

National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, Bosnia and Hercegovina

A Survey of Voter Attitudes in B&H Summary Report



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INTRODUCTION AND MEHODOLOGY

The following is a presentation and analysis of key findings from the second phase of NDI's October 5, 2002 election research program.

Between May 15th and May 28th, a total of 3,700 Bosnia and Hercegovina citizens were interviewed, 3,000 in face-to-face interviews, and an additional 700 interviewed by telephone. The 3,700 interviews include 200 interviews in each of the 12 Federation of B&H and 6 Republika Srpska electoral districts and 100 in the Brcko district. It is important to note that out-of-country voters were not included in the survey.

This survey tracks some of the changes in voter attitudes since the February 2002 baseline conducted by NDI. In addition it measures attitudes toward issues that have emerged since the February poll. This is the last survey of voter attitudes planned by NDI prior to the October elections. Beginning in early September, NDI will conduct a series of smaller tracking polls designed to monitor voter attitudes on key questions during the campaign period.

Change in Methodology

In preparation for the tracking polls, some methodology was changed in this survey compared to the previous and may account for some difference in findings.

It is NDI's intention to conduct most of the interviews for the tracking polls by telephone. A control group of 700 interviews were chosen for this survey to ensure there is not a significant difference in interview responses when conducted by phone versus face to face.

In previous surveys respondents were given show cards containing lists from which to choose parties or responses to questions with several possible answers, such as the most important issue. In this survey no show cards were used, rather some questions were presented open ended, such as vote intention while others contained shorter lists read by the interviewer, such as in the case of most important issue. This may result in some slight variation in

results from the first survey, but will provide a more accurate base for tracking during the campaign period.

The margin of error on a sample of 3,700 is plus or minus 2 to 3 percent. On a sample of 1,200 it is plus or minus 4 to 5 percent and on a 200-person sample, the margin of error is plus or minus 8 to 10 percent.

This research program is the property of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and was supported financially by USAID. Its primary purpose is to assist NDI's political party program partners develop the skills and experience necessary to effectively compete in elections and to enhance their ability to represent the interests of the people of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

The research project is designed to be a political party development tool and not as a means of predicting the outcome of any of the October 5th elections being contested.

VOTER PARTICIPATION

Young People and Bosnian-Croats Least Likely To Vote

82% of respondents said they intend to vote in the October 5th elections in Bosnia Hercegovina. This is down from 90% in the February survey.

Young people are least likely to vote, with almost 23% of respondents between the ages of 18 and 30 saying they did not intend to vote. There is little difference between men and women, among income and education levels and rural and urban voters on this question.

Among Bosnia & Hercegovina's major ethnic groups, the lowest turnout can be expected among Bosnian-Croats, approximately 22% say they do not intend to vote.

VOTE INTENTION

On October 5, 2002, citizens of Bosnia and Hercegovina will vote in a number of elections, the B&H Presidency, B&H Parliament, Republika Srpska President and Vice-president, Republika Srpska National Assembly, Federation of B&H Parliament and 10 Cantonal Assemblies.

When asked to select, from a list of four options, "what is most important to you in considering which party or politician you might vote for", 66% of respondents said they were looking for a Party or Politician that was able to improve the quality of life for them and their family. This was consistent across all demographics and is up slightly as a first choice from the February survey.

As in February, there was not a consensus among the country's three major ethnic groups on what was next most important. 28% of Bosniaks said it was important that the Party or politician protect and strengthen B&H as a State, 12% of Bosnian-Serbs wanted politicians and Parties that would

strengthen and protect the Entity they lived in, and 24% of Bosnian-Croats felt the protection and promotion of their national interests was most important. Bosnian-Croat responses to this question were virtually identical to those in February, while among Bosniaks and Bosnian-Serbs, there is a slight shift away from concern for B&H as a state and protection of the entity in which I live, toward parties and politicians that can "improve the quality of life for me and my family".

For each of the elections being held on October 5, survey respondents were asked, "If the election were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?"

The results of vote intention questions are presented in two ways, all respondents and decided voters only. The "all respondents" includes undecided voters and respondents that refused to answer. This response measures the true level of party support among all surveyed people. However, because a Party's level of support on Election Day is a percentage of only the people that voted it is not an accurate reflection of potential election results.

The "decided voters only response" shows a party's support as a percentage of decided voters only and is a more accurate reflection of the support the party may expect on Election Day. In presenting the results of decided voters only, respondents who said they were undecided, would not vote or did not know are distributed among the parties in proportion to their levels of support among all respondents.

Most parties' support is relatively consistent in each of the elections.

Among party supporters there continues to be few substantive differences among women and men, between the various age groups, education or income categories. The exceptions are a sharpening divide between rural and urban voters in the Federation and the continuing ethnic based support of parties. The SDP is the only party with measurable support among all three of B&H's major ethnic groups.

In the Federation, the SDA and HDZ have almost twice as much support in rural areas as they do in urban centers. The SDP is the opposite, with almost

twice as many supporters living in cities as living in rural areas. In the RS the difference is marginal with no party showing a major rural urban split in support.

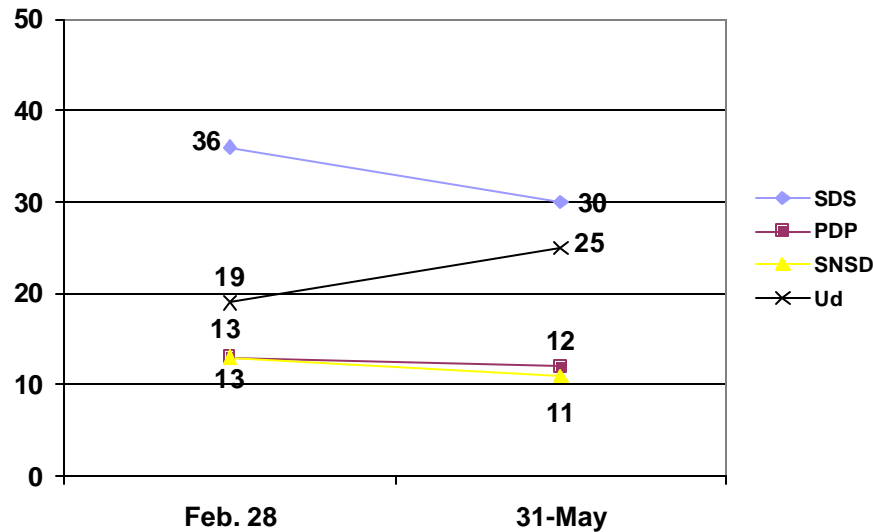
In the February survey, B&H’s major ethnic groups differed in their view of the importance of each of the elections being held. Among Bosniaks the B&H Presidency and B&H State Parliament were seen as the most important elections, while among Bosnian-Serbs it was overwhelmingly the RSNA and the RS President and Vice-president. For Bosnian-Croats the B&H Presidency and the Federation of B&H Parliament were the most important elections. This question was not repeated in May.

Presidency of Bosnia and Hercegovina

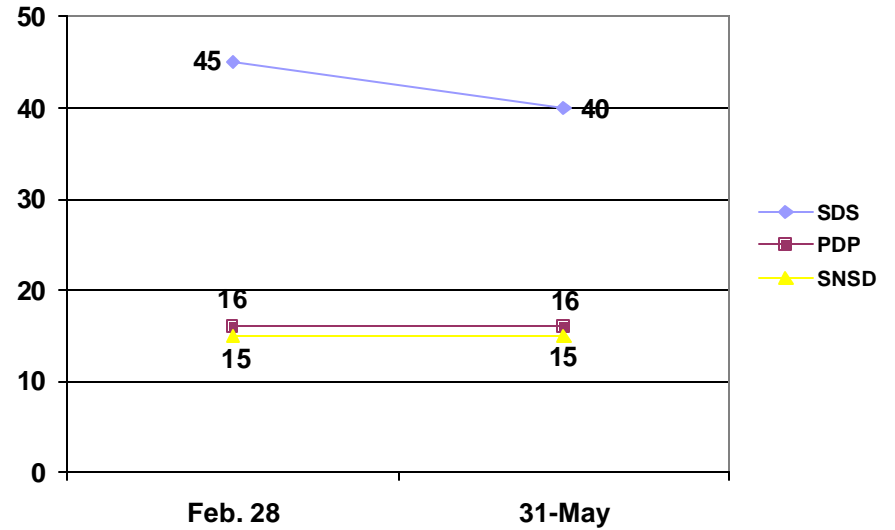
Because candidates for the three-member B&H presidency have yet to declare, respondents were asked, “for which Party’s candidate they would vote”. The results are presented by ethnic group and compared with the results of the February 28th survey.

Bosnian-Serb Voters Only

All Respondents



Decided Voters Only

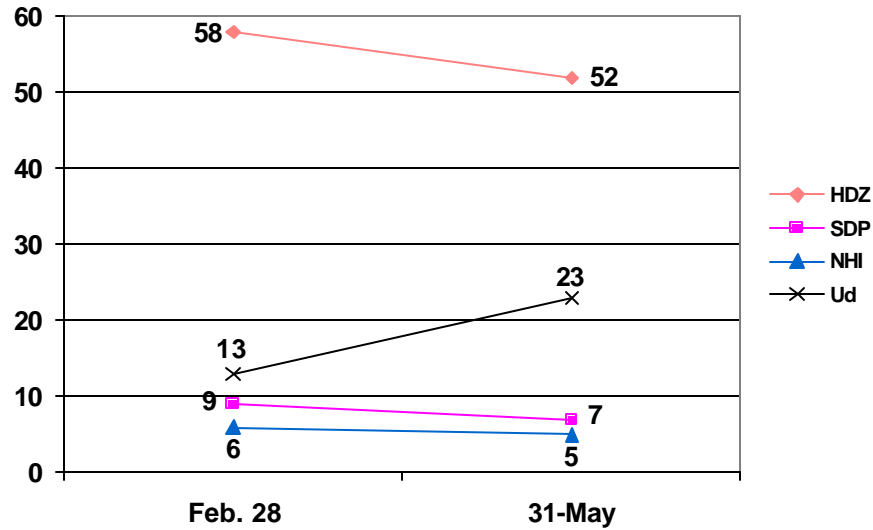


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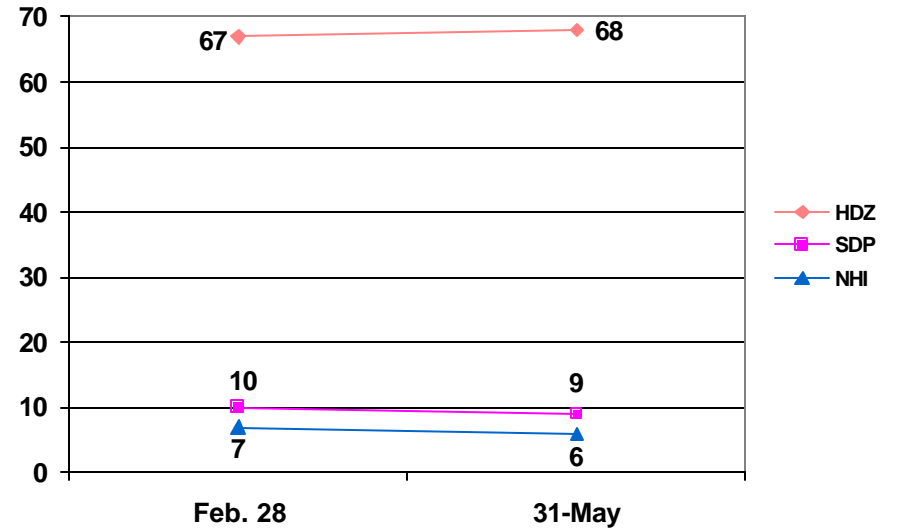
- Other parties’ candidates with measurable support among Serb voters include the SPRS with 7% of decided voters (8% in February), SDP with 5% (3% in February) and the SRS with 4% (unchanged from February).
- Ud includes all respondents that did not name a party. 13% of Bosnian-Serbs said they would not vote in the presidential elections.
- These numbers do not include out of country voters and non-resident voters are under sampled. A large number of these voters are Bosniaks and Bosnian-Croats. When these votes are included past experience has shown the percentage support for Bosnian Serb candidates declines because their vote is now a percentage of a larger pool.

Bosnian-Croat Voters Only

All Respondents



Decided Voters Only



Notes

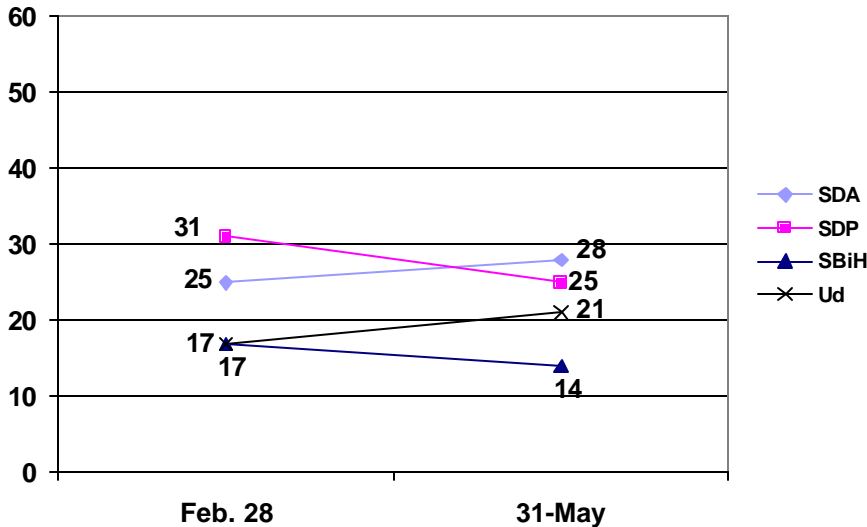
- The NS with 3% support is the only other Party with 3% or more support among all Bosnian-Croat voters. Although the poll was fielded after the formation of the HDU, it may have been too early to gauge their real impact.
- Ud includes all respondents that did not name a party. 16% of Bosnian-Croats said they would not vote in the presidential elections.
- These numbers do not include out of country voters and non-resident voters are under sampled.

Who Should A Member of the B&H Presidency Represent?

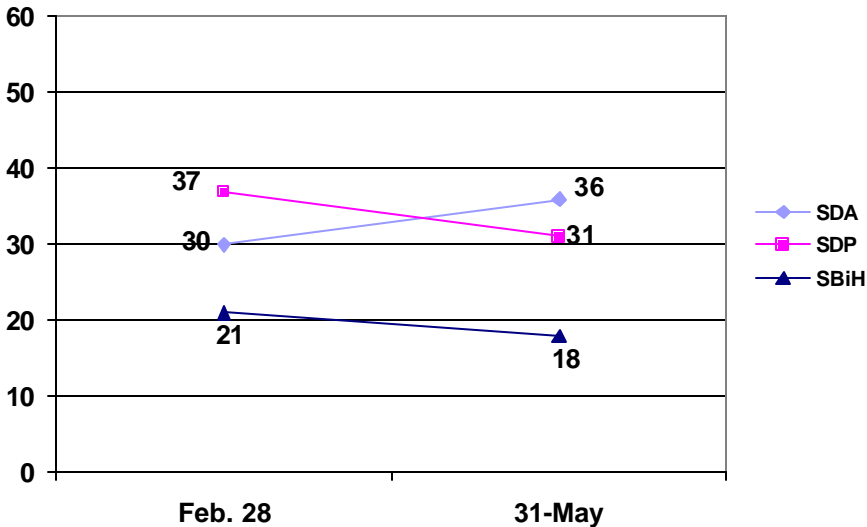
In February, respondents were asked specifically what they were looking for in a member of the Presidency, one that would act as a representative of all citizens or one that would act as a representative of the people that voted for him/her and work to protect the interests of that group. Overall 60% of respondents wanted members of the Presidency that worked to represent the interests of all citizens. However Bosniaks were the only group where a majority held this view, 84%. Only 34% of Bosnian-Serbs and 50% of Bosnian-Croats preferred a member of the Presidency that represented all citizens. This question was not repeated in May.

Bosniak Voters Only

All Respondents



Decided Voters Only



Notes

- BOSS with 7% support is the only other Party with 3% or more support among all Bosniak voters.
- Ud includes all respondents that did not name a party. 8% of Bosniak said they would not vote in the presidential elections.
- These numbers do not include out of country voters and non-resident voters are under sampled.

B&H House of Representatives

Most Parties’ support for the B&H State Parliament election continues to cross all demographic lines with the exception of ethnicity. Voters continue to gravitate to Parties they identify with ethnically. The SDP is the only

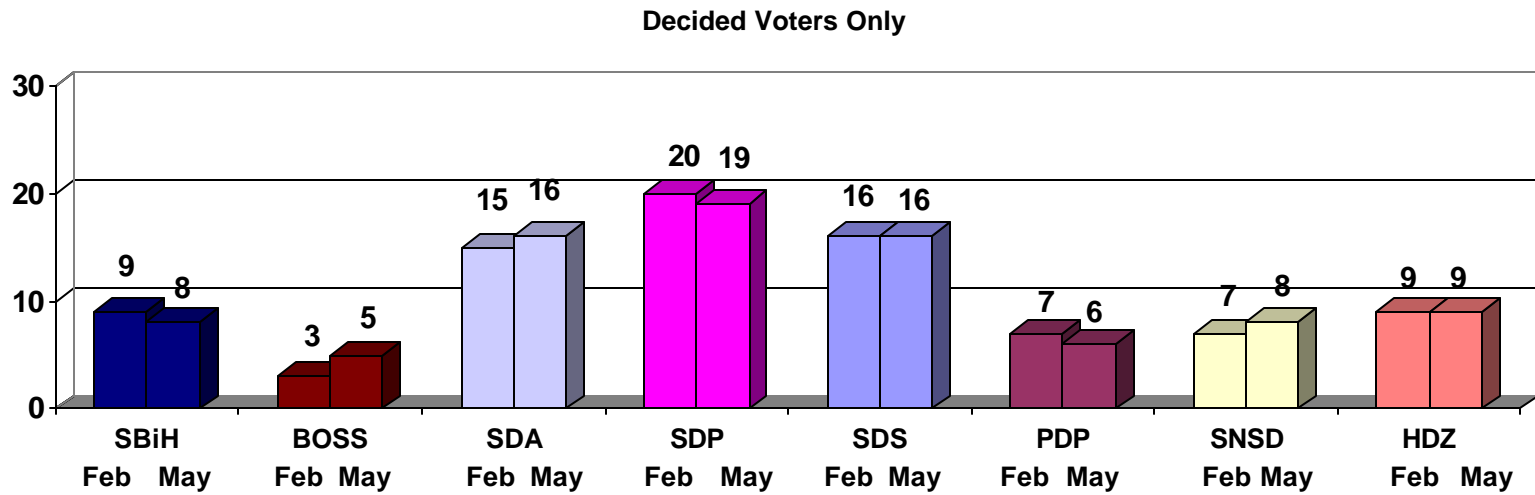
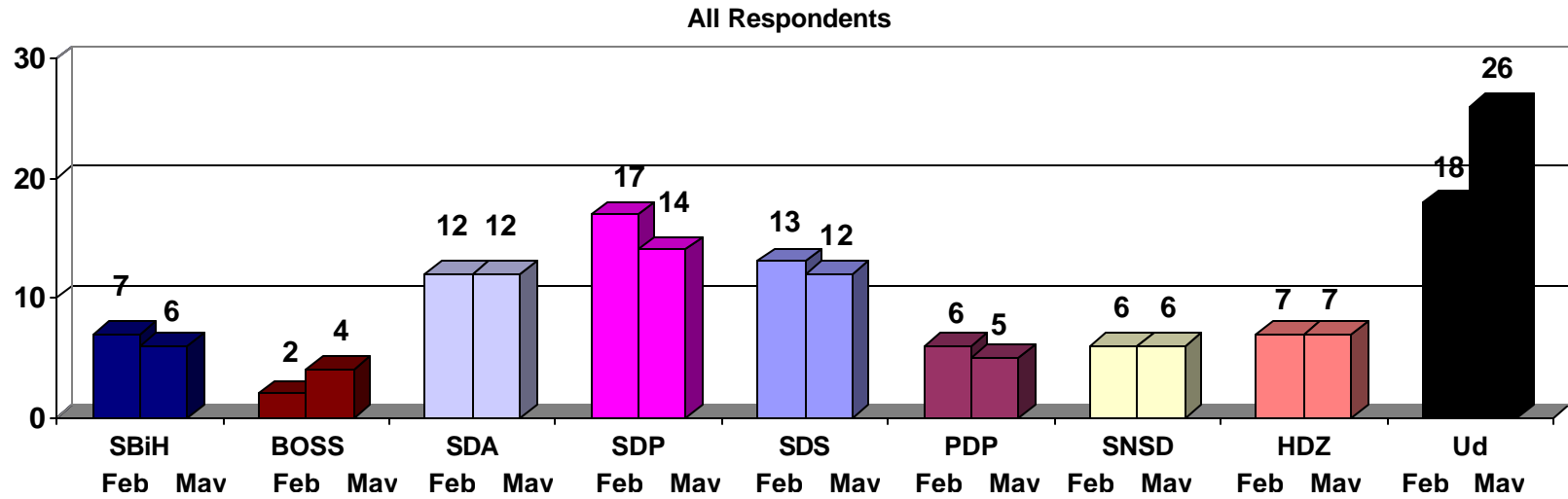
Party with some support in all three ethnic groups. In May the SDP had the support of 4% of Serbs, up from 2% in February.

Among Bosnian-Croats the HDZ has 46% of voters, followed by the SDP with 8%, NHI with 5%, NS 4% and HSP 4%. No other party has 3% or more support among decided Croat voters and 25% of Bosnian-Croats were undecided or will not vote.

Among Bosnian-Serbs the SDS has 28% of voters, followed by the SNSD with 14%, PDP 11%, SPRS 4% and SRS 3%. 26% of Bosnian-Serbs say they are undecided or will not vote for the B&H Parliament election.

The SDA now leads the SDP among Bosniaks with 27% of the vote. The SDP has 24%, SBiH 12%, and BOSS 8%. No other Party has 3% or more support among decided voters and 23% of Bosniaks say they are undecided or will not vote in the B&H Parliament elections.

B&H House of Representatives



B&H Parliament By Electoral District

The following charts indicate vote intention in each of the 8 B&H Electoral Districts. Brcko is not included because the sample size was too small for any statistical validity. The sample size per electoral district is approximately 400. The margin of error on a sample that size is plus or minus 7%. Parties with less than 3% support are not included in the charts.

All Respondents																
Numbers indicate %																
	FB&H 1		FB&H 2		FB&H 3		FB&H 4		FB&H 5		RS 1		RS 2		RS 3	
	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May
SBiH	11	7	3	4	21	19	15	11	8	5	—	3				
SDA	22	27	8	8	19	20	28	21	18	21						
SDP	20	25	15	9	34	24	26	20	34	31			3	4		
BOSS	—	4			4	7	4	6	8	11						
SDS											20	21	31	27	53	39
SRS													5	5	—	4
PDP											12	9	14	10	15	17
SNSD											22	24	10	12	7	5
SPRS											5	3	7	7	6	4
NHI							3	3								
HDZ	14	9	51	44			7	8	4	3						
DNZ	5	1	3													
HSP	4		4	4												
NS			—	6												
Ud	17	18	12	18	10	26	12	29	22	24	30	31	24	30	11	21

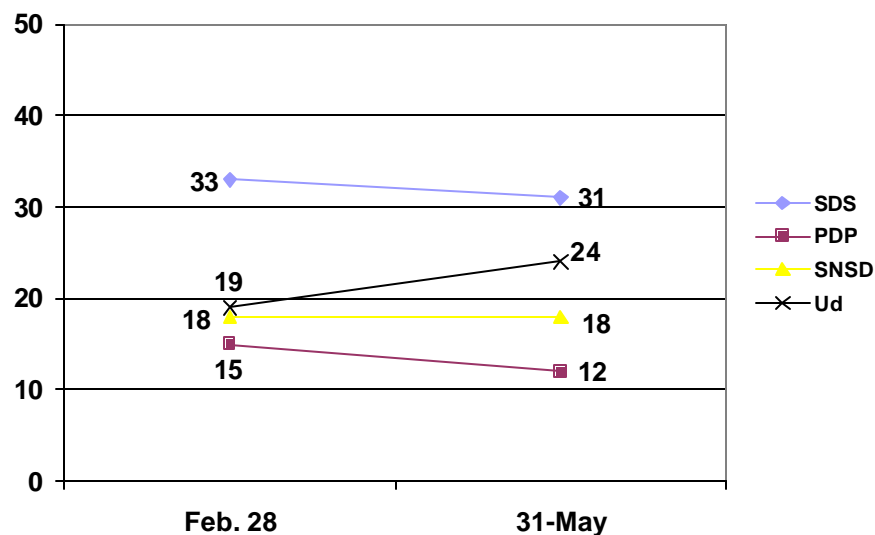
Ud: Includes all respondents that did not name a party

President Of The Republika Srpska

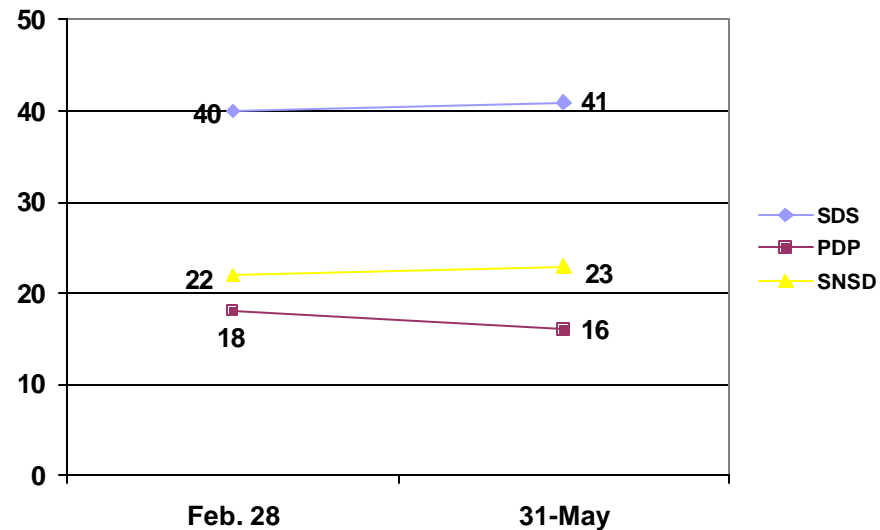
In February respondents were asked to choose from a list what they felt was most important in electing the President and Vice-President of the Republika Srpska. A President that would work to improve the economy was the first or second choice of 59% of voters. A President that would work to protect the rights of the Republika Srpska, as they now exist, was next with 34% of respondents selecting it first or second. Strengthening relations with Yugoslavia was the first choice of 5% of respondents and the second choice of 20%.

Because candidates have not yet declared for the Presidential and Vice-presidential elections, respondents were asked to select which Party's candidates they would support.

All Respondents



Decided Voters Only

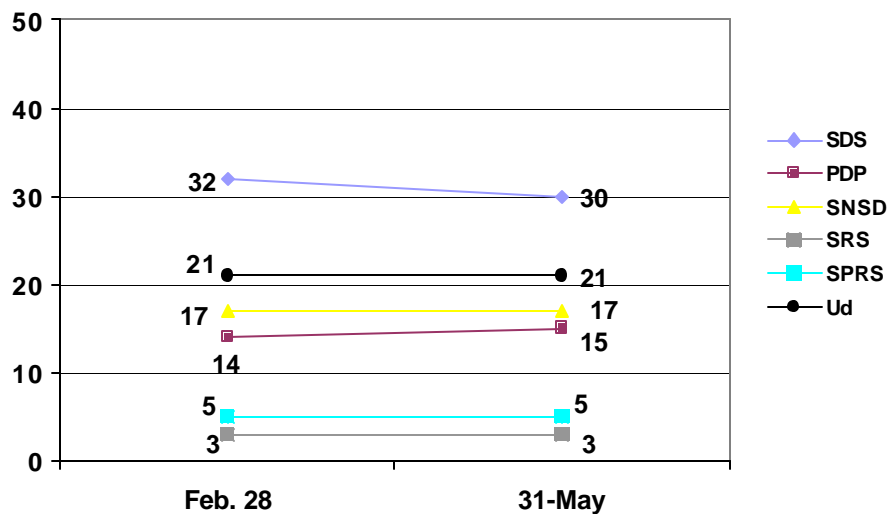


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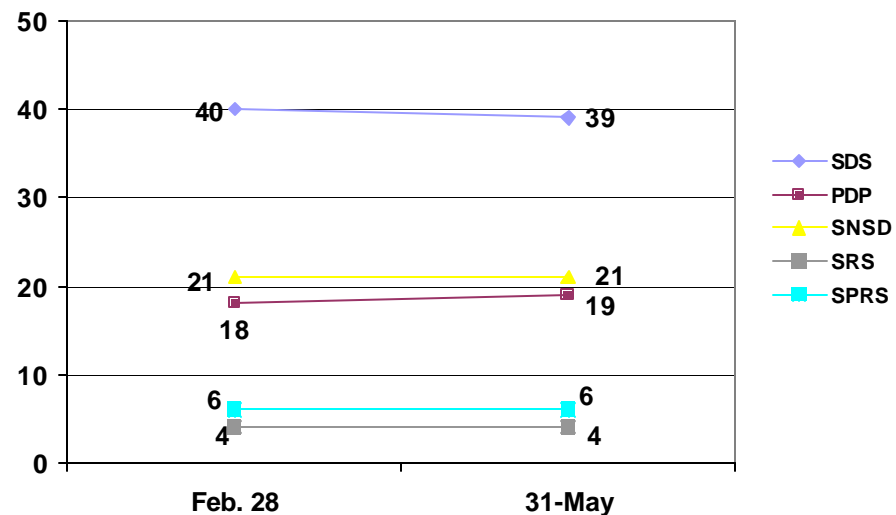
- Other parties' candidates with more than 3% support, among decided voters, for President of the Republika Srpska include SRS with 4% and SPRS 6%.
- 9% of voters say they will not vote for the RS President.
- Ud includes all respondents that did not name a party.

Republika Srpska National Assembly

All Respondents



Decided Voters Only



Notes:

1. No other party has more than 3% support, among decided voters, for the RSNA.
2. 8% of voters say they will not vote for the RSNA elections.
3. Ud includes all respondents that did not name a party.

RSNA By Electoral District

The charts on the following page indicate vote intention in each of the 6 RS Electoral Districts. The sample size per electoral district is approximately 200. The margin of error on a sample that size is plus or minus 10%. Parties with less than 3% support are not included in the charts.

RSNA All Respondents

Numbers indicate %

	District 1		District 2		District 3		District 4		District 5		District 6	
	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May
SDP					5		4	3				
SNS	3	2					—	4	—	4		
SRS			—	3	3	5	10	5	3		3	2
SDS	24	23	21	26	33	32	25	32	53	33	52	52
PDP	9	8	21	15	18	13	12	10	13	23	16	25
SNSD	30	28	24	25	12	13	9	13	10	6	7	7
SPRS	3	—	5	5	6	7	4	8	5	6	6	4
Pension.	—	3			3	—					—	4
DNS									—	5		
Ud	26	21	23	19	21	25	30	22	10	18	14	5

Ud: Includes all respondents that did not name a party

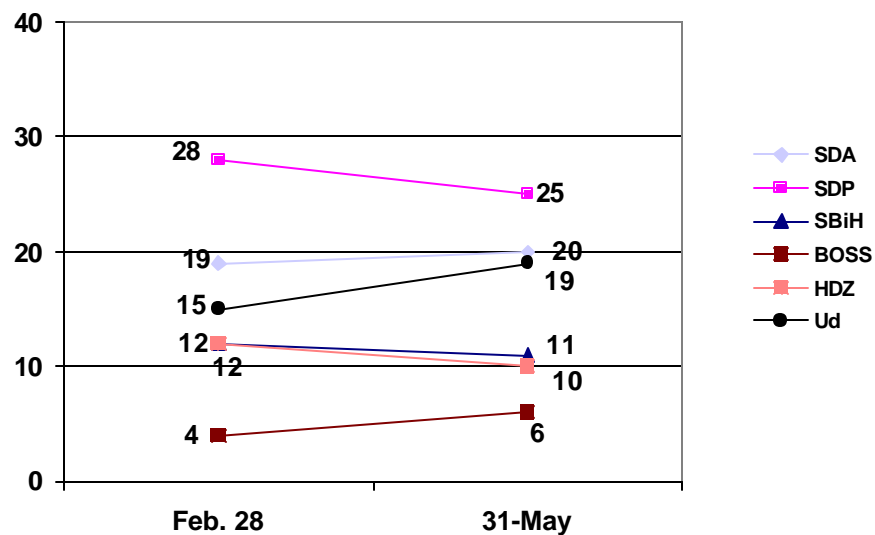
RSNA Decided Voters Only

Numbers indicate %

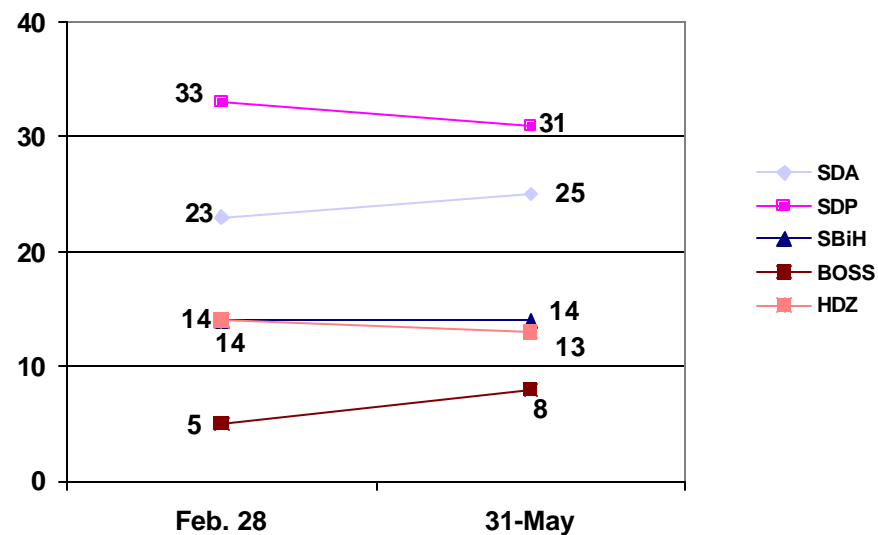
	District 1		District 2		District 3		District 4		District 5		District 6	
	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May
SDP	—	3	3	2	6		6	4				
SNS	4	3					—	5	—	5		
SRS			—	4	4	7	14	6	4	8	4	2
SDS	32	34	27	32	41	42	35	41	59	40	60	55
PDP	12	12	27	19	22	17	17	13	15	27	19	26
SNSD	40	41	31	31	15	18	13	17	11	7	8	8
SPRS	4	2	6	6	8	9	6	10	6	7	7	4
Pension.	—	4			3	3					—	5
DNS									—	6		
DSRS							—	3				

Federation of B&H House of Representatives

All Respondents



Decided Voters



Notes:

- No other party has more than 3% support, among decided voters, for the Federation Parliament.
- 9% of voters say they will not vote for the Federation Parliament.
- Ud includes all respondents that did not name a party.

Federation B&H By Electoral District

The charts on the following pages indicate vote intention in each of the 12 Federation of B&H Electoral Districts. The sample size per electoral district is approximately 200. The margin of error on a sample that size is plus or minus 10%. Parties with less than 3% support are not included in the charts.

FB&H All Respondents

Numbers indicate %

	#1		#2		#3		#4		#5		#6		#7		#8		#9		#10		#11		#12	
	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May
SBiH	10	12	10	12	4	5	9	5	13	9	19	20	16	27	17	12	4	5			28	16	4	—
SDA	27	35	18	23	11	10	28	34	33	25	25	26	17	19	22	24	11	11			15	18		
SDP	30	30	30	21	41	44	28	37	30	32	30	25	34	24	25	13	19	13			34	27	3	4
LDS									—	4			—	3							4			
BOSS	—	5	4	5	10	15	8	11	—	6	—	3	9		5	6	—	4			—	8		
NHI			5	5							—	3			4	4							8	3
HDZ			9	6					5	7					10	11	39	33	84	69			53	37
NS																	—	5	5	6				
HSS																							5	
HSP																	5	4	3	4			16	
DNZ	6																							
BPS	—	3																			3			
DSP F B											3	—	3											
Ud	22	12	22	24	28	21	19	10	9	14	11	17	14	22	11	24	16	21	5	16	10	27	5	30

Ud: Includes all respondents that did not name a party

FB&H Decided Voters Only

Numbers indicate %

	#1		#2		#3		#4		#5		#6		#7		#8		#9		#10		#11		#12	
	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May	Feb	May
SBiH	13	13	12	16	6	7	11	5	14	10	22	24	18	35	19	16	5	6			32	22	4	
SDA	35	40	23	30	16	13	34	38	36	29	29	31	20	24	25	32	13	13			17	24		
SDP	38	34	38	28	58	56	35	41	33	37	34	30	40	31	29	18	23	16			38	37	4	6
LDS									—	4			—	4			—	3			4	—		
BOSS	—	6	5	7	14	19	9	12	—	7	—	4	10	3	5	8	—	4			3	11		
NHI			6	7							—	4			5	6							8	4
HDZ			11	8	4		3		6	9					12	15	47	42	88	82			56	53
NS																	—	7	6	5				
HSS																							6	3
HSP																	6	6	3	7			17	7
DNZ	8	—																						
BPS	—	3													—	3					4	—		
DSP FB			—	3							3	—	3	—										
Repub.																					3	—		

Cantonal Races:

The survey samples size, number of people interviewed, in some Cantons is too small for reliable data and is therefore not included as part of this report. Tables for each Canton are however attached. Please note the sample size for each Canton when reviewing the data.

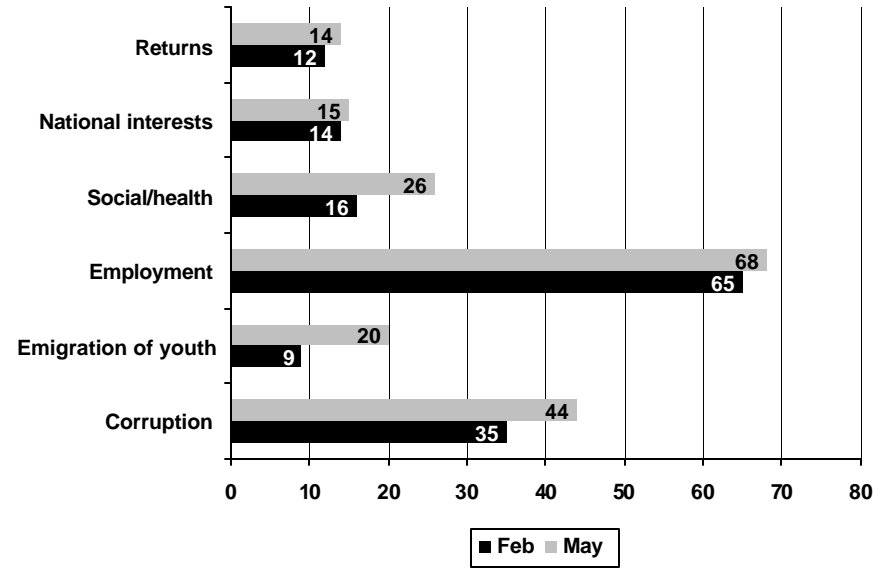
ISSUES

Respondents were asked what was the most important issue in deciding how to vote. In February they were shown a list of approximately 20 issues, in May they were read a list of 8 issues. Seven of the eight issues have continually tracked as the most important issues since the spring of 2000.

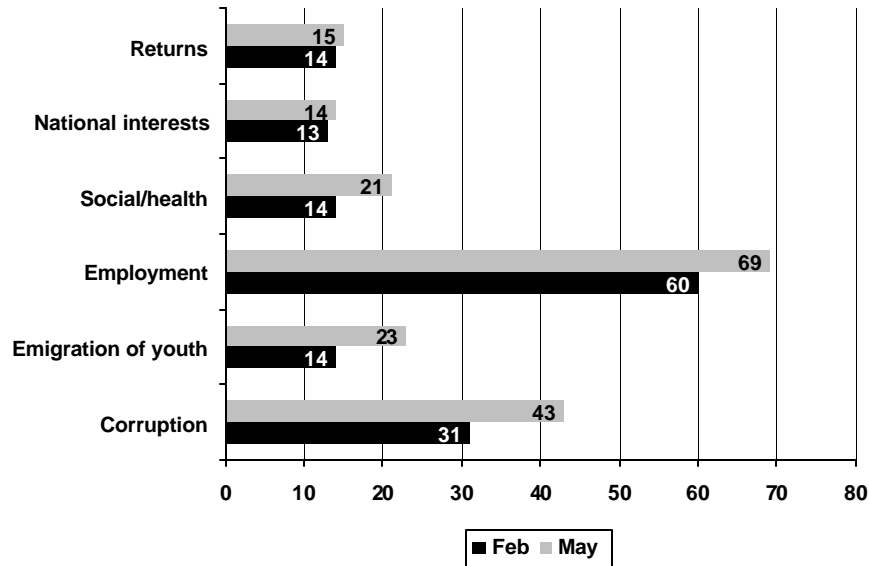
1. Battle against corruption
2. Young people leaving B&H
3. Return and accommodation of displaced persons and refugees
4. Change of Government
5. Improvement of social and health protection
6. Employment and the creation of new workplaces
7. Protection of the national interests of my people
8. New constitutional amendments

The graphs combine respondents first and second choices providing a comparison between February and May. The constitutional amendments imposed in April were the first or second most important issues for approximately 3% of voters with little variation among ethnic groups.

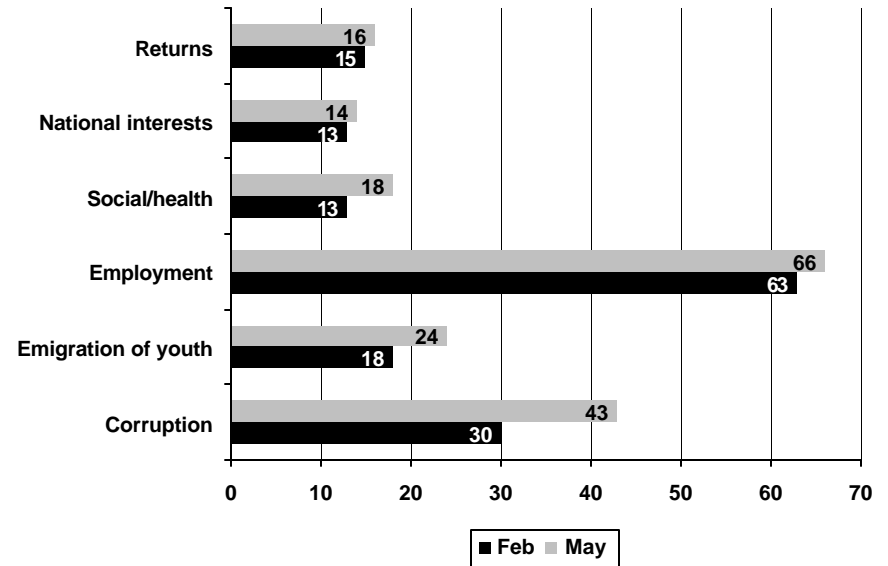
RS Respondents



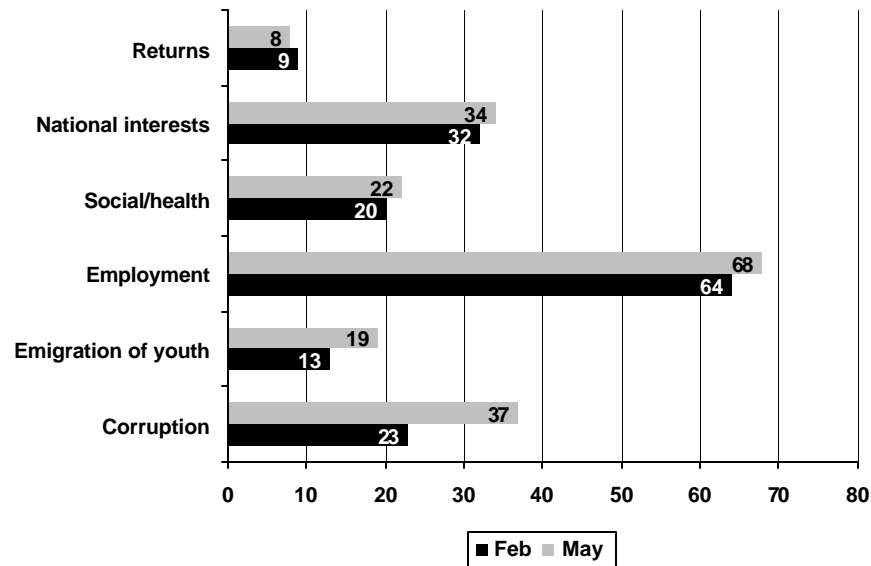
All Respondents



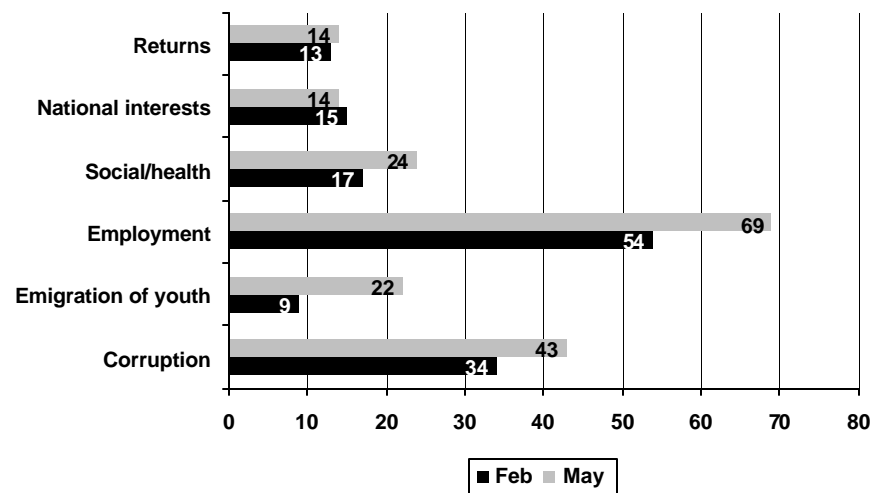
Federation Respondents



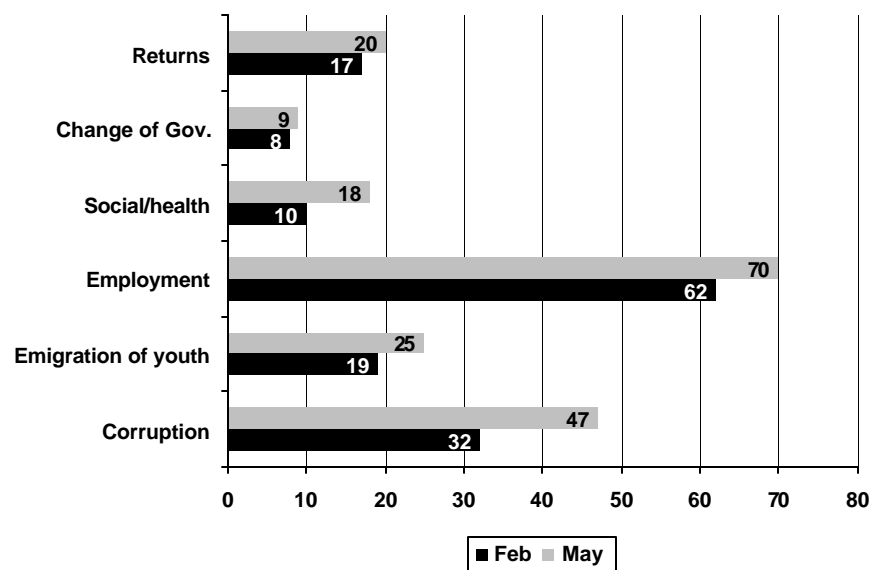
Bosnian-Croat Respondents



Bosnian-Serb Respondents



Bosniak Respondents



The reduction from 20 to 8 in the number of issues from which respondents were able to choose has meant an increase in the importance of all 6 top issues. None of the issues dropped from the selection list has ever been chosen by more than 5% of voters as their most important issue.

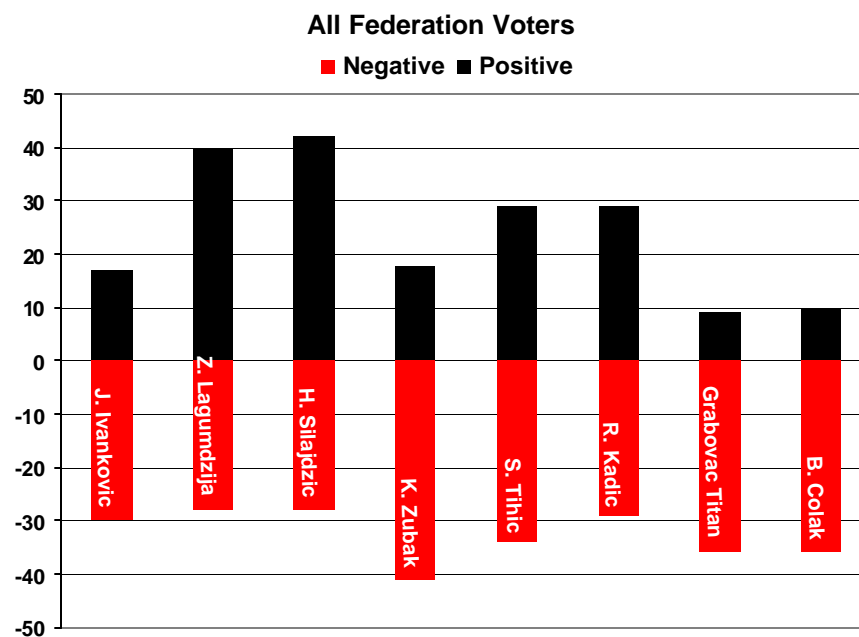
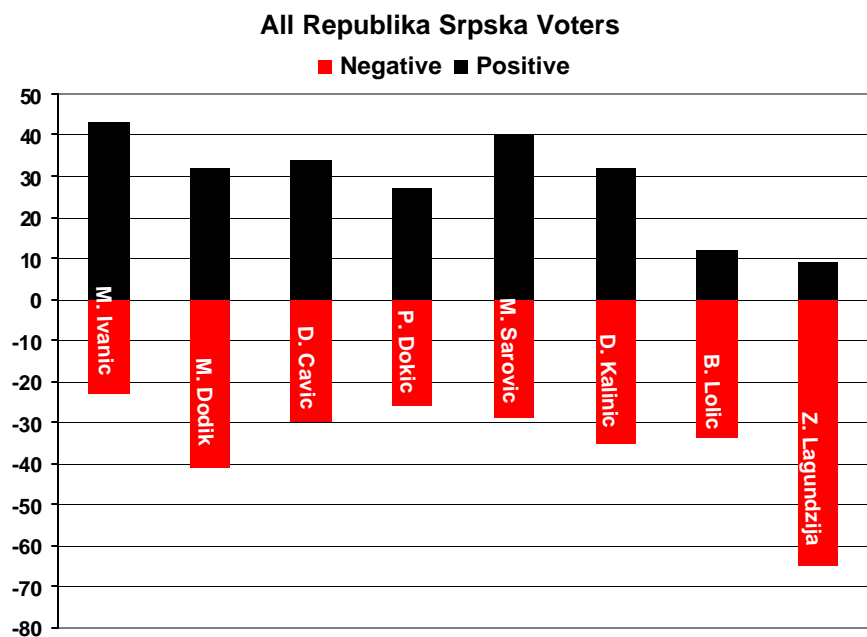
The battle against corruption was the issue with the greatest increase in importance among all voters and in all ethnic groups. Despite the profile and controversy surrounding the recently imposed constitutional changes this issue did not rate as important, nor did it significantly impact on the national interest issue. The national interest issue does not rank among the 6 most important issues for Bosniaks and has declined among Bosnian-Serbs. It is however relatively high among Bosnian-Croat voters.

Concern over health and social services increased significantly among Bosniaks and Serbs and there was a dramatic increase among Bosnian-Serbs on the issue of emigration of young people.

VIEWS OF POLITICAL LEADERS

Respondents were asked, “To what degree do you approve or disapprove of the performance of the following political figures?” In the accompanying graphs the black, positive bars, combine generally approve and completely approve responses, while the red, negative bars combine generally disapprove and completely disapprove responses.

For the period February to May, approval ratings for most of the political figures tested declined while their negatives increased.



GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

Approximately 25% of Bosnia & Hercegovina citizens rate the various levels of governments' work as either very positive or generally positive. Approximately 1/3 of citizens rate the various levels of governments' work as generally or very negative.

Entity level governments are seen as performing better than the B&H government. This is in part due to the ethnic prism within which government performance is viewed. How voters view a particular government's performance is in large part determined by their ethnicity. This is particularly obvious at the B&H and Federation level.

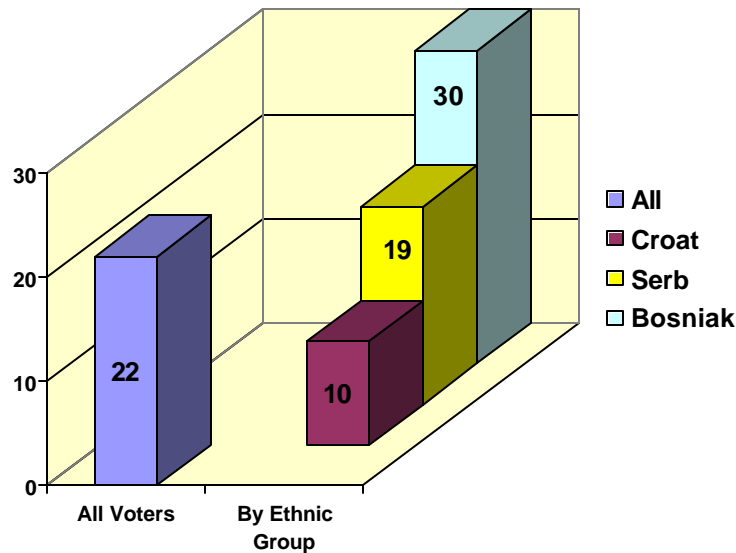
37% of all respondents gave the B&H government negative ratings. 27% of Bosniaks, 35% of Serbs and 64% of Croats said the B&H governments work was generally or very negative.

Rating the Federation of B&H government's work, 30% of respondents said it was very or generally negative. Again Bosnian-Croats were the most negative with 56% disapproving of the government's work to date, 28% of Bosnian-Serbs and 23% of Bosniaks gave the government a negative rating.

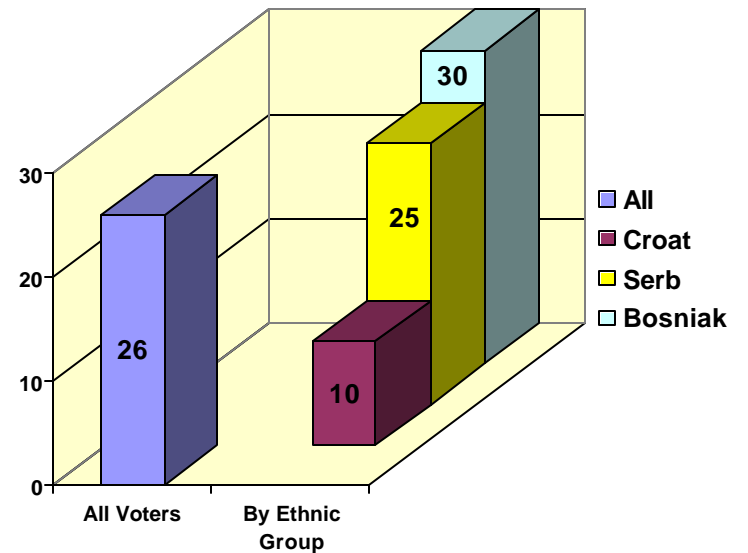
Government of the Republika Srpska

In the Republika Srpska the government received positive ratings from 25% of respondents, while 31% said the government's performance was generally or very negative. No Bosnian-Croat respondent living in the RS gave the government a positive grade, while 14% of Bosniaks approved of the RS government performance and almost 50% said it was negative.

Percentage of Respondents With Positive Approval Rating of B&H Government



Percentage of Respondents With Positive Approval Rating of Federation of B&H Government



Performance On Specific Issues

In February, respondents in the Federation were asked a series of questions related to the performance of the Alliance for Change in both the Federation and B&H Governments. They were first asked to what degree they approve or disapprove of the Alliance's work to date in a number of areas. The Alliance received good ratings on international activities but fared less well on domestic issues. Payment of pensions and fighting corruption received the highest approval among domestic issues.

Respondents were then asked what they felt were the most significant achievements and failures of the Alliance. Again the Alliance fared well on the international scene with membership in the Council of Europe seen as either their first or second most significant achievement by 34% of respondents. The most significant failure was employment or the creation of jobs. 43% of respondents identified this as either the first or second most significant failure of the Alliance.

Respondents in the Republika Srpska were asked to rate the performance of the B&H Government in the same areas referred to in the previous chart. Again it was international issues receiving the best marks, although approval ratings overall were substantially lower in the RS. On domestic issues 12% of RS respondents identified returns as the issue on which the B&H Government performance was best, the highest ranking domestic issue.

RS Government Performance (February 2002)

RS respondents were asked to rate the performance of the Government of the Republika Srpska on 13 issues. Cooperation with the International Community was the only issue where more than half the respondents approved of the Government's performance. The lowest approval rating was on the Government's handling of the Ferhadija Mosque, 14%.

RS voters identified the Government's cooperation with the International Community as its most significant success, 26% of respondents identifying it either first or second. Other issues identified by more than 20% of respondents were the budget and tax collection, and protection of Entity rights. Respondents see the Government's greatest failures as economic, employment 36%, pensions 28% and economic development 25%.

Approval of Alliance For Change Performance on Key Issues (FBIH voters) February 2002

	Appr.
Membership of Council of Europe	67%
Bringing BIH closer to Europe	65%
Co-operation with International Community	65%
Pensions	48%
Battle against corruption	47%
Customs and border services	45%
Return of refugee	45%
Permanent Election law	42%
Budget and collection of taxes	42%
Relations between constitutive peoples	40%
Work of government institutions	37%
Future military structure	36%
Demobilized soldiers	35%
Privatization	34%
Relations between RS and FBIH	34%
Social Protection	32%
Employment/Job creation	32%
Living Standards	29%

In the period between surveys (February 15 to May 15) there were a number of significant political developments in B&H. Two of the most important were the imposition of new constitutional changes and the acceptance of Bosnia and Hercegovina into the Council of Europe. Respondents were asked their views on these two important developments.

**Approval of RS Government Performance on Key Issues
February 2002**

Issue	Appr.
Improved relations with International Community.	54%
Fight against corruption	49%
Budget and tax measures	39%
Economic development	36%
Pensions	25%
Tax reform	32%
Refugee issues	37%
Privatization	25%
Protection of Entity rights	47%
Adoption of law on cooperation with the Hague	22%
Government handling of Ferhadija Mosque	14%
Job Creation	33%
Health Care	34%

Council of Europe

The admission of Bosnia and Hercegovina into the Council of Europe was seen as very or somewhat important by 75% of citizens surveyed. This was a particularly important event for Bosniaks with 91% saying it was important. 65% of Bosnian-Croats said it was important, while only 59% of Bosnian-Serbs said the admission of B&H to the Council of Europe was a very or somewhat important event.

Women were somewhat more inclined to see the admission to the CoE as important and young people were somewhat less likely to see this as an important development.

Among virtually all respondents the benefits to admission were seen as long term. Only 1/3 of respondents were expecting immediate economic benefits while almost all respondents identified longer term economic, social and human rights benefits to B&H membership in the Council of Europe.

Constitutional Change

In April, following a lengthy and very public negotiation process, the High Representative imposed a number of changes to the constitutions' of Bosnia and Hercegovina's two entities, the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Hercegovina. These changes were in response to an earlier Constitutional Court decision regarding the constitutiveness of all three peoples in the country's Entities. A number of measures were introduced to strengthen representation and rights of Serbs in the Federation and of Bosniaks and Croats in the Republika Srpska.

Respondents were asked a number of questions related to these constitutional amendments. Overall the changes were seen as both important and as positive. Support for the changes was strongest among Bosniaks although a significant majority of both Bosnian-Serbs and Bosnian-Croats also felt the changes were important and positive. Displaced persons, or persons voting in the Entity they are not resident in, were most supportive of the changes, over 95% saying they were positive.

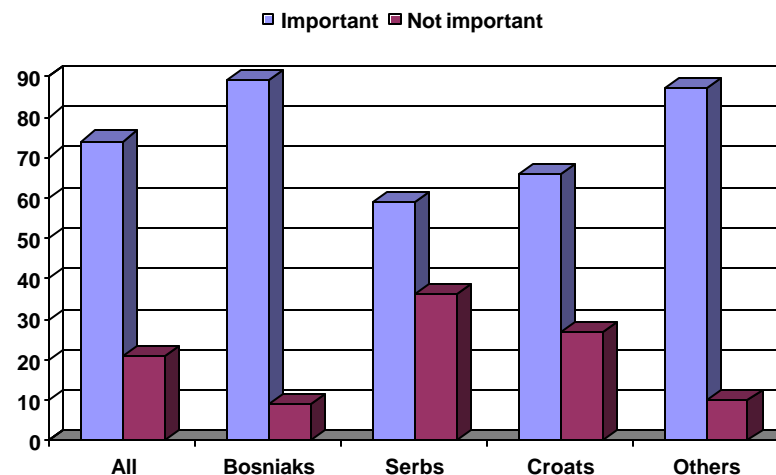
All respondent groups saw the establishment of the constitutiveness of all

three peoples in both Entities as the most important element of the changes. This was particularly important to Bosniaks (71%) while among Bosnian-Croats and Bosnian-Serbs almost half said it was the most important change. Other changes such as the formation of government and the definition of vital interests were a distant second in importance, an indication that the overall affect and not the detail is best known or understood by the voters.

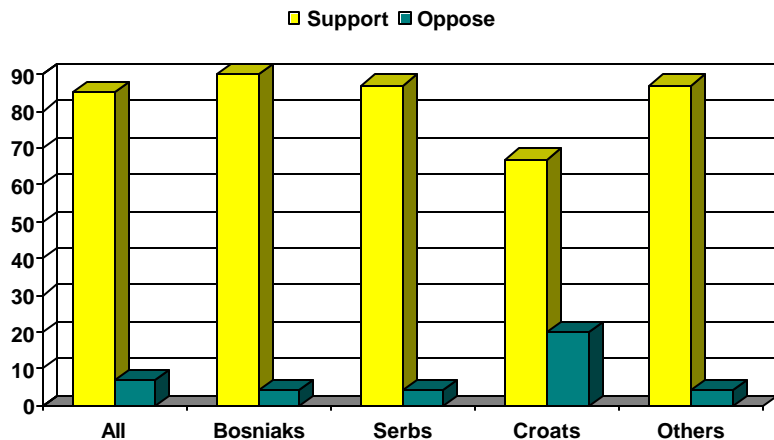
Support for imposition of the changes by the High Representative varied significantly among the countries three major ethnic groups. 83% of Bosniaks supported imposition while only 37% of Serbs and 47% of Croats supported the High Representative's decision to impose.

A significant majority of citizens support the changes themselves. In addition to approving of the changes to their own Entity constitution, respondents were also supportive of the changes to the constitution of the Entity they did not live in. 72% of Federation respondents said they supported the changes made to the RS constitution and 62% of RS respondents said they supported the changes made to the Federation Constitution.

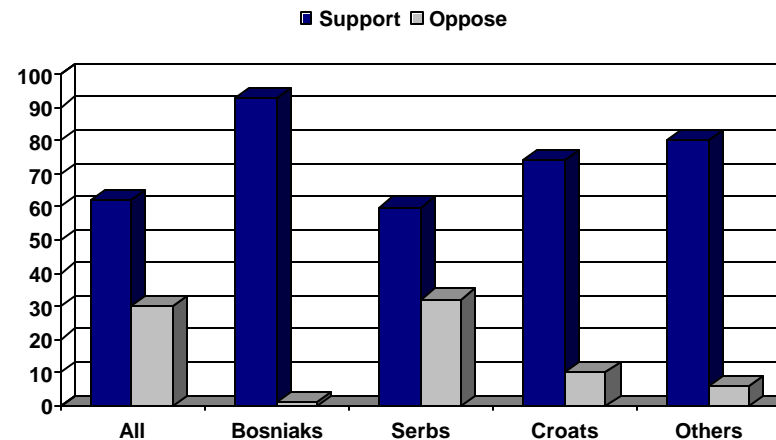
Importance of Constitutional Changes



**Support for Changes to Federation Constitution
Changes Among Federation Respondents**



**Support for Changes to RS Constitution Changes
Among Republika Srpska Respondents**



VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Respondents were again asked how they viewed the role of the International Community in Bosnia and Hercegovina. 37% of respondents said the IC played a very or somewhat positive role in B&H, while 27% said the IC role was somewhat or very negative. There were significant differences in this view among the three major ethnic groups, with the Bosniaks being most supportive of the IC role and the Bosnian-Croats the most negative. Overall support for the International Community's role in B&H declined slightly between February and May. This decline was most significant among Bosnian-Croats.

Respondents With Positive View Of IC Role In B&H

