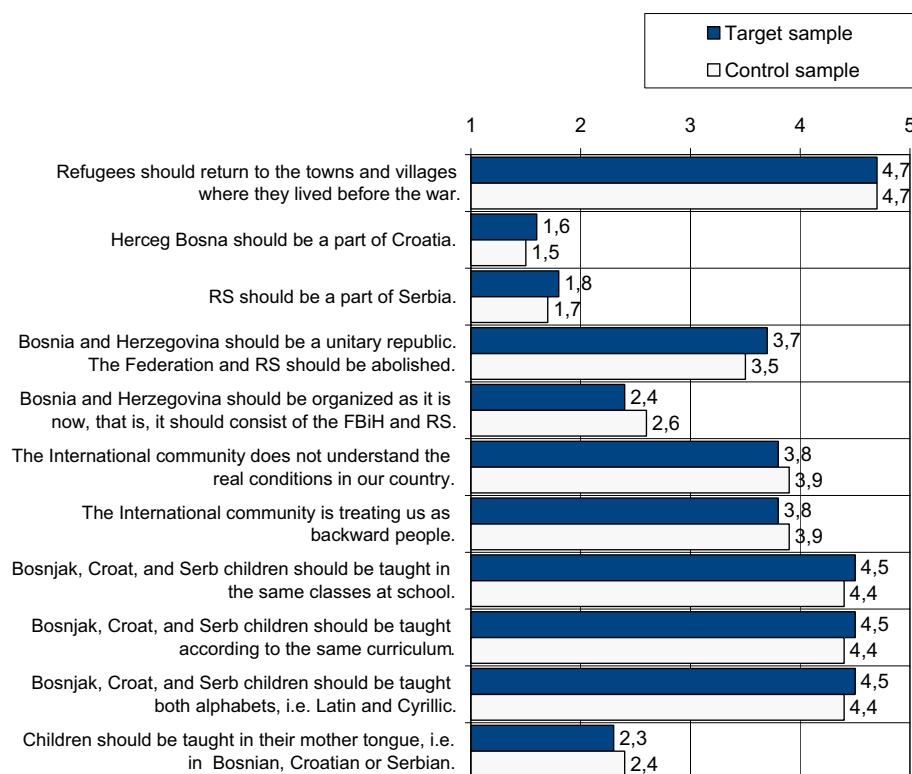
**Figure 59.1. “What is Your opinion about the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina?  
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?” – Average estimation – Bosniaks**



**Figure 59.2. “What is your opinion about the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina?  
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?” – Average estimation – Croats**



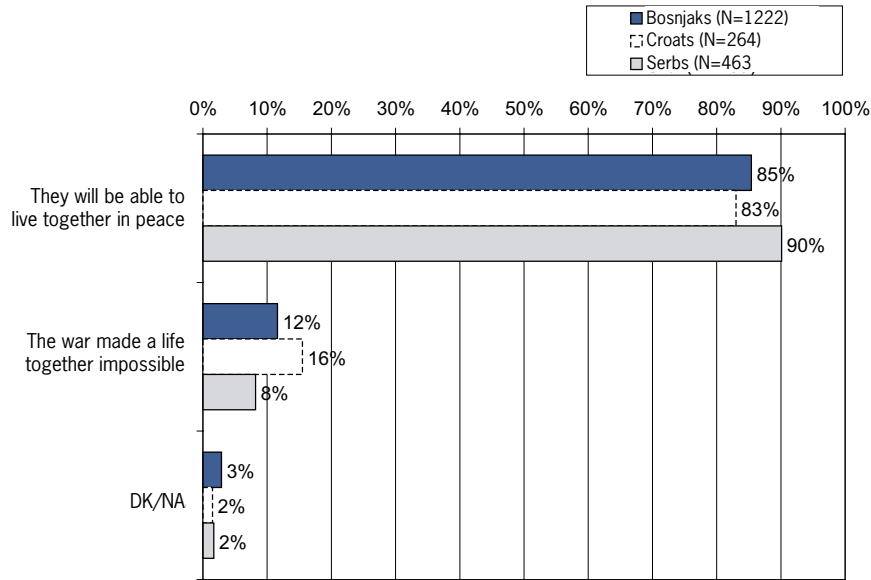
**Figure 59.3. “What is Your opinion about the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina?  
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?” – Average estimation – Serbs**



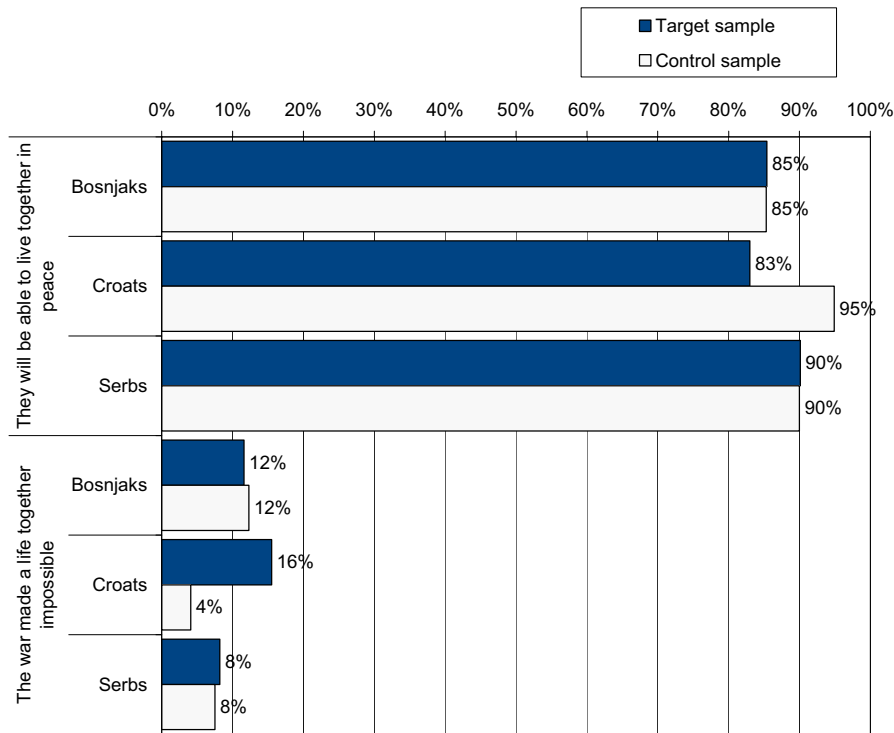
To summarise, respondents showed optimism about the possibility of future peaceful co-existence in BiH.

Most respondents of all three ethnic groups believe that it is possible for Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs to live in peace. (Serbian 90%, Bosniak 85% Croatian 83%).

**Figure 60. “Do you believe that Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs, will be able to live in peace, or do you think that the harm caused by the war has forever made a life together impossible?”**



**Figure 60.1. “Do you believe that Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs, will be able to live in peace, or do you think that the harm caused by the war has forever made a life together impossible?”**



# Conclusion

Most respondents in both samples said they would very likely or certainly have returned (76% target, 89% control sample) even if they had not received financial aid. Yet, in the target sample rather many respondents maintain that without financial aid they would probably not have returned (24% as opposed to 9% in the control sample). The conclusion is that Sida's financial aid served as an incentive for return. The same conclusion can indirectly be drawn from the fact that only a few respondents (19% in the target, 15% in the control sample) would have gone to live in some other place even if they had been offered financial aid to do so.

Of all respondents receiving post-war international aid, 32% in the target sample mentioned that they had received aid for reconstruction/building houses from CRI, 29% from the Lutheran World Federation, 24% from the Swiss Caritas and 12% from SRSA. Respondents in the control sample somewhat more frequently refer to Caritas (12%), EDA (11%) and UNHCR (10%) as organizations offering aid for reconstruction/building of houses.

Of the respondents who had received international aid, 18% in the target and 8% in the control sample reported having received agricultural aid. When asked from whom, they answered "The Swedes".

Less than 2% of the target sample and nobody in the control sample mention having received micro-credits.

One third (31%) of the respondents in the control sample say they have never had any information about aid at all. Since few of the control sample had benefited from international aid, the conclusion is that this lack of information could well be one of the reasons. The assumption that those respondents who claimed to understand the principles behind the distribution of aid had also perceived that distribution as more fair while those who claimed not to understand the principles perceived the distribution as unfair, was confirmed in both samples.

It can be concluded that respondents in the target sample (i.e. aid beneficiaries) perceive the distribution of international aid as relatively fairer than respondents in the control sample. They also rated the appropriateness and quality of organization of international aid higher than did control sample respondents.

When asked what aid model they considered best, many respondents of both samples (target 50%, and control sample 38%) said it is best if the organization offering aid also did the actual building. That the beneficiary himself reconstructs/builds his house was preferred by only about 10% of either group. It follows that the type of assistance offered by Sida was, then, the least preferred model.

When assessing the general economic situation of their families, the majority of respondents in both samples say it is rather or very bad. It could be assumed that Sida's assistance hasn't significantly improved the general economic situation of the households, but probably has influenced the decision to return.

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