

Fact Sheet

December 2015

Survey Results: The Trend of Citizens' Distrust in Political Parties and Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina Continues

Similar to the research results from the years 2013 and 2014, the trend of citizens' distrust in government institutions and political parties continues in the year 2015.¹ As the results from the year 2015 (presented in chart 1) show, it is noticeable that several institutions stand out regarding the level of citizens' distrust in them. Political parties are the most distrusted by most of the citizens: in 2015, 62.3% of citizens specified that they do not trust the political parties *at all*, while combined with the "I do not have much trust" attitude (14.9%), the total number of those distrusting the political parties amounts to 77.2%. The category encompasses a variety of other institutions towards which more than 50% of those surveyed have no trust at all: cantonal parliament (51%), cantonal government (52.2%), state government (52.8%), entity government (51.5%), state parliament (50.3%) and entity parliament (49.6%).

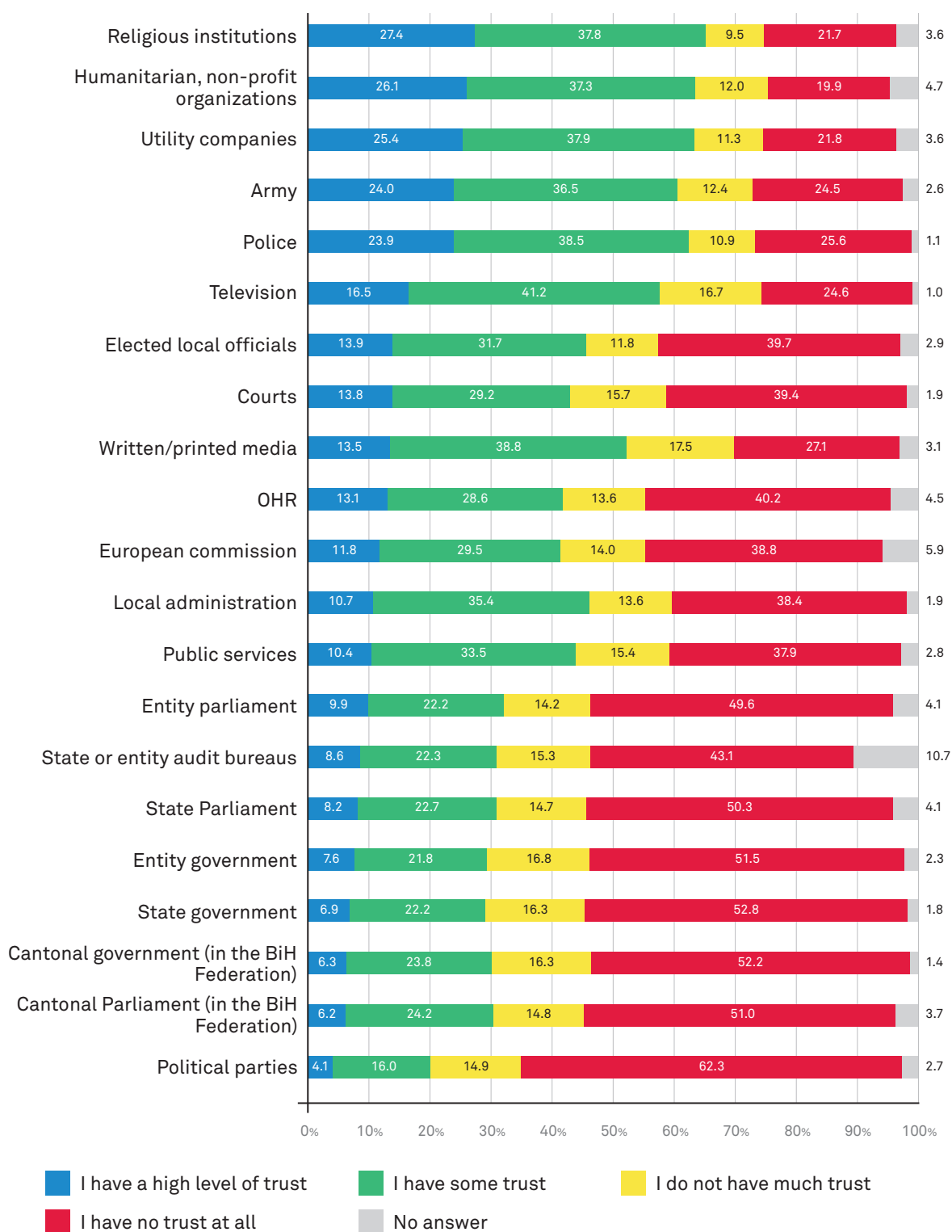
Bearing in mind that 65.2% of respondents stated that they have a lot of trust (27.4%) or partial trust (37.8%) in religious institutions, the results of the research show that these institutions enjoy the highest level of trust. These are followed by non-profit organizations with 63.4% of respondents stating that they have a lot of or partial trust in these organizations. As was the case with the previous two years, citizens indicated that they have a high level of trust or partial trust in the institutions, organizations, and enterprises that offer some of the basic services such as utility services and safety. This group comprises utility companies (63.3%), police (62.4%), and the army (60.5%).

A detailed overview of the results on citizens' distrust is offered on the following page, and demographic and methodology data are available in Appendix 1.

The research was conducted in November 2015 by Analitika - Center for Social Research in collaboration with the market research agency Mareco Index Bosnia. The research was conducted via a CATI telephone poll on a sample of 1000 randomly selected respondents from the entire territory of BiH. The survey was conducted as part of the project "Advocacy for Open Government: Supporting the Right to Know in South East Europe."

¹ For previous studies see: Analitika – Center for Social Research, *Survey Results: The Citizens Do Not Trust the Governmental Institutions and Political Parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (Sarajevo: Analitika, 2013), available at: http://analitika.ba/sites/default/files/publikacije/fakti_povjerenje_gradjana_13nov2013.pdf (accessed on December 23, 2015); Analitika – Center for Social Research, *Survey Results: High Degree of Distrust in Political Parties and Government Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (Sarajevo: Analitika, 2014), available at: http://www.analitika.ba/sites/default/files/publikacije/povjerenje_fakti_oktobar_2014.pdf (accessed on December 23, 2015).

Chart 1: The trust of citizens towards various institutions, organizations, and enterprises.
 The results are displayed in percentage and are coded by color.²



² The survey results on the trust of citizens in the BiH Federation institutions are only based on the responses of the respondents who are citizens of this entity (N = 627) while the total number of respondents amounted to 1000.

Appendix 1 – Methodology and Sample

Using the CATI method, a telephone poll was conducted during the collection of data. The CATI system operates as a random selection of telephone numbers according to region. Consisting of 1000 respondents over 18 years of age with residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the sample was representative and random.

Table 1 – Sex of the participants		
	N	%
Male	500	50
Female	500	50
Total	1000	100

Table 2 – Geographical area		
	N	%
Federation of BiH	627	62.7
Republika Srpska	349	34.9
Brčko District	24	2.4
Total	1000	100

Table 3 – Age of the participants		
	N	%
18–24	109	10.9
25–29	91	9.1
30–39	183	18.3
40–49	188	18.8
50–59	186	18.6
60–64	92	9.2
65+	151	15.1
Total	1000	100

Table 4 – Level of education		
	N	%
Incomplete primary school	51	5.1
Primary school	168	16.8
Secondary vocational school	525	52.5
Comprehensive school	51	5.1
Community college	79	7.9
Undergraduate	118	11.8
Master's or specialization	7	0.7
PhD	1	0.1
Total	1000	100

Table 5 – Employment status		
	N	%
Permanent placement	200	20
Contingent employment	85	8.5
Unemployed – in search of employment	243	24.3
Unemployed – not in search of employment	472	47.2
Total	1000	100

This publication is the result of the project “Advocacy for Open Government: Supporting the Right to Know in South East Europe”, which is being implemented in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo.

PROJECT PARTNERS



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