

THE NEEDS AND THE POLITICAL OFFERS

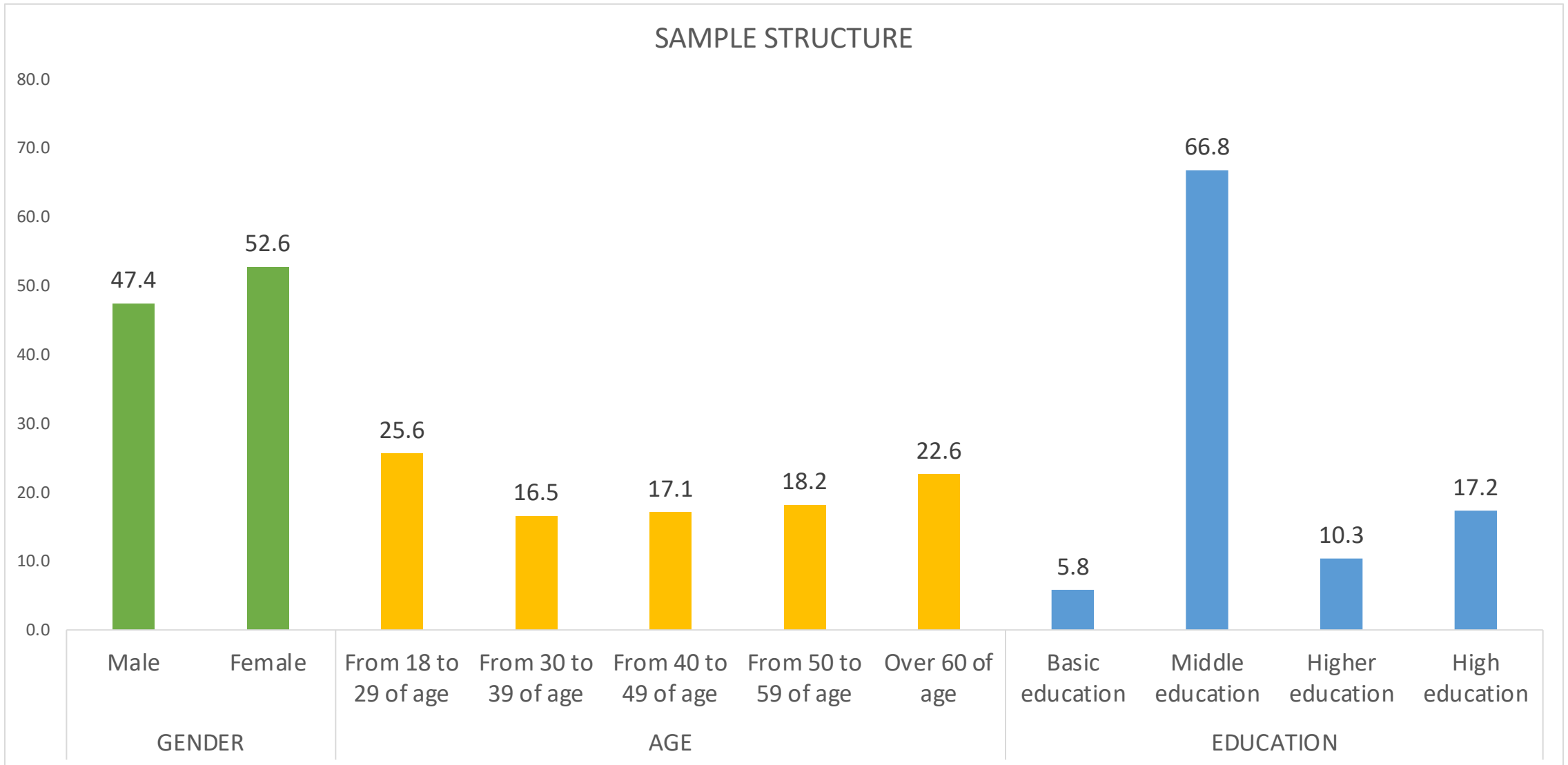
Do elections offer real choices to citizens of Montenegro?



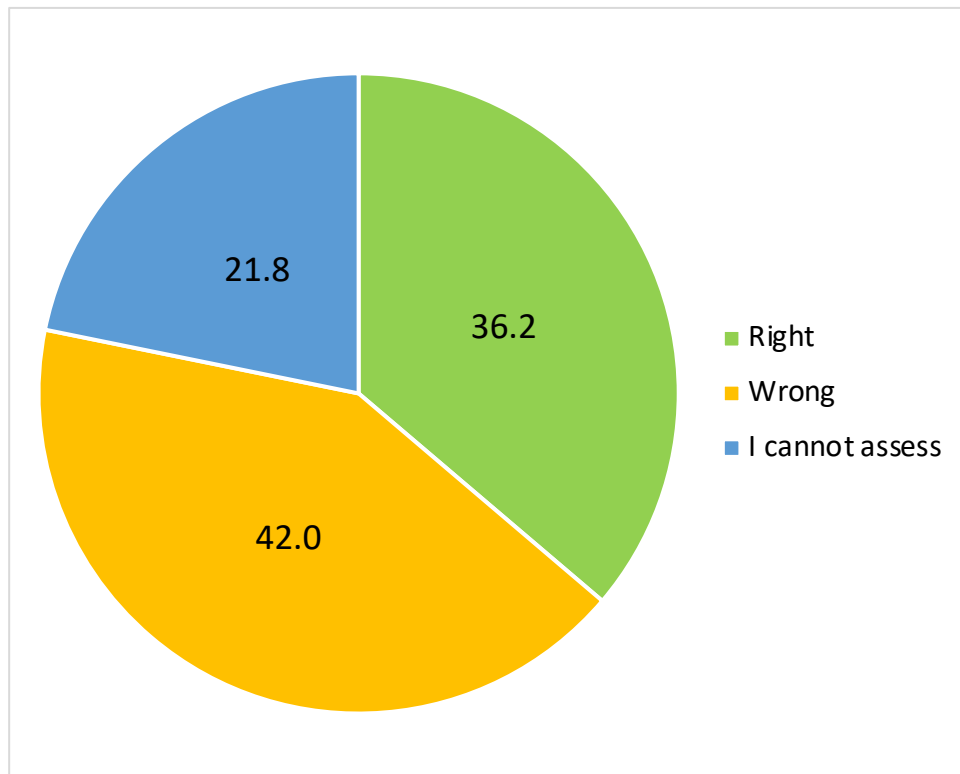
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Implementation:	Data gathering conducted from 30/06 to 05/07/2020
Sample framework:	Citizens of Montenegro older than 18
Sample size:	707
Sample type:	Three-stage, stratified sample
	First stage: Region
	Second stage: Household per simple random sample (SRSWoR)
	Third stage: Household member, Kish table
Research type:	CAPI of an approximate length of 30 minute
Research places:	10 municipalities of Montenegro
	Allocation as per stratum is proportional to the size of the given stratum

SAMPLE STRUCTURE



WHICH DIRECTION IS MONTENEGRO MOVING TO?



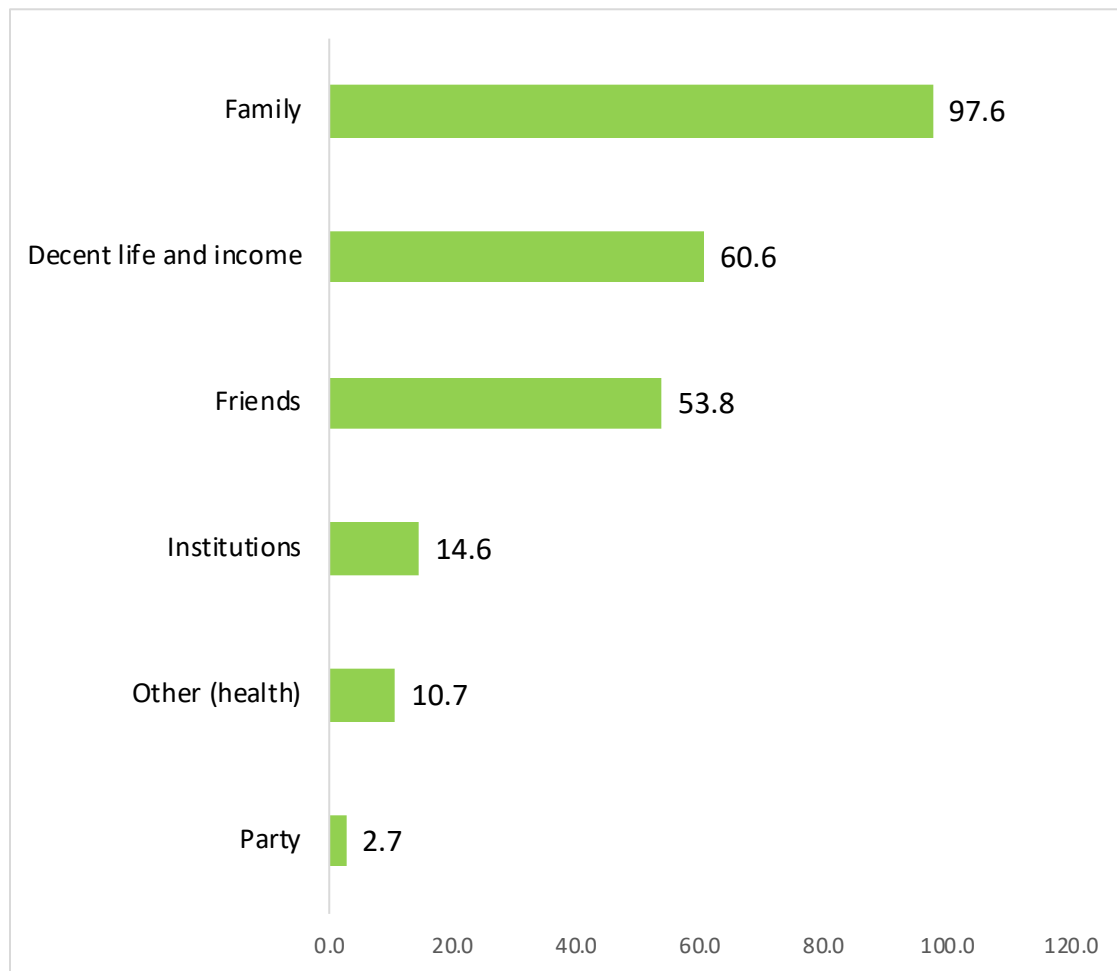
SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

MEASURED ON A SCALE FROM 1 TO 10



42% of citizens believe that Montenegro is moving to the wrong direction, while a bit more than 1/3 estimate that the country is moving to right direction. When reduced to the personal level, i.e. the degree of life satisfaction, measured on as scale from 1 to 10, an average is 5,66 wherefrom it can be concluded that citizens are at the edge of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with their life in Montenegro.

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE LIVES OF CITIZENS OF MONTENEGRO?

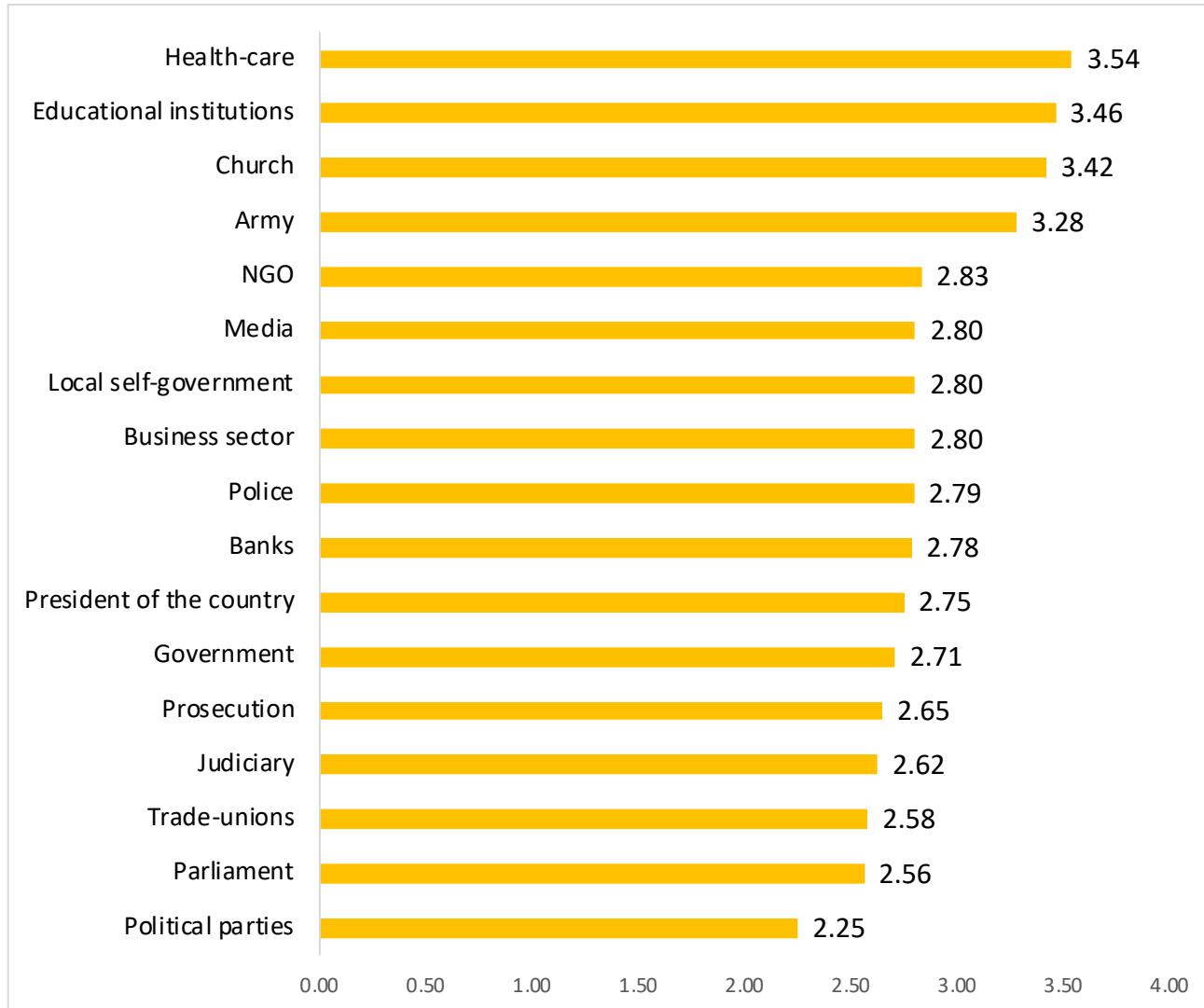


For citizens of Montenegro, family is the most important, followed by a decent life and income, and friends.

On the other hand, political parties are the least important to them.

TRUST INTO INSTITUTIONS

MEASURED ON A SCALE FROM 1 TO 5

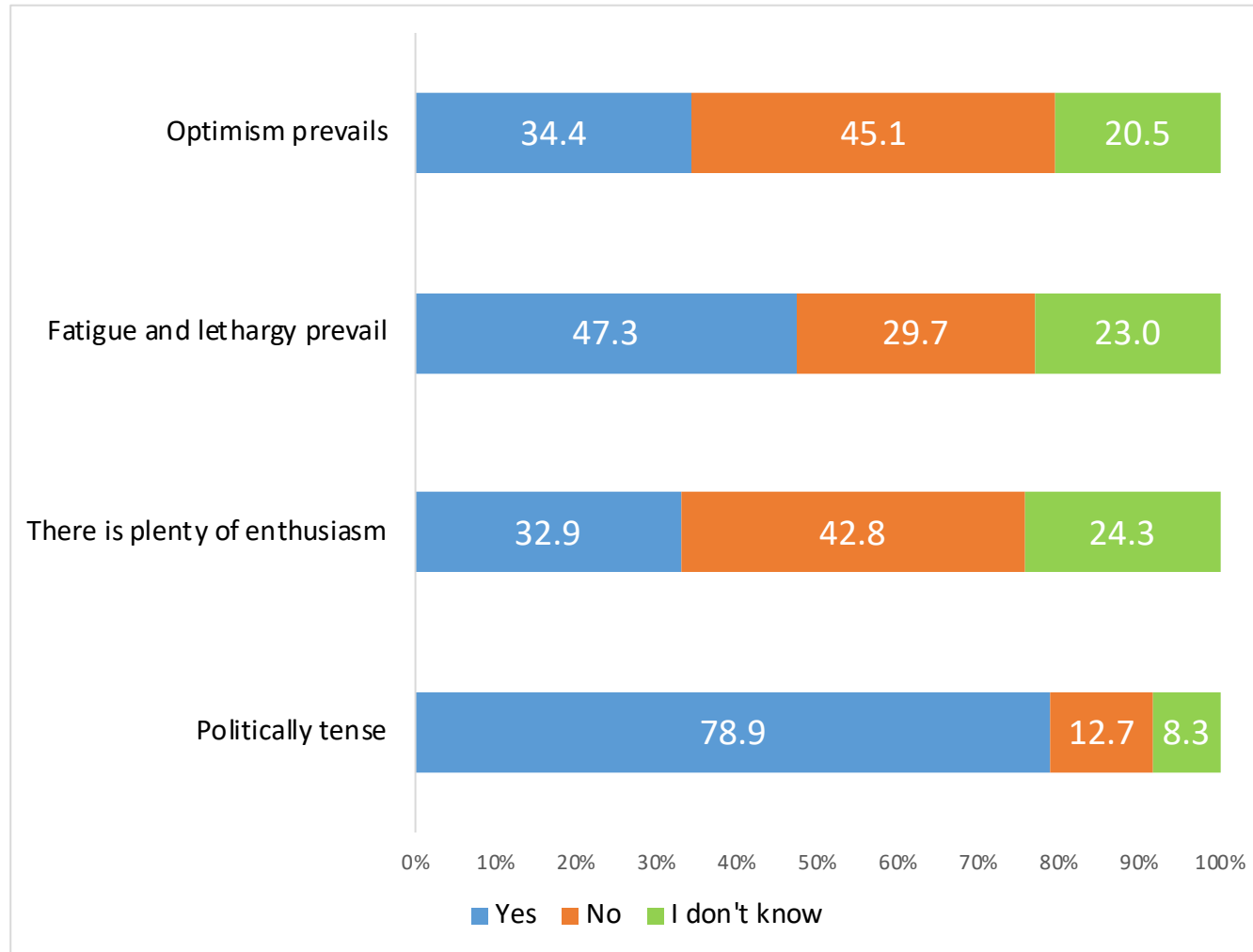


Citizens of Montenegro trust health and education system the most, followed by church and army.

On the other hand, they have the least trust into political parties, the Parliament and trade-unions.

Non-governmental organisations are ranked very high, far above some key institutions.

HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE CURRENT ATMOSPHERE IN MONTENEGRIN SOCIETY?

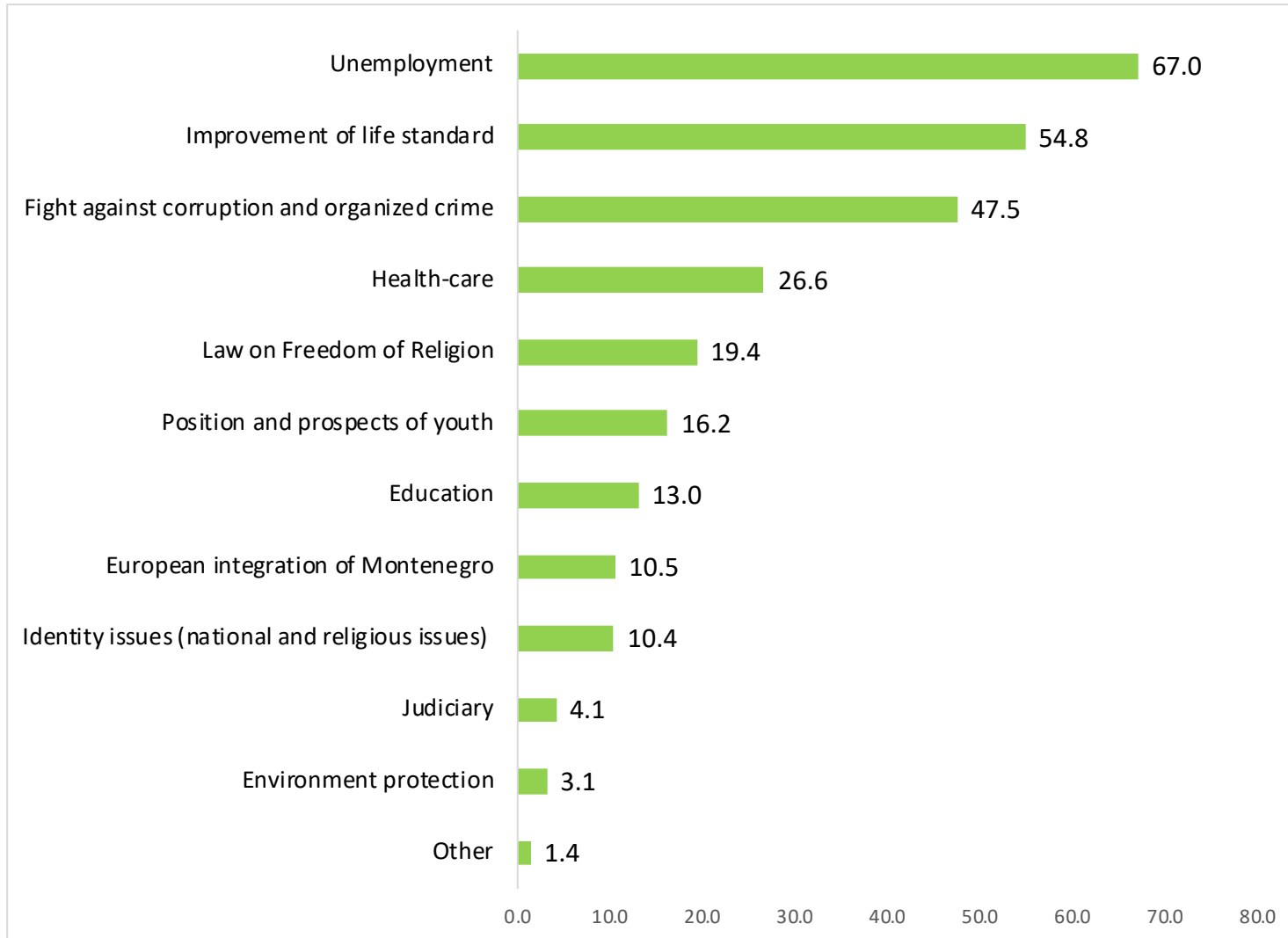


A vast majority, i.e. close to 80% of citizens estimate that the current atmosphere is politically tense.

Nearly half of citizens consider that fatigue and lethargy currently prevail in Montenegrin society.

Only a little more than third estimate that there is plenty of optimism, i.e. enthusiasm.

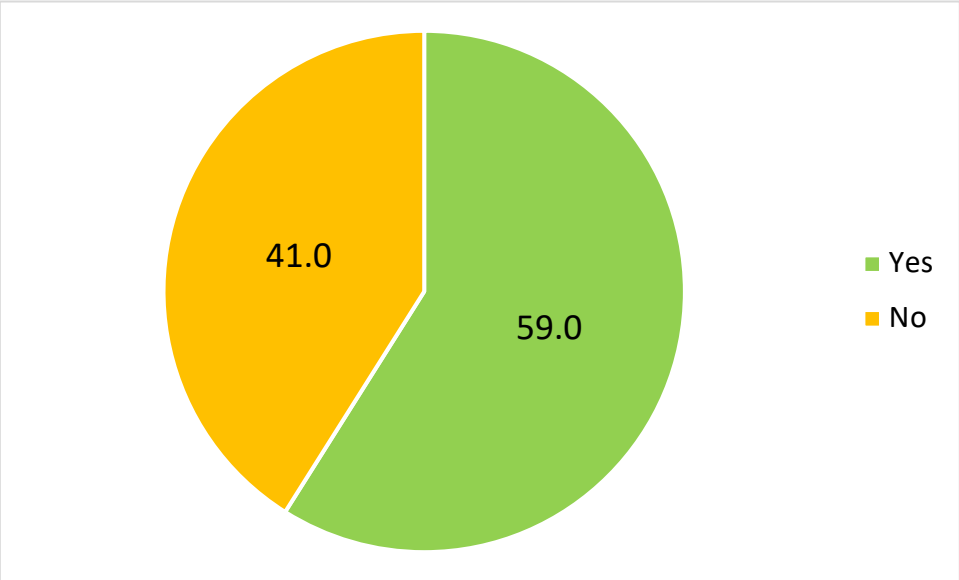
TOPICS THAT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR 2020 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS



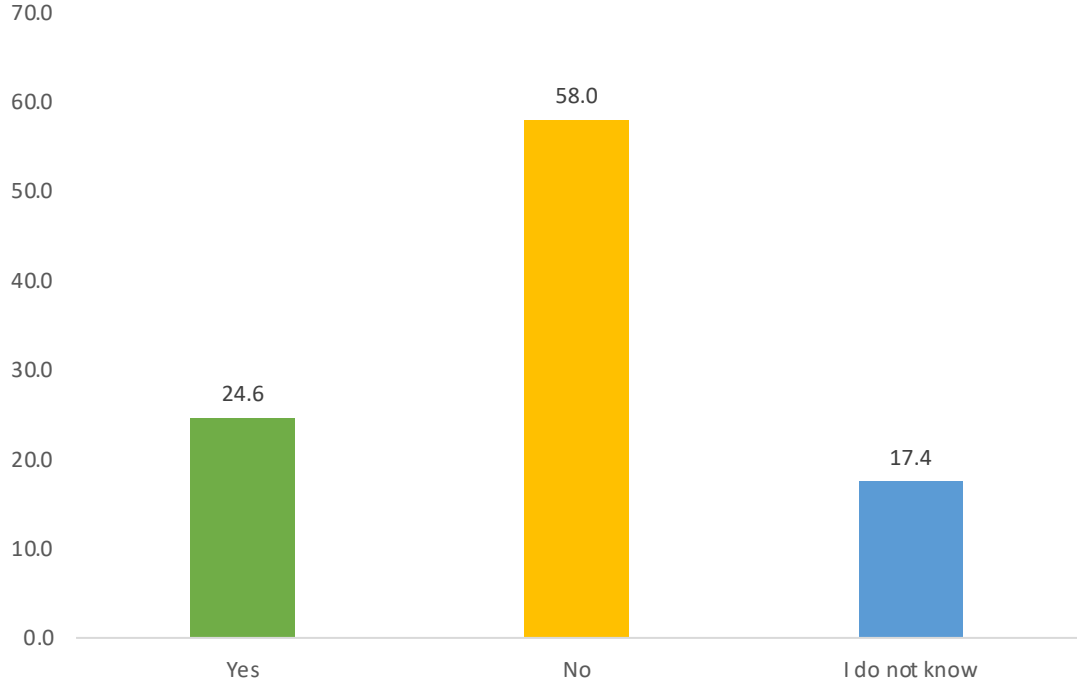
For citizens, the main topics in the forthcoming elections should be related to socio-economic issues, i.e.:

- **Unemployment**
- **Improving living standard**
- **Fight against corruption and organized crime**

HAVE YOU HEARD THAT ANY POLITICAL PARTY IS ADVOCATING FOR A BOYCOTT?

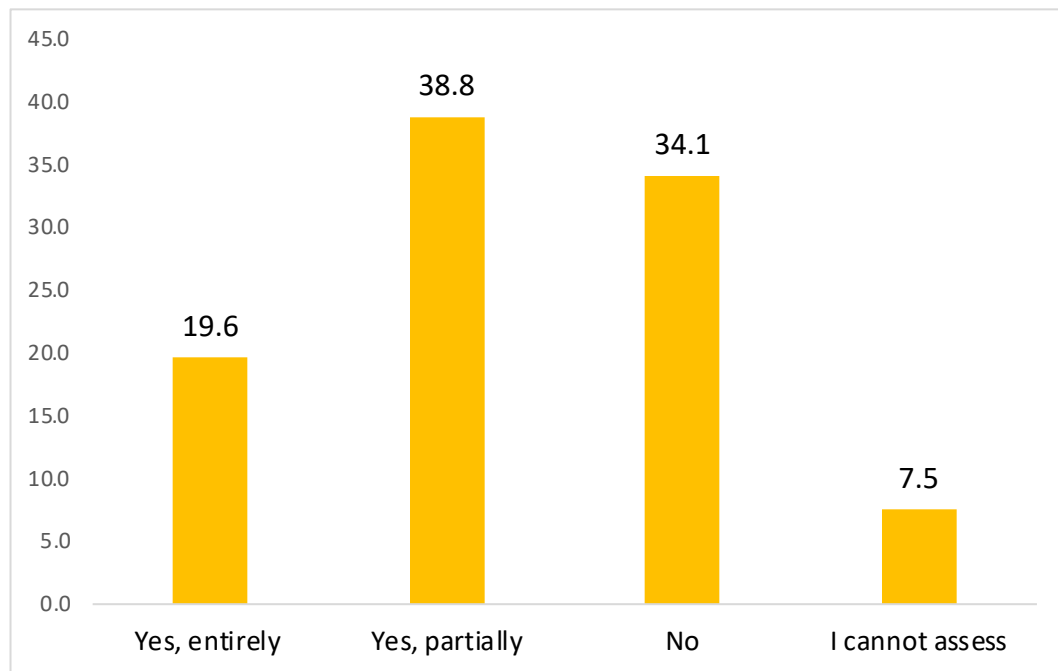


DO CITIZENS OF MONTENEGRO SUPPORT BOYCOTT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS?

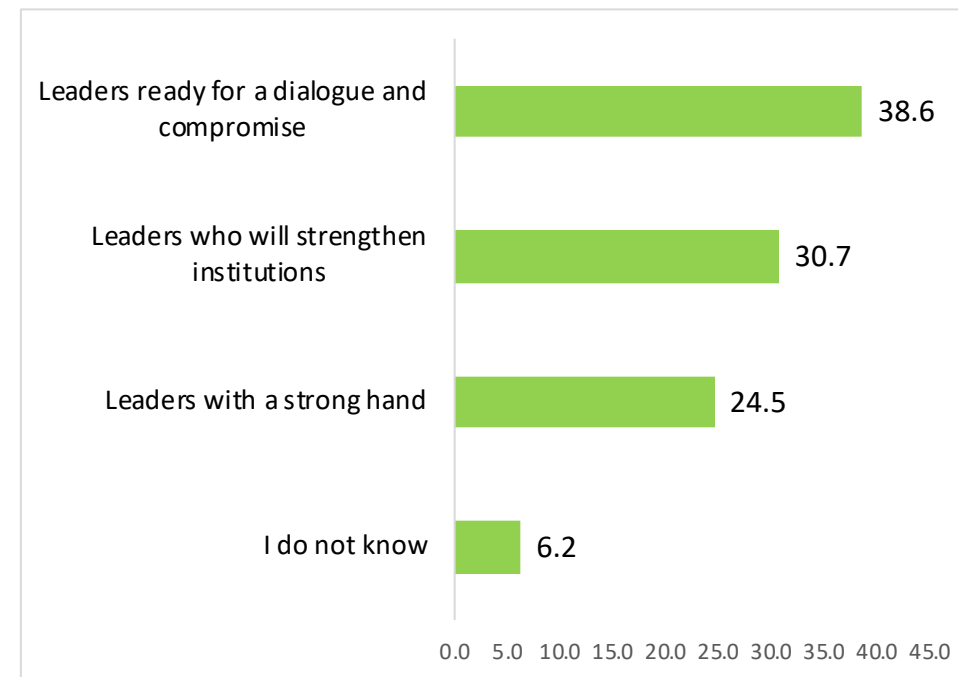


The largest percentage of citizens have heard that some parties are advocating for a boycott of the elections. Simultaneously, and in the largest percentage, they do not support the boycott of elections.

IS MONTENEGRO A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY?



WHAT KIND OF LEADERS DOES MONTENEGRO NEED?

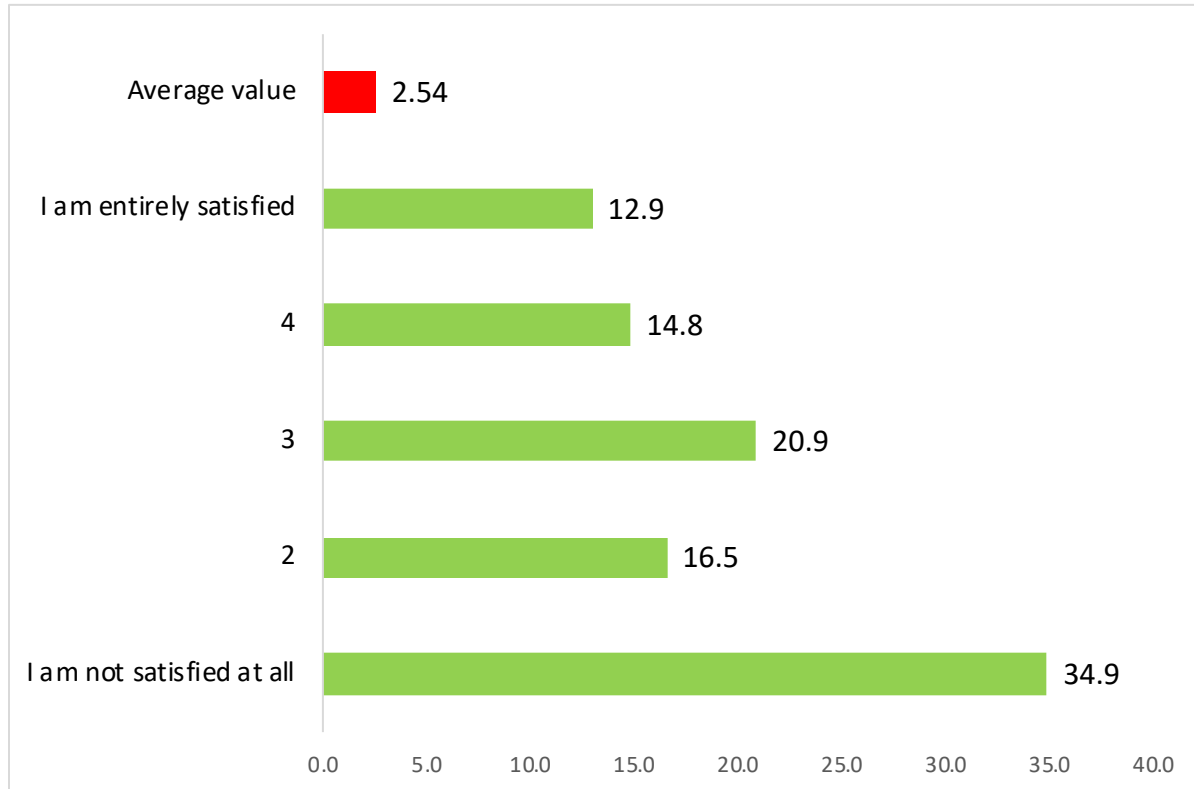


One fifth of Montenegrin citizens estimate that Montenegro is entirely democratic country, while slightly more than a third assess that it is partially democratic. There is also one-third of those who estimate that Montenegro is not a democratic country.

The perception of preferable leaders is changing, hence, the profile of leaders who are ready for dialogue and compromise is now highly positioned, as well as of those who will strengthen institutions. Every fourth respondent considers that Montenegro needs a firm leader.

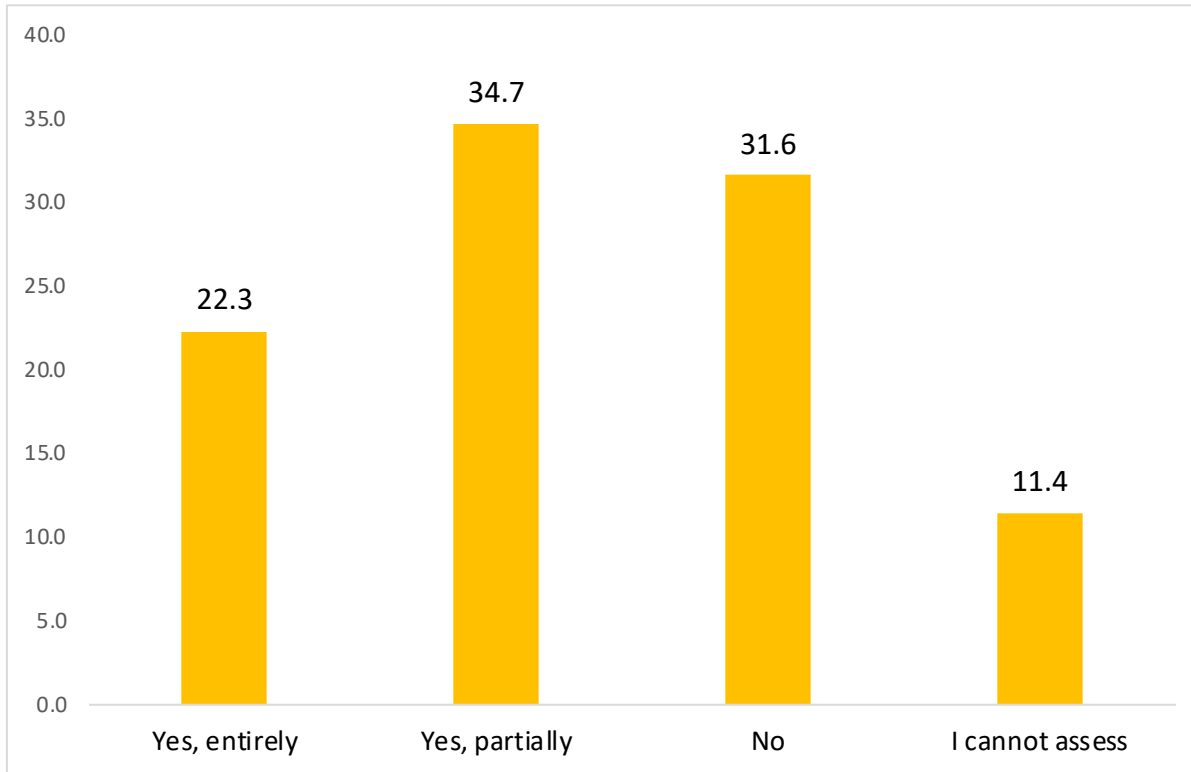
HOW IS WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONTENEGRO ASSESSED?

MEASURED ON A SCALE FROM 1 TO 5

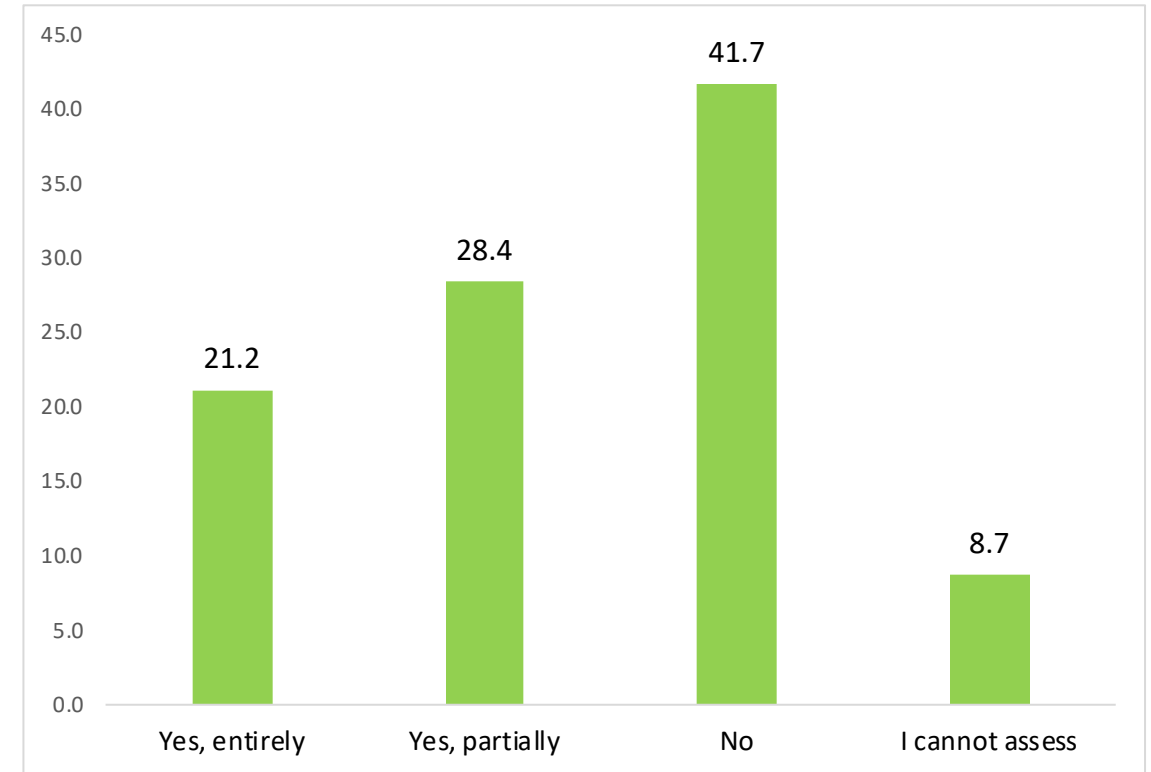


On a scale from 1 to 5, citizens have assessed the so far work of the Government of Montenegro with an average mark of 2,54.

DO CONDITIONS FOR DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATION OF ELECTIONS EXIST?

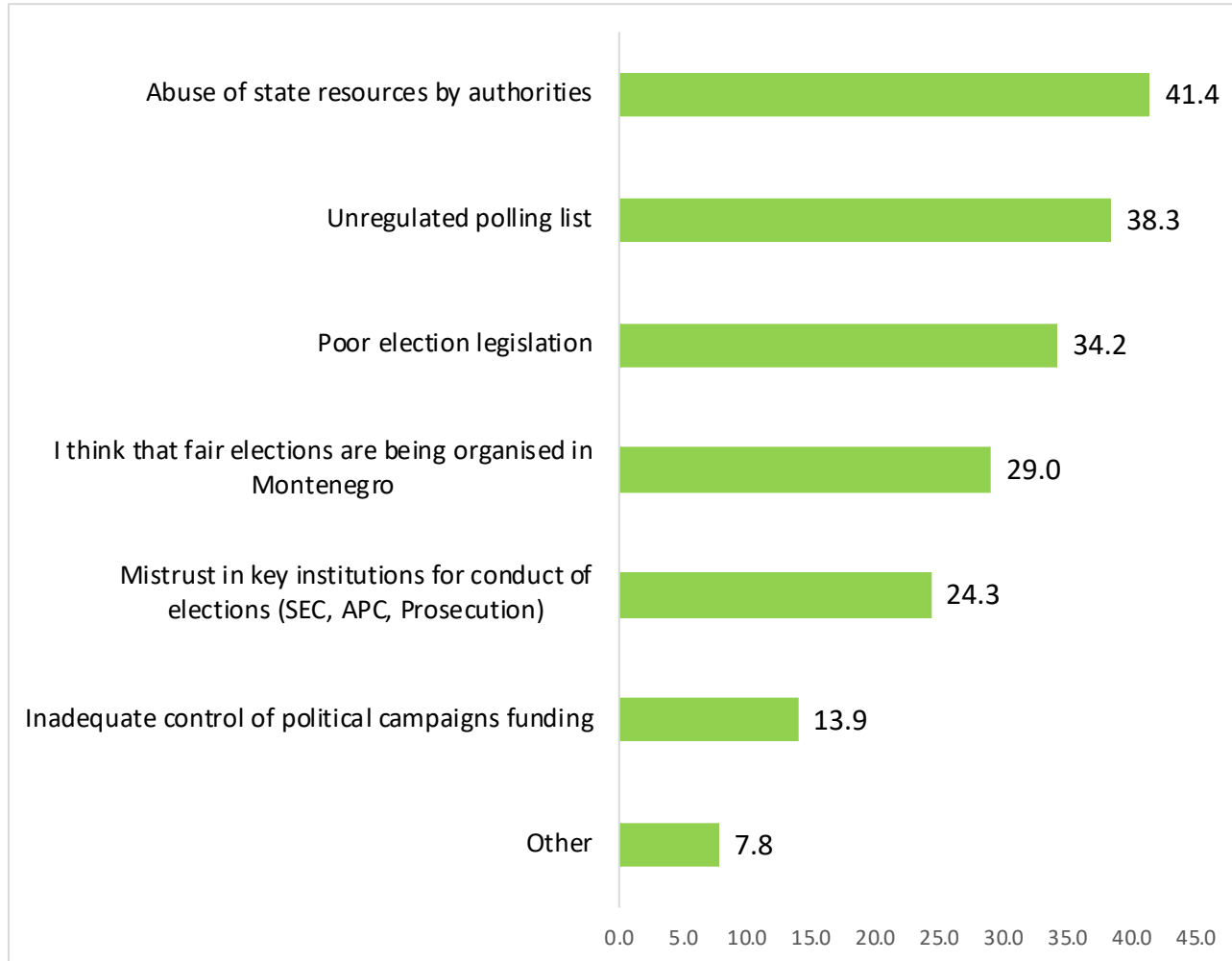


ARE ELECTIONS FAIR AND JUST?



Slightly more than a fifth of citizens assess that there are all conditions for democratic organisation of elections, while a third estimate that there are partial conditions and a third that there no such conditions exist. Slightly less than half of the citizens consider that elections in Montenegro, entirely or partially, are fair and just.

MAIN OBSTACLES FOR ORGANISATION OF FAIR ELECTIONS IN MONTENEGRO

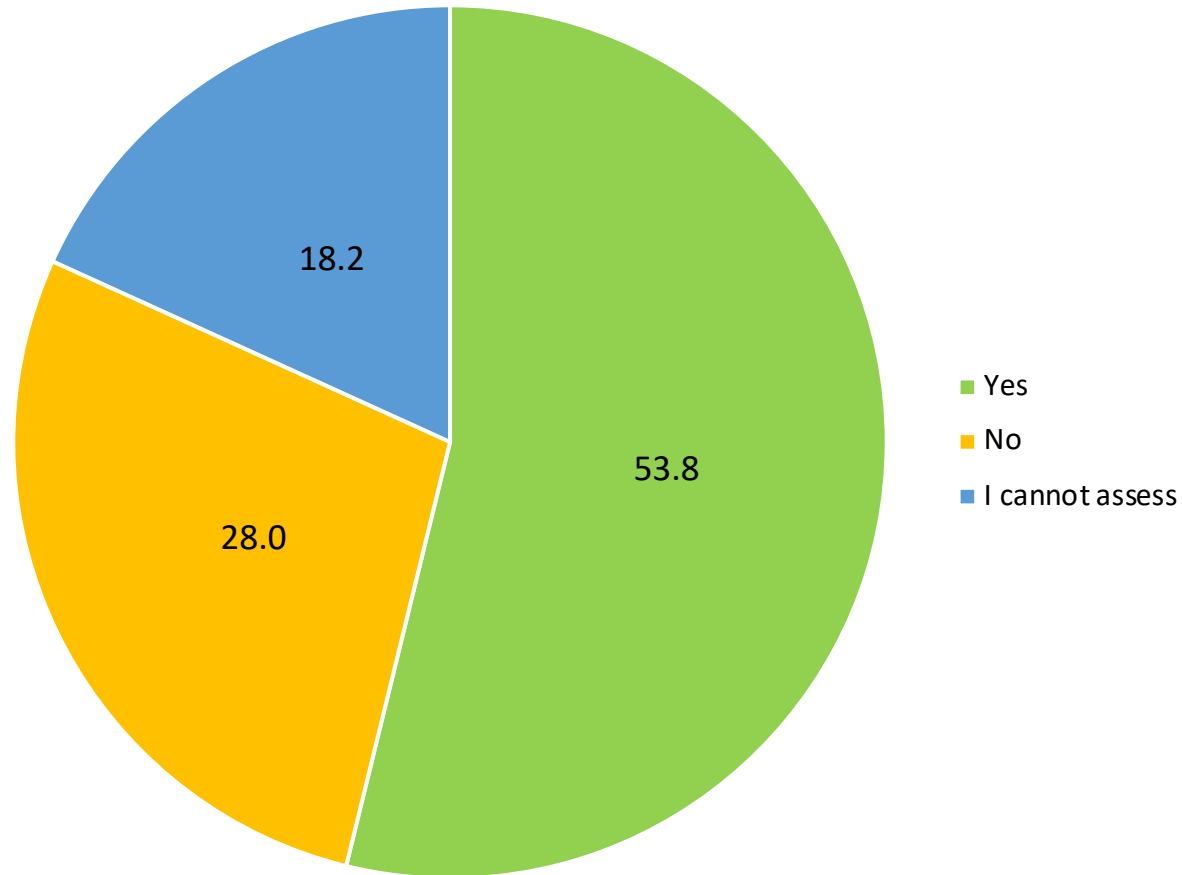


As main obstacles for organisation of fair elections in MNE, citizens state:

- **Abuse of state resources by authorities**
- **Unregulated polling lists**
- **Poor election legislation**

Base: those who think that elections are not fair and just

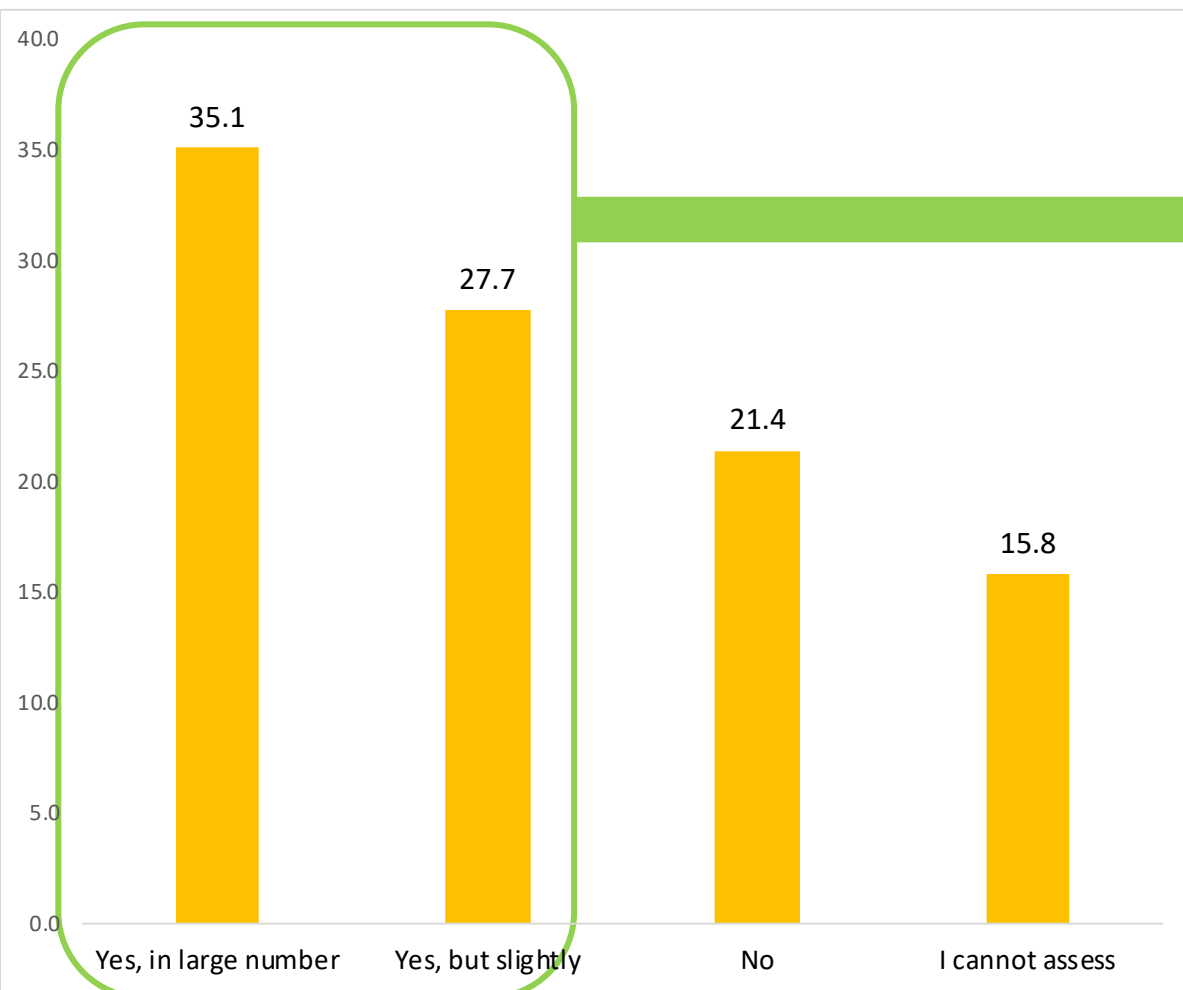
IS VOTING IN THE ELECTIONS IN MONTENEGRO SECRET?



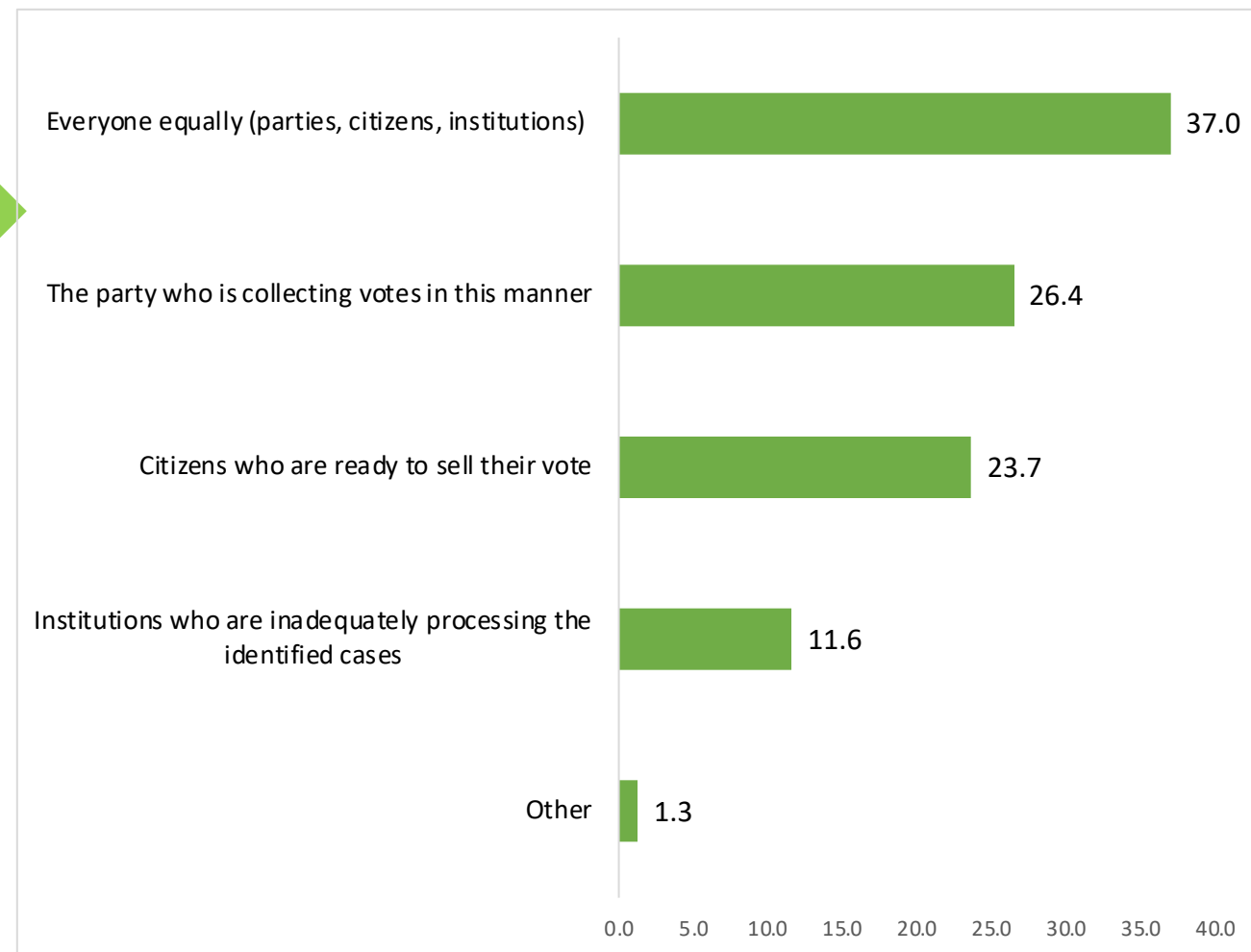
More than half of the citizens estimate that voting in Montenegrin elections is secret.

The opposite view has 28%, while almost every fifth respondent cannot assess whether voting in Montenegro is secret.

ARE VOTES IN THE ELECTIONS IN MONTENEGRO BEING BOUGHT?

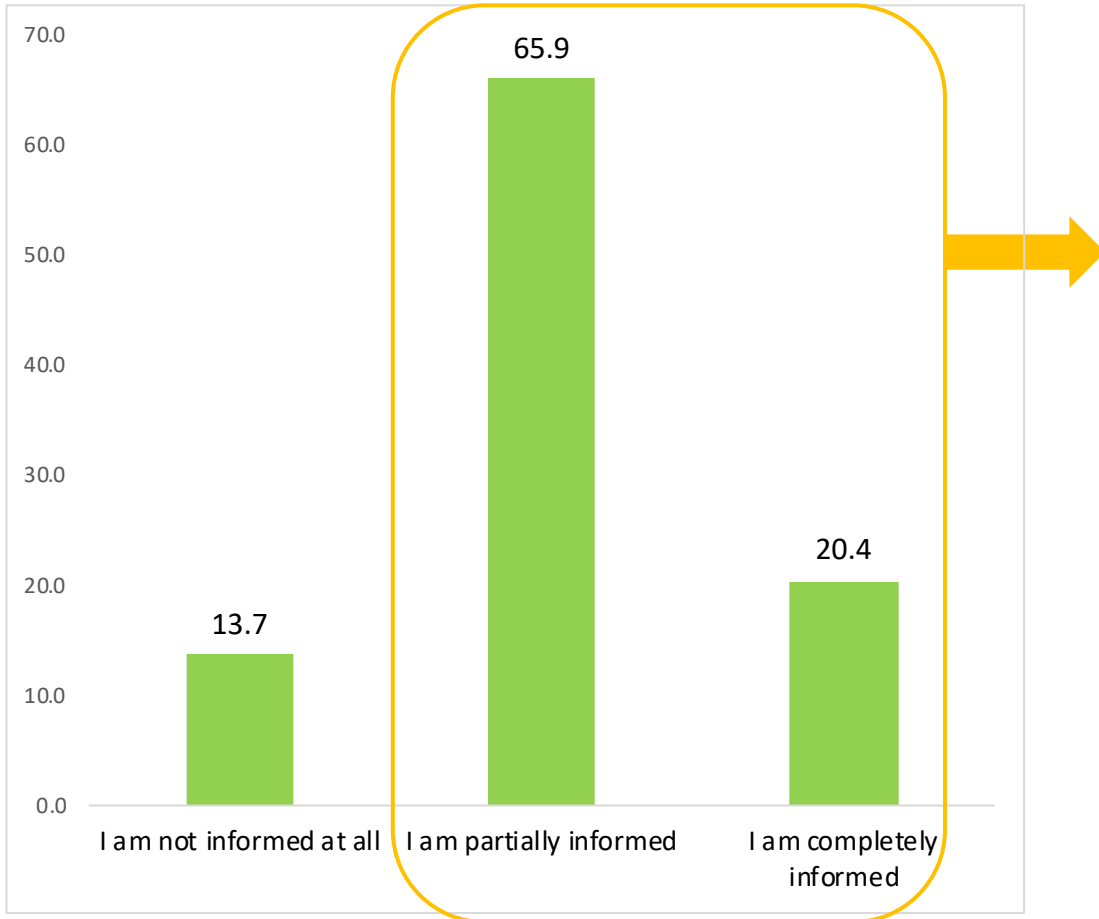


WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PURCHASE OF VOTES?

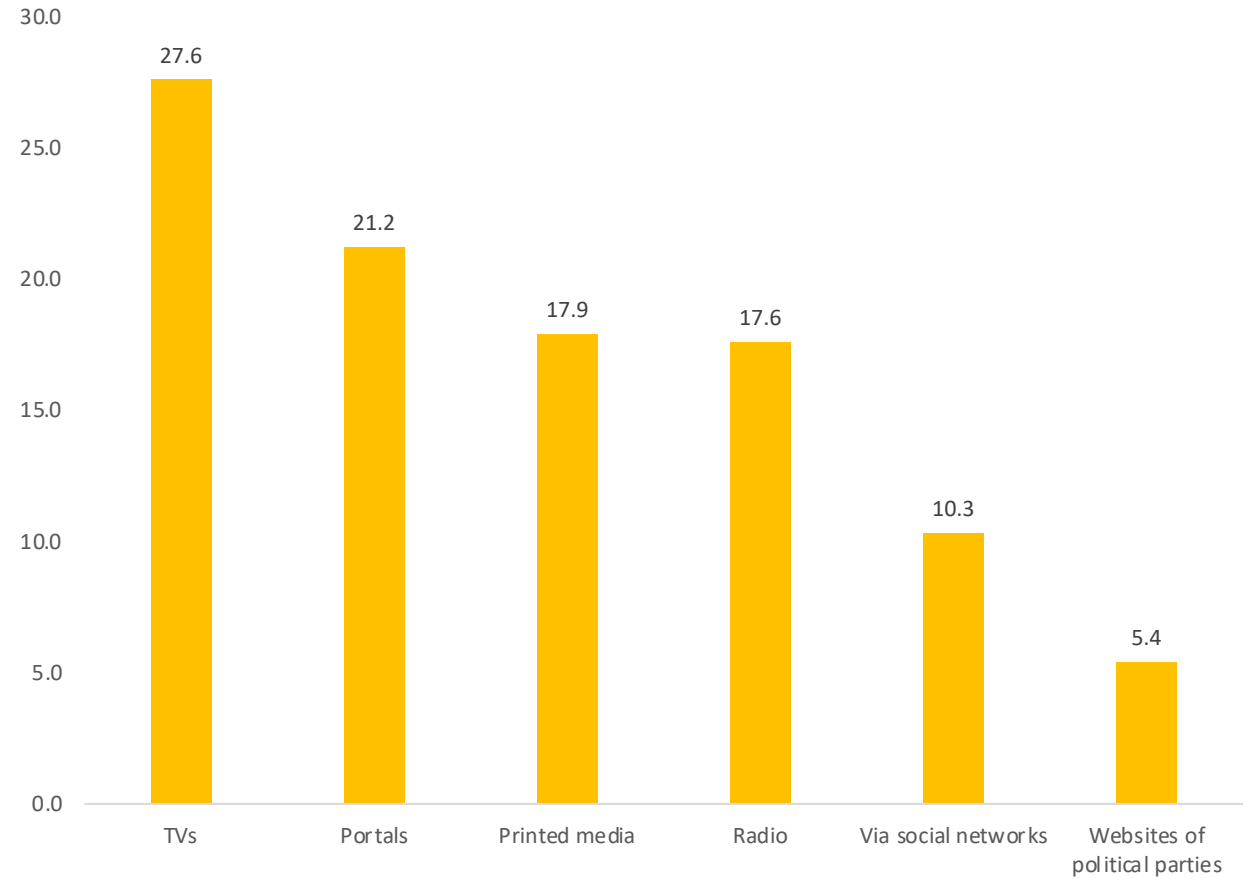


More than 1/3 of citizens estimate that votes largely being bought in the elections. However, 27,7% consider that this is being done but slightly. Only every fifth respondent assesses that „vote buying“ does not exist. Respondents perceive all actors of the election process (political parties, institutions and citizens themselves) as the most responsible for this phenomenon, and in the individual level - parties and those who are ready to sell their vote.

AWARENESS OF CITIZENS ABOUT THE WORK OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTITUDES

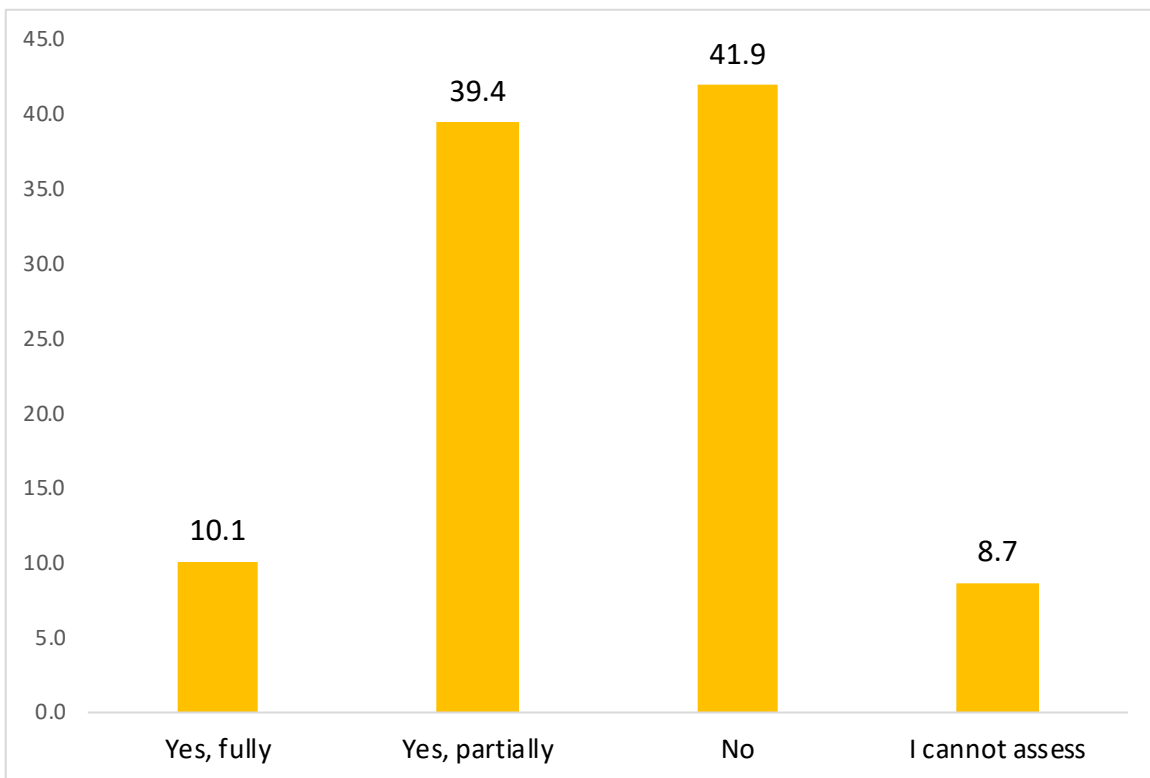


VIA WHICH MEDIA ARE YOU MOST/COMMONLY INFORMED ABOUT THE WORK OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTITUDES?



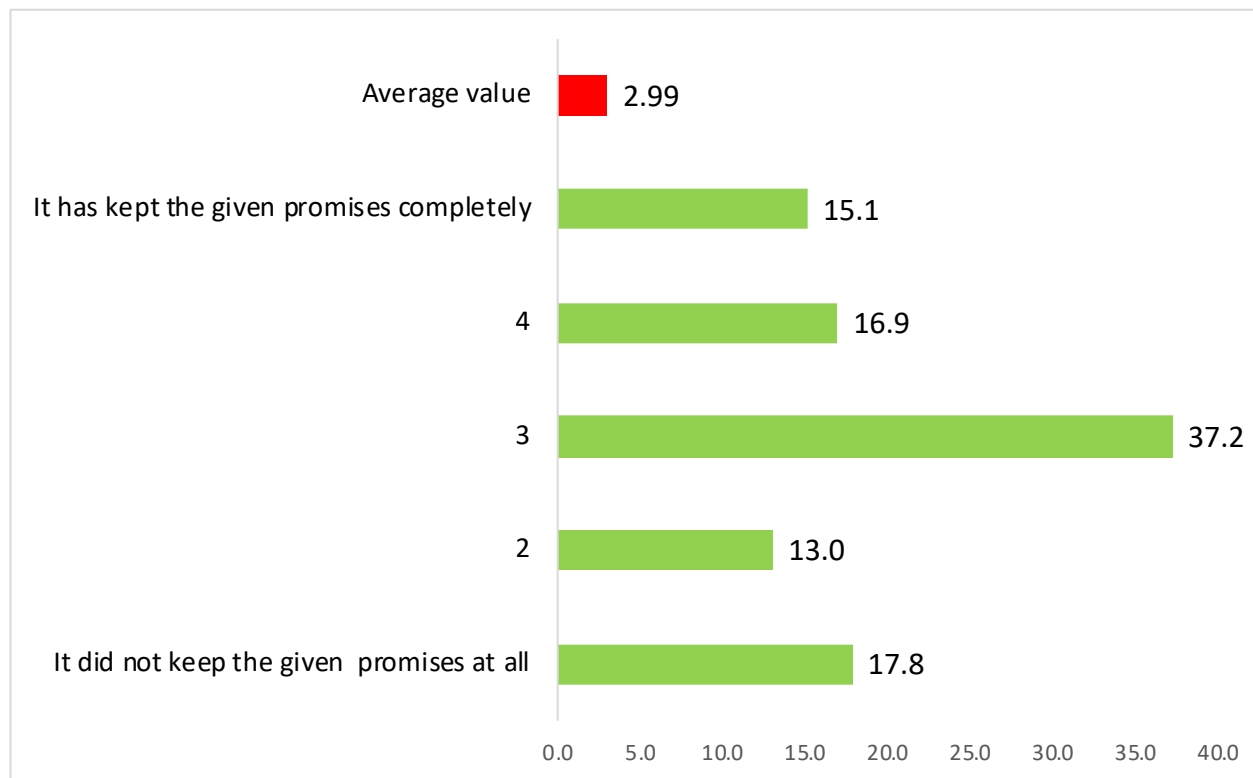
Two-thirds of citizens is partially informed about the work of political parties, while every fifth respondent is completely informed. As a source for informing, TVs and portals are singled out.

DO CITIZENS TRUST IN PROMISES OF POLITICAL PARTIES?



HOW MUCH HAS THE PARTY, THAT YOU VOTED FOR IN PREVIOUS PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, KEPT ITS PROMISES GIVEN IN THE PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN?*

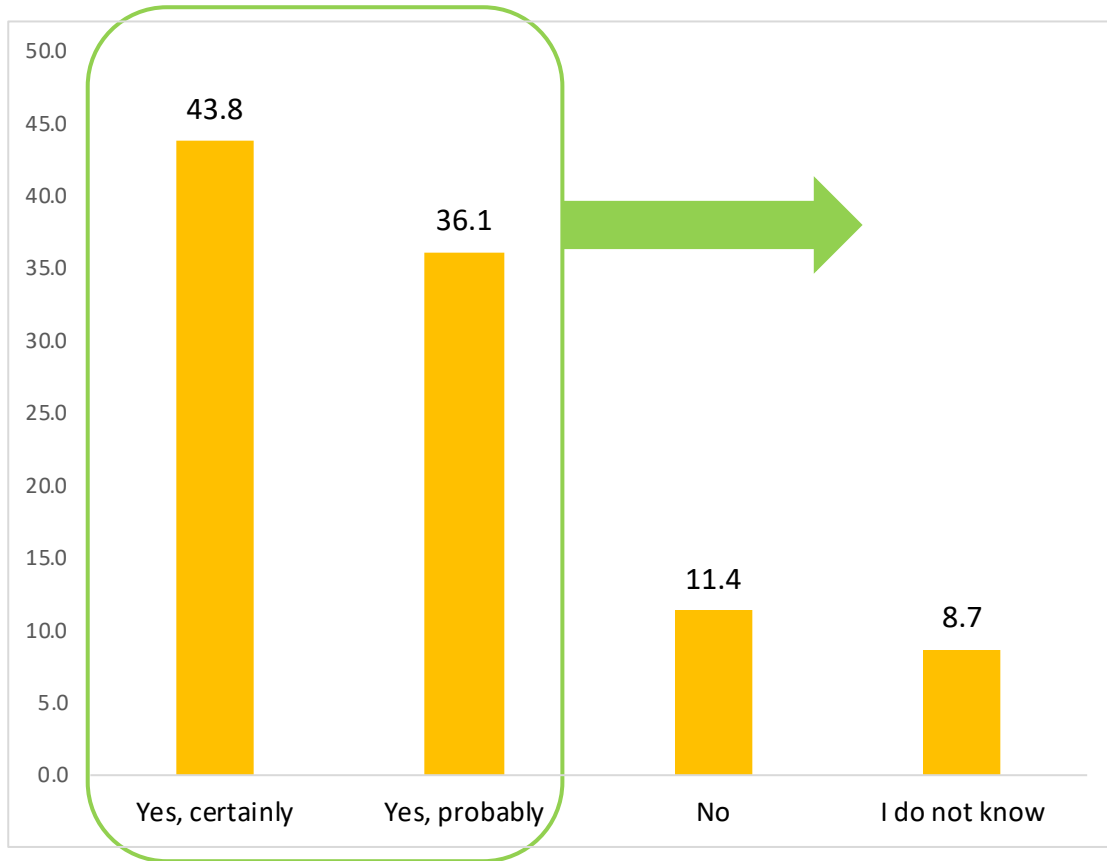
*MEASURED ON A SCALE FROM 1 TO 5



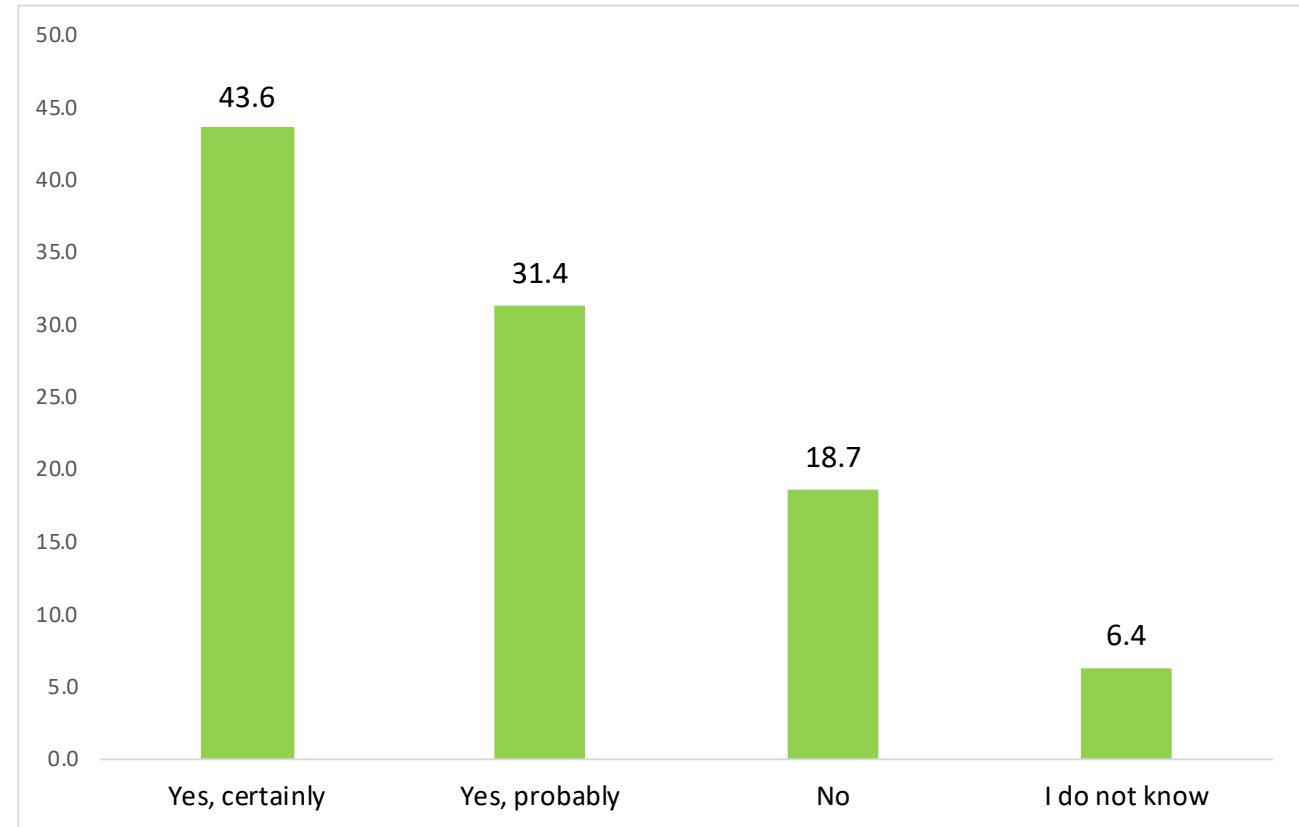
Every tenth citizen fully trusts political parties, while around 40% partially trust them, or do not trust them at all.

The degree of keeping promises by the political parties, measured on a scale of 1 to 5, amounts to 2.99, which means that the political parties, which the respondents voted for, have, only partially fulfilled their pre-election promises.

ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE IN THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 2020?

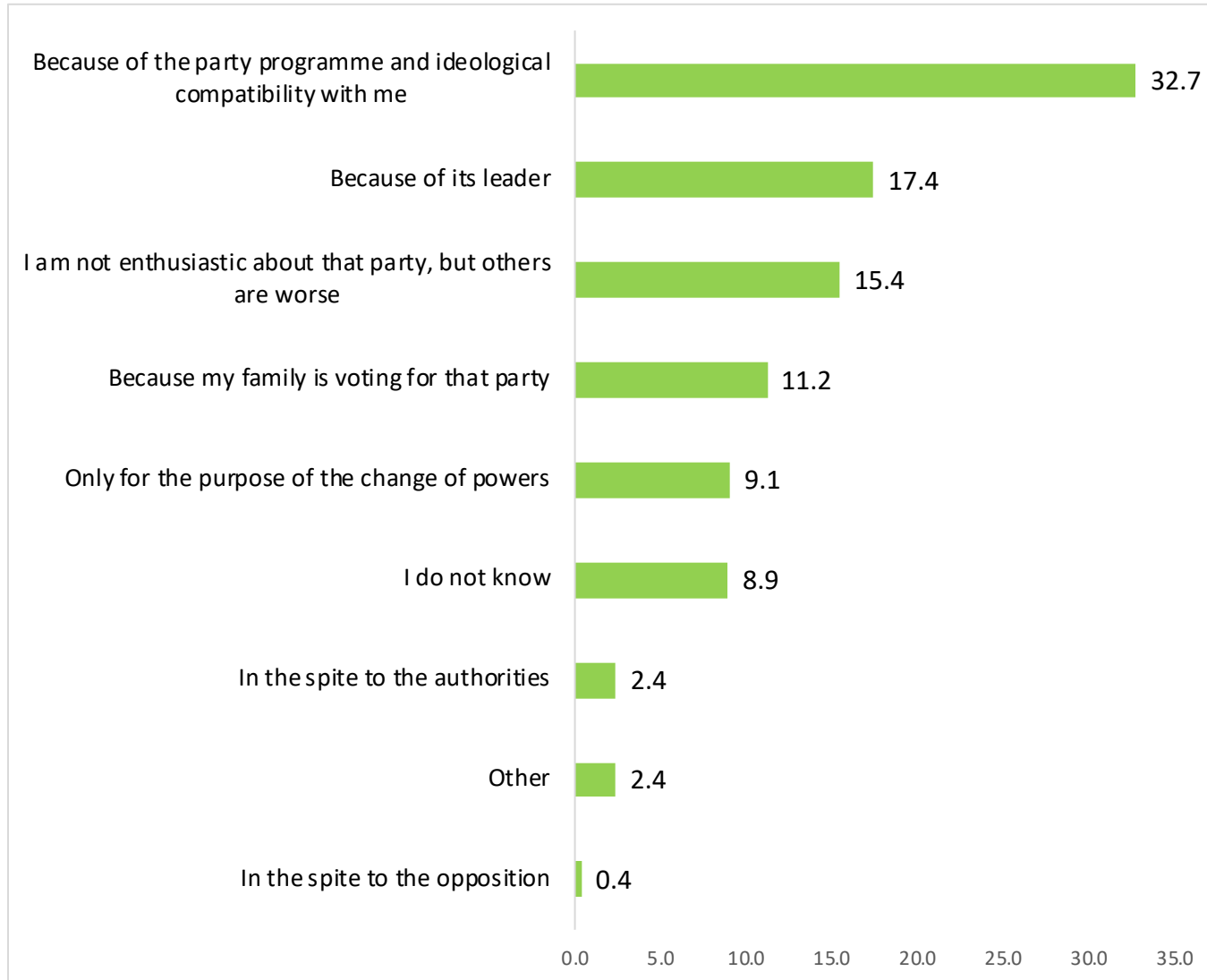


ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE AGAIN FOR THE SAME POLITICAL PARTY AS IN THE PREVIOUS ELECTIONS?



The largest number of citizens state that they are going to vote in the forthcoming elections, while every tenth has explicitly responded that they will not go to the polling stations. Those who do go out in the elections, will in the largest number vote for the same party that they voted for in the previous elections.

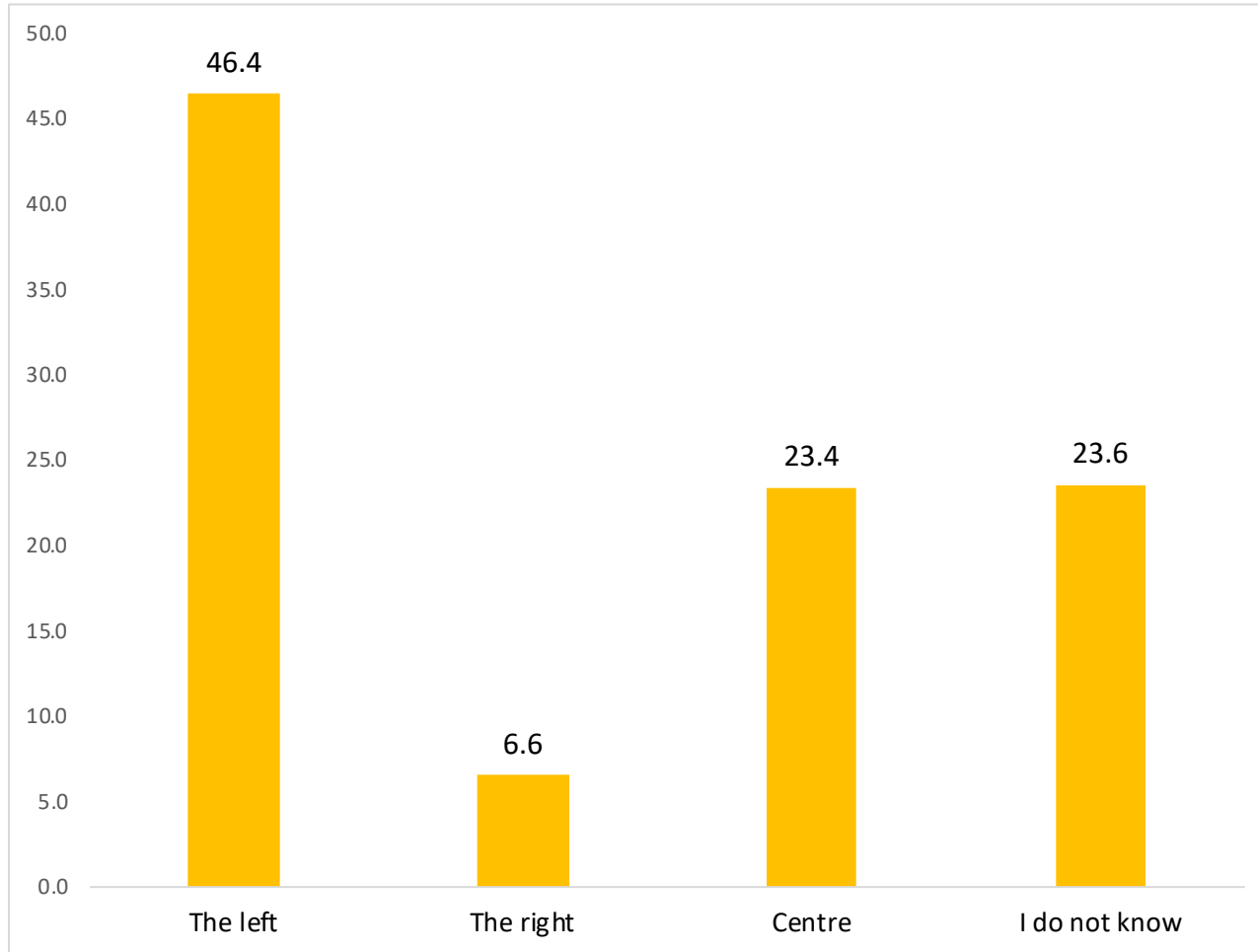
WHY WOULD YOU VOTE FOR A CERTAIN PARTY?



As reasons that opt them to vote for a certain party, citizens have most commonly stated the following:

- **Party programme**
- **Party leader**
- **Absence of better alternative**

DO CITIZENS OF MONTENEGRO PERCEIVE THEMSELVES AS LEFTISTS OR RIGHTISTS?

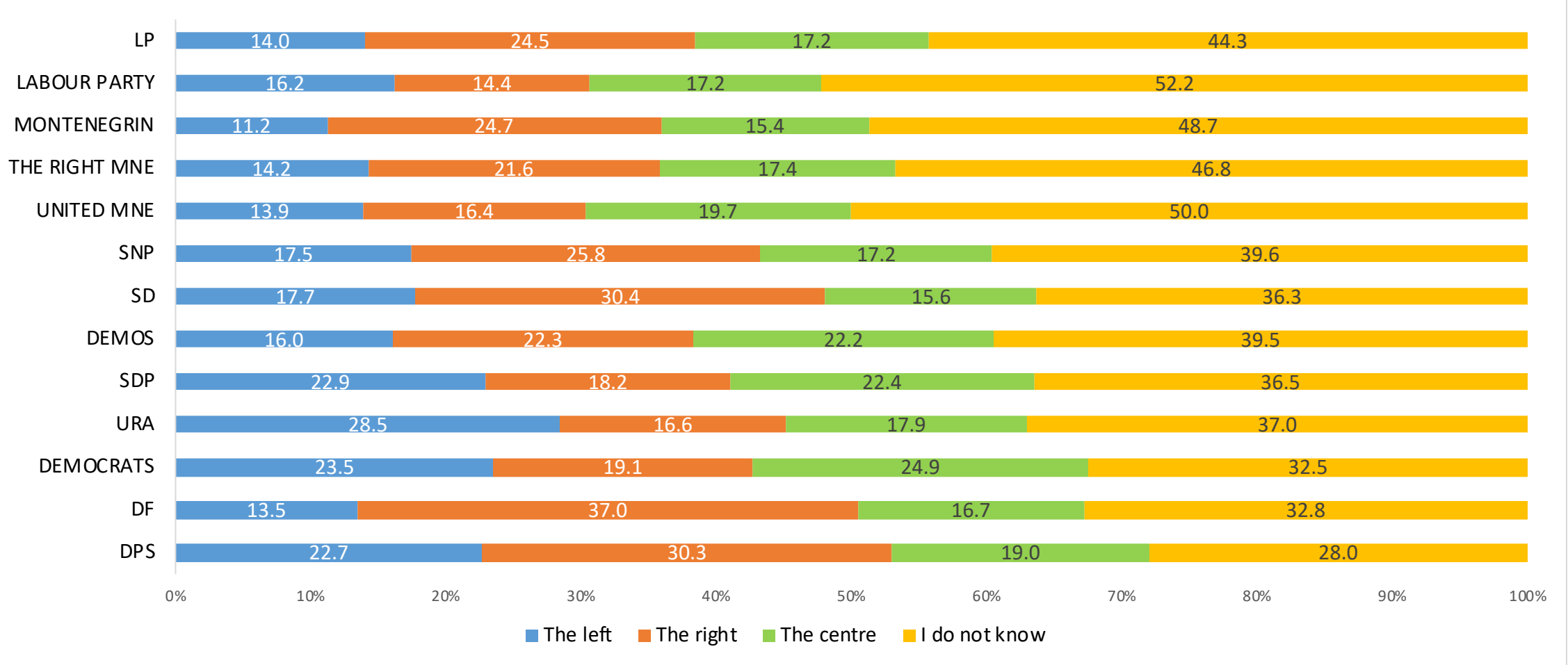


Around half of citizens perceive themselves as leftists, while almost every fourth respondent positions their political orientation at the centre.

Almost quarter of citizens could not determine themselves on this issue.

Only 6.6% of citizens opted themselves for the right.

HOW DO CITIZENS POSITION POLITICAL PARTIES IN MONTENEGRO?



AVERAGE VALUES FOR ASSERTIONS RELATING TO LIBERALISM/CONSERVATISM



MEASURED ON A SCALE FROM 1 TO 5

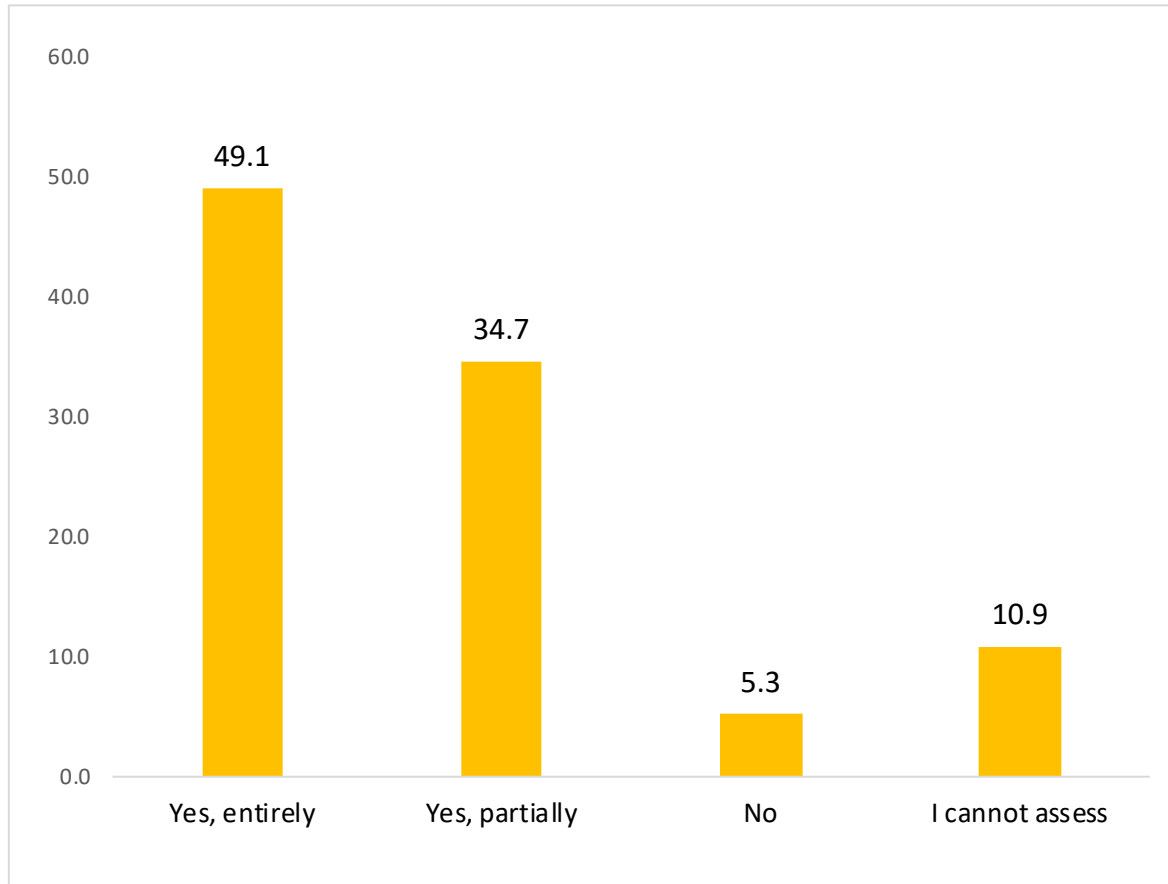
DO YOU AND TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING ASSERTIONS?

	I do not agree at all	I mainly do not agree	I both agree and do not agree	I mainly agree	I agree completely
Patriotism is proved by respecting the law, not with political and national symbols	4.8	7.1	19.8	17.6	50.7
Montenegrin authorities are enabling a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society	19.0	10.1	25.4	19.4	26.1
National and religious affiliation should be placed in second place in favour of the common state interest	16.1	9.1	24.1	12.7	38.0

Two-thirds of citizens agrees that patriotism is proved by respecting the law, and not with political and national symbols.

Close to the half of respondents estimate that Montenegrin authorities are enabling a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society, while a half asses that for the sake of the state interest, national and religious affiliation should be put aside.

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT CITIZENS CAN INFLUENCE THE CHANGES IN THE SOCIETY?



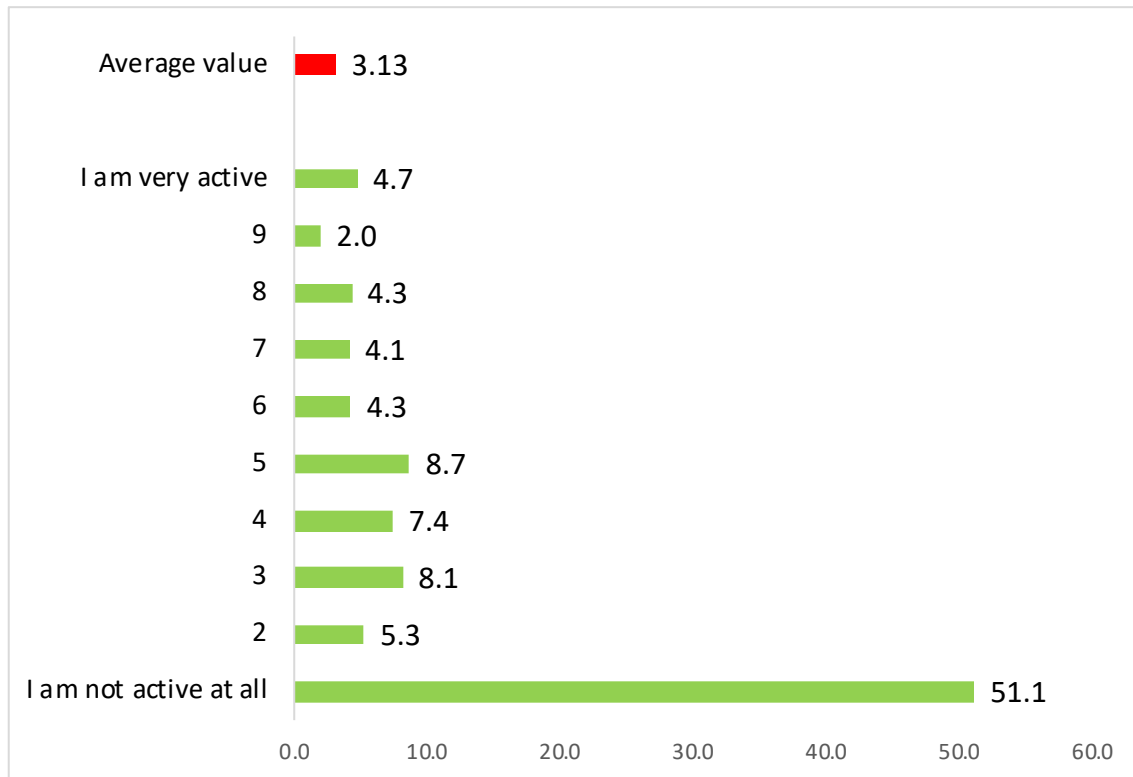
Almost half of the respondents fully believe that citizens can influence the changes in society, while a third believes that this is partially possible.

Only 5.3% think that citizens do not have the power to influence changes in society.

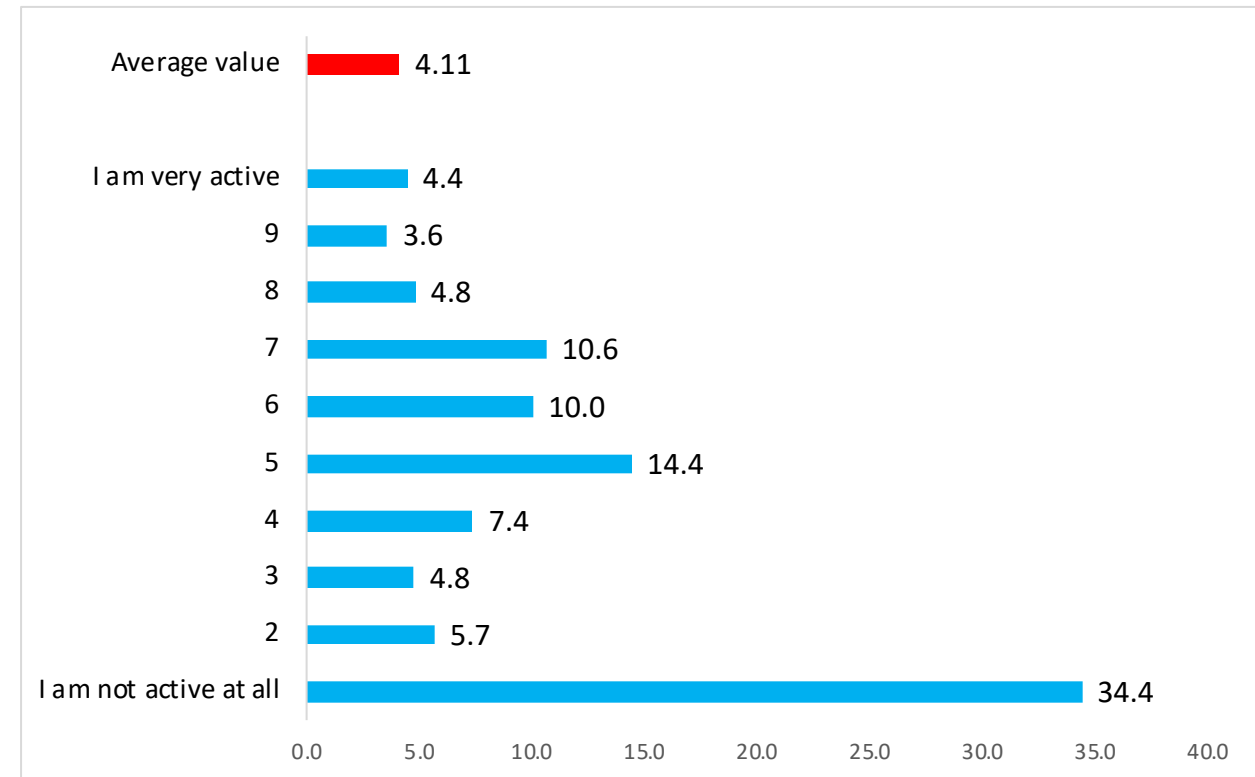
TO WHAT EXTENT ARE CITIZENS OF MONTENEGRO POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY ACTIVE?

MEASURED ON A SCALE FROM 1 TO 10

POLITICAL ACTIVISM

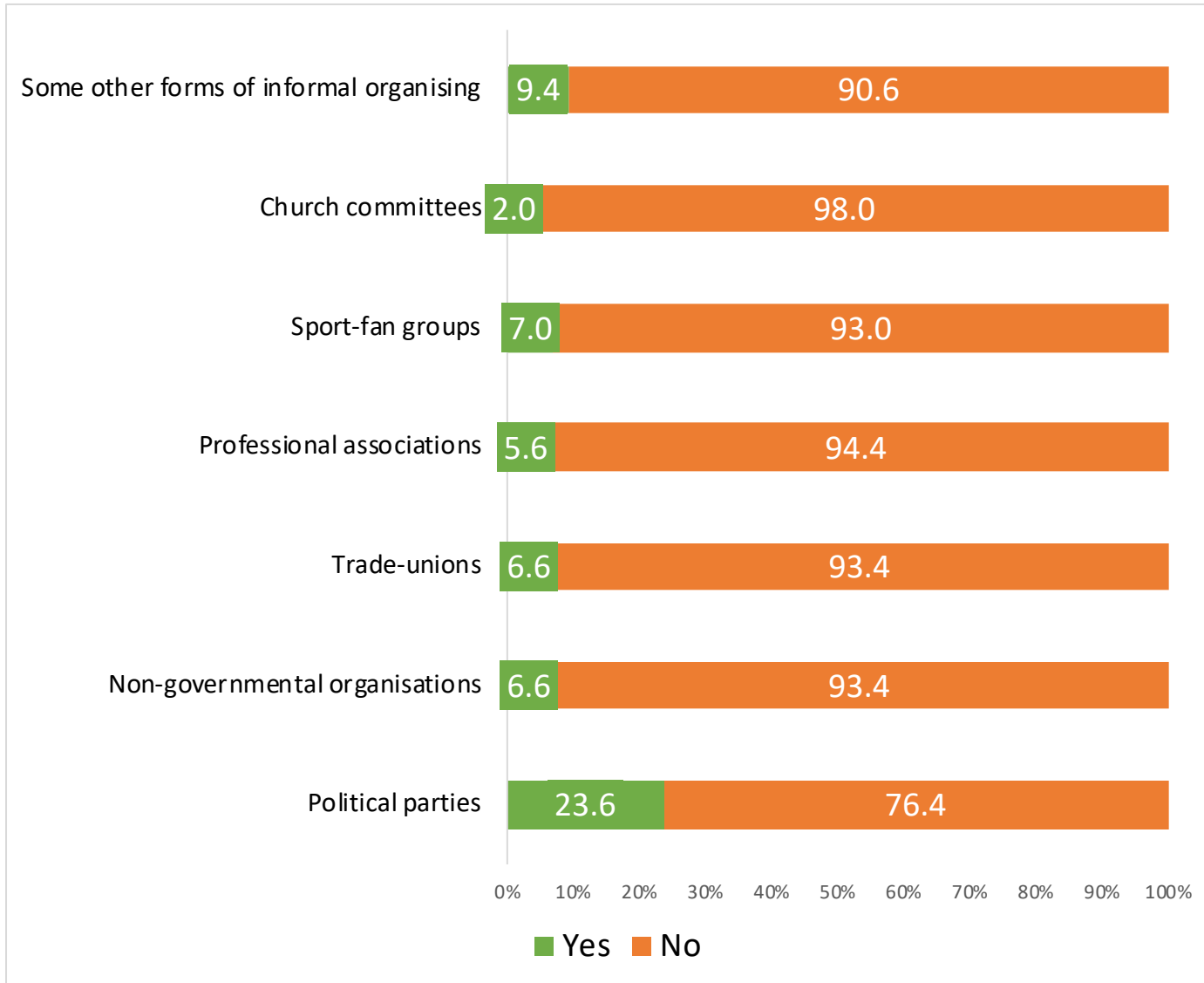


SOCIAL ACTIVISM



Citizens of Montenegro are expressing greater level of social than political activism, but both types of activism are below average value on the scale from 1 to 10.

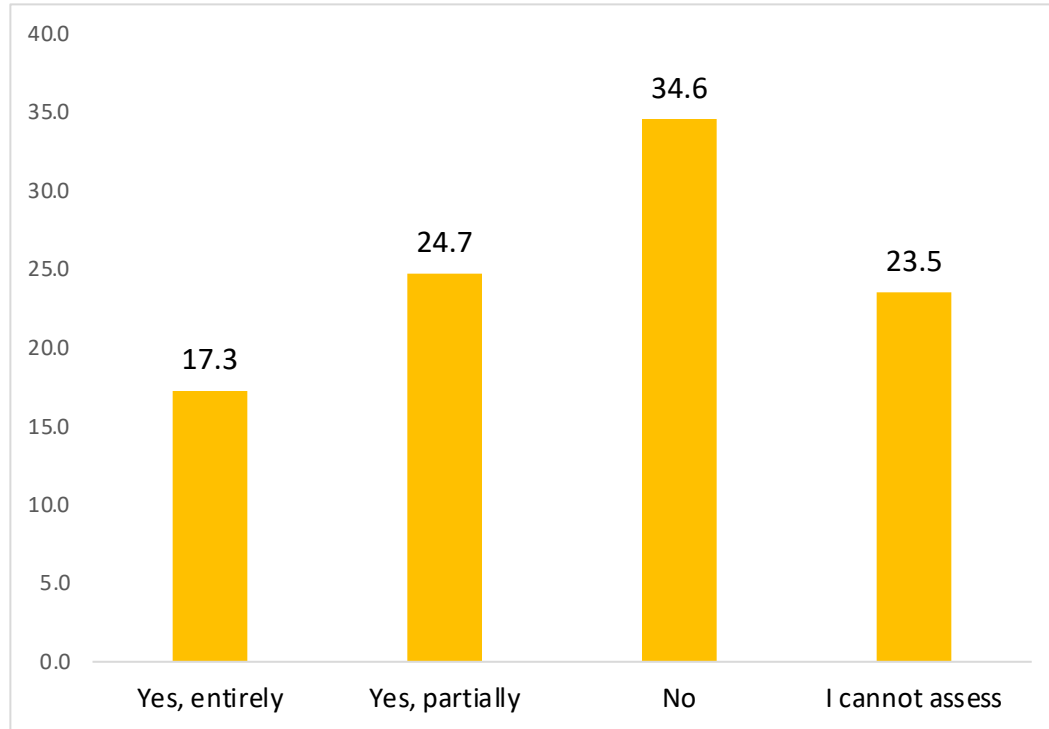
ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A POLITICAL PARTY, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION OR INFORMAL GROUP?



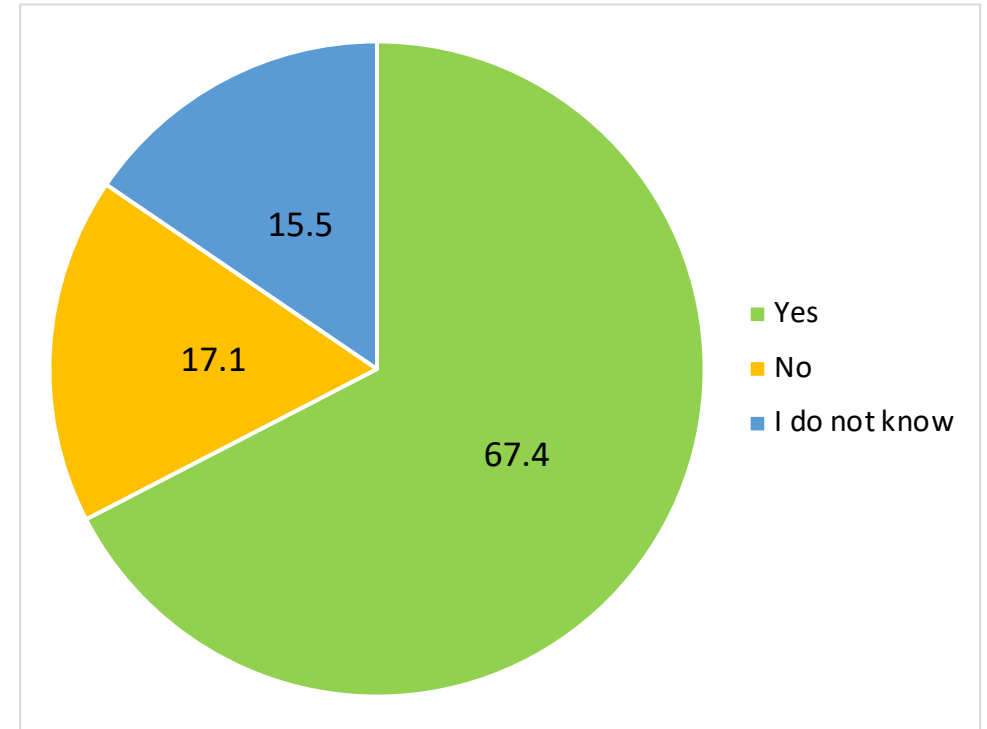
Almost every fourth respondent has stated that they are a member of a political party.

More than a third of citizens (37.2%) is a member of a non-governmental organisation or an informal group.

DID MONTENEGRIN MEMBERSHIP INTO NATO BRING BENEFITS TO OUR COUNTRY?



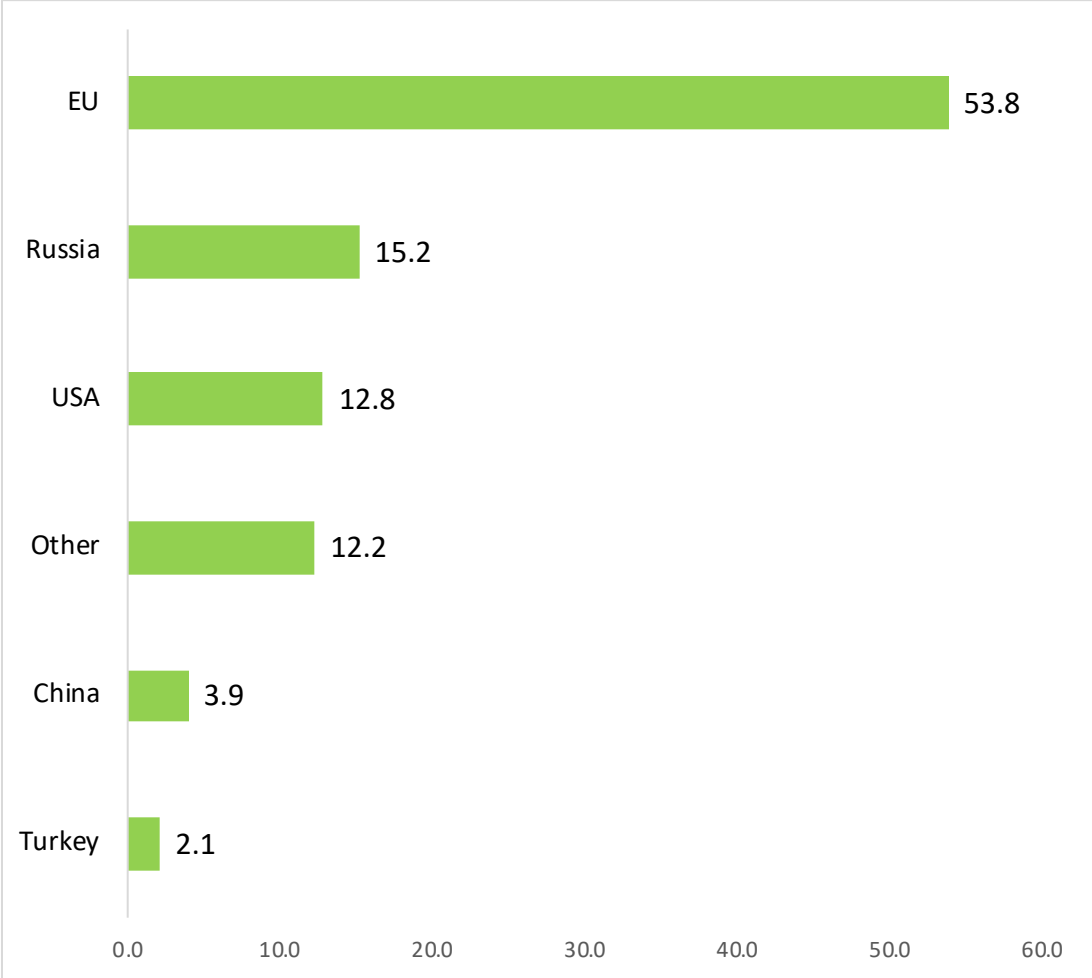
DO YOU SUPPORT MONTENEGRIN MEMBERSHIP TO THE EU?



A third of citizens estimate that Montenegro's membership in the NATO has not brought benefits to our country.

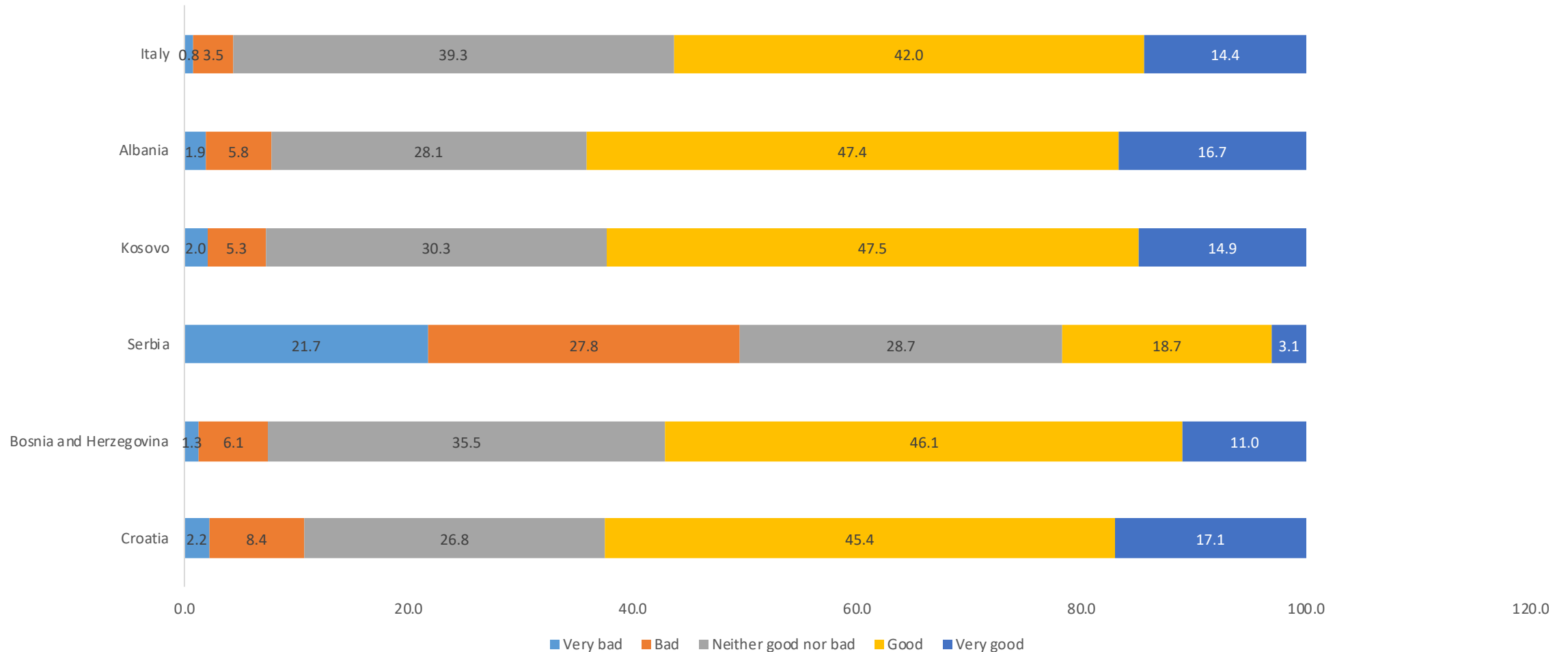
More than two-thirds of citizens support Montenegro's EU membership, while 17,1% is opposed.

WHO IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FOREIGN-POLICY PARTNER OF MONTENEGRO?



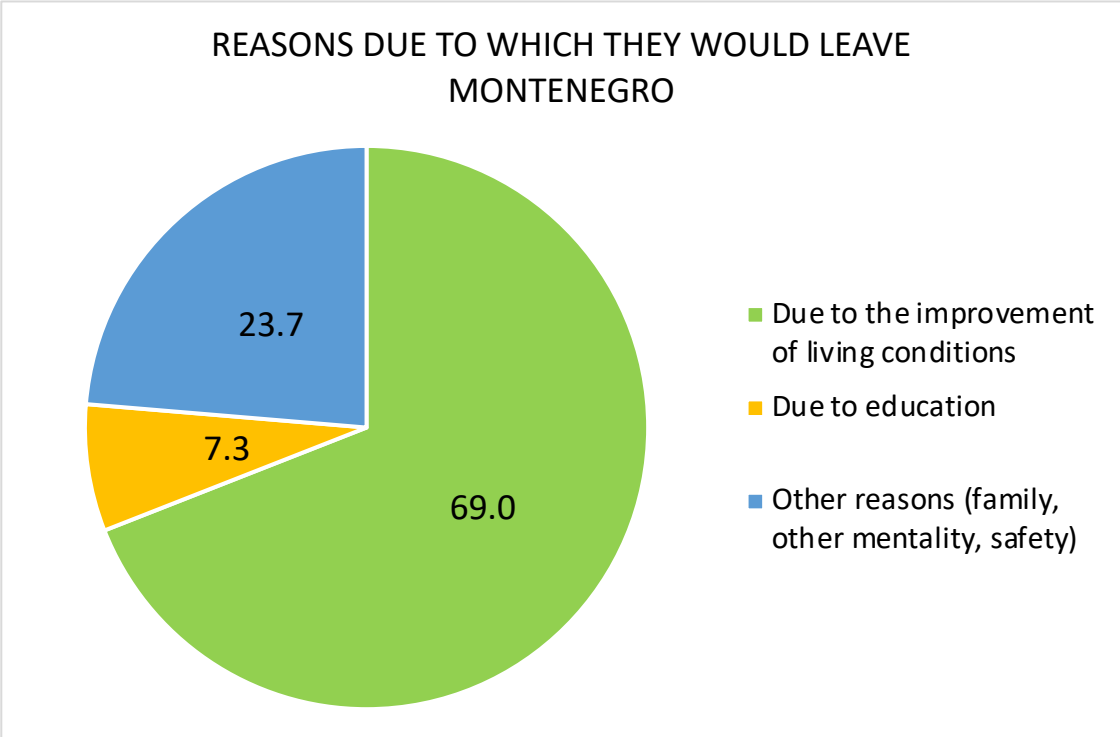
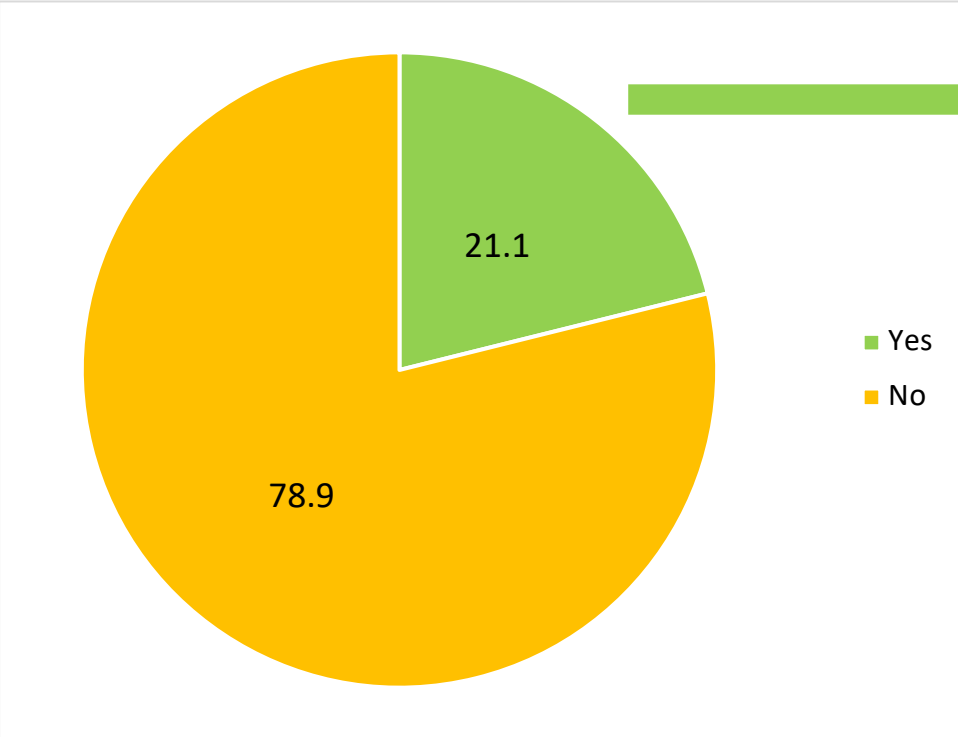
As the most important foreign-policy partner of Montenegro, citizens percieve the EU, then Russia and the USA.

MONTENEGRO'S RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS



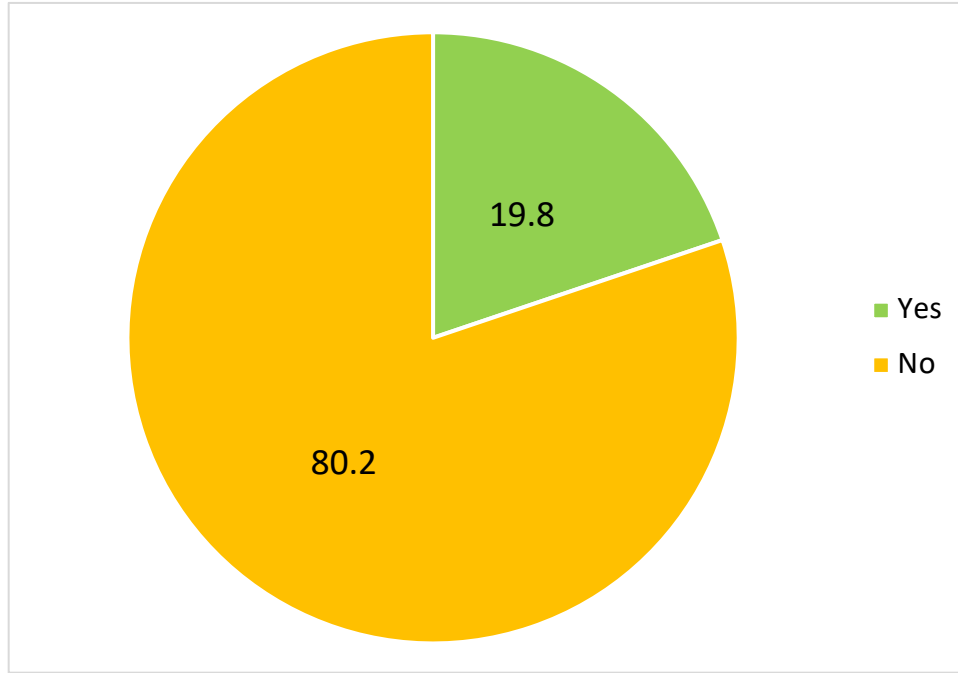
Citizens of Montenegro assess (in more than a half majority) that Montenegro's relations with all its neighbours, except Serbia, are very good and good.

DO YOU WANT TO LEAVE MONTENEGRO?

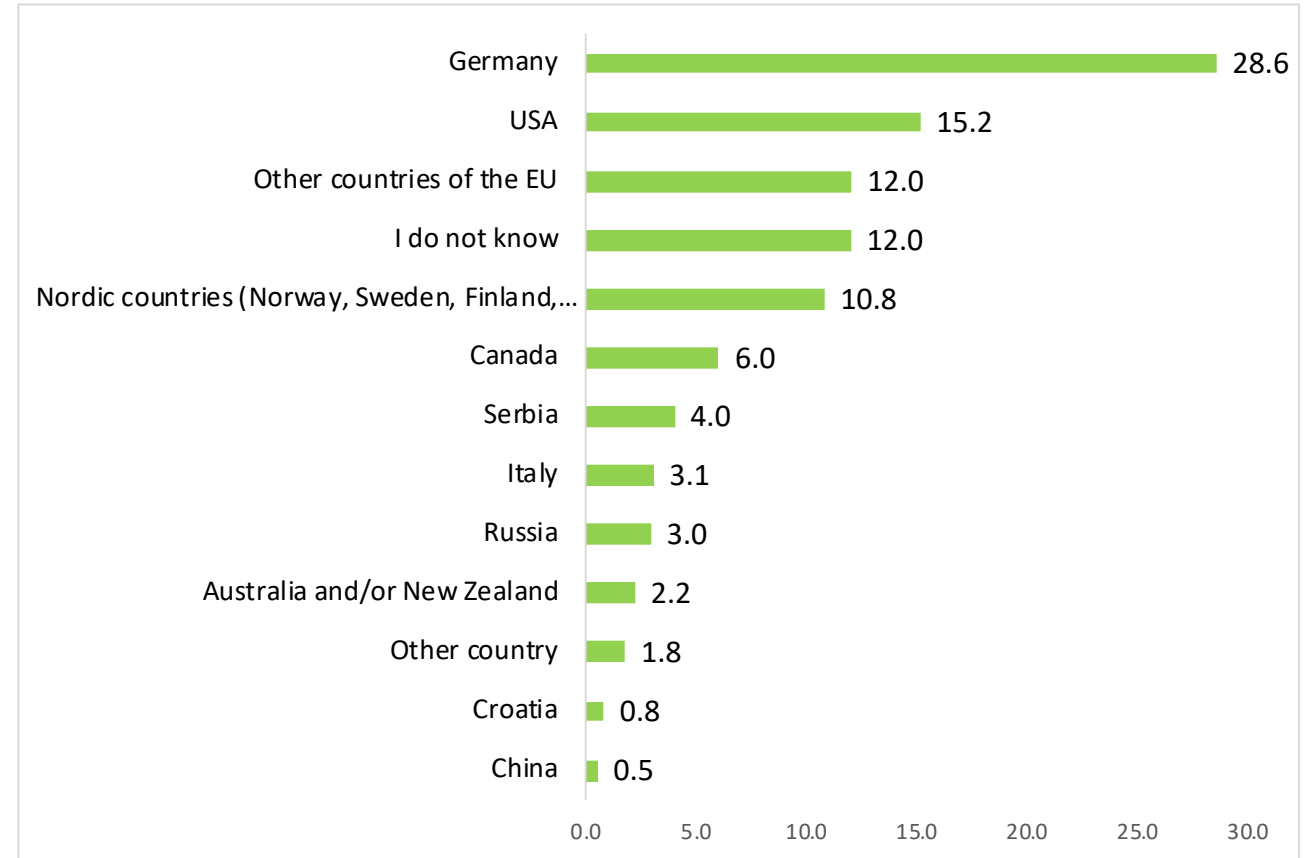


Every fifth respondent has stated that they want to leave Montenegro. Improvement of living conditions is stated as the main reason due to which they would leave.

DO YOU PLAN TO LEAVE MONTENEGRO?



IF YOU WOULD LEAVE MONTENEGRO, WHICH COUNTRY WOULD YOU GO TO?



Every fifth respondent plans to leave Montenegro.

If, hypothetically, they left Montenegro, citizens would in the largest percent choose Germany as a country of resettlement, followed by the USA and other countries of the EU.

