

# **RESULTS FROM WAVES I THROUGH IV OF TRACKING SURVEY**

**IFES**

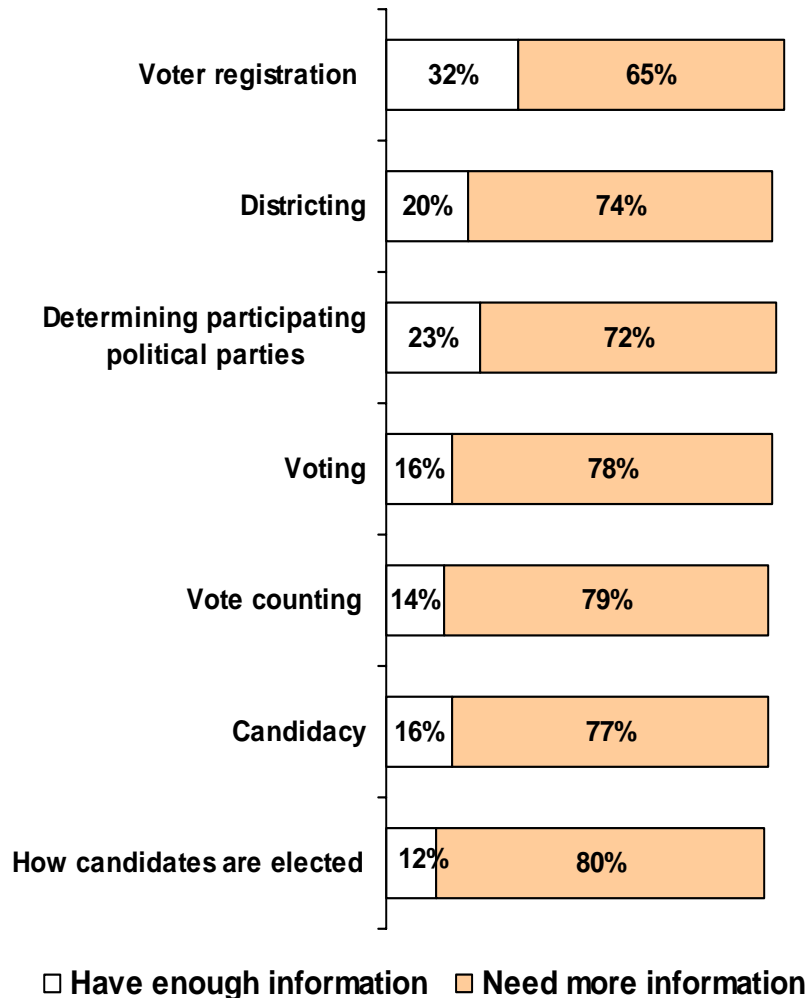
**1 March 2004**

# Methodology

- Both the Wave I and Wave II surveys were conducted using face-to-face interviews with 1,250 respondents (per wave) selected by multi-stage random sampling of eligible voters throughout each of the 32 provinces of Indonesia. The Wave III survey was conducted in half the sampled locations throughout the country with 1,000 respondents, and the Wave IV survey was conducted in the rest of the sampled locations with 1,000 respondents.
- The composition of the Wave I and II data reflects the rural/urban, men/women and inter-provincial proportions of the Indonesian population. The combined data from Waves III and IV also reflect these proportions.
- The margin of error for the national data in Waves I and II is +/- 2.8% at a 95% confidence level. The margin of error for the combined Wave III and IV data is 2.2% at a 95% confidence level.
- For Wave I, the face-to-face interviews were conducted between 13 and 18 December 2003. For Wave II, the interviews were conducted between 12 and 15 January 2004. For Wave III, the interviews were conducted between January 26 and February 1. For Wave IV, the interviews were conducted between February 1 and 6.
- In this report, data from the Wave I and Wave II surveys is specifically cited in the charts and text. All other data points are from the combined Wave III and Wave IV surveys. Regional breakdowns reflect data from the combined Wave III and Wave IV surveys.

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

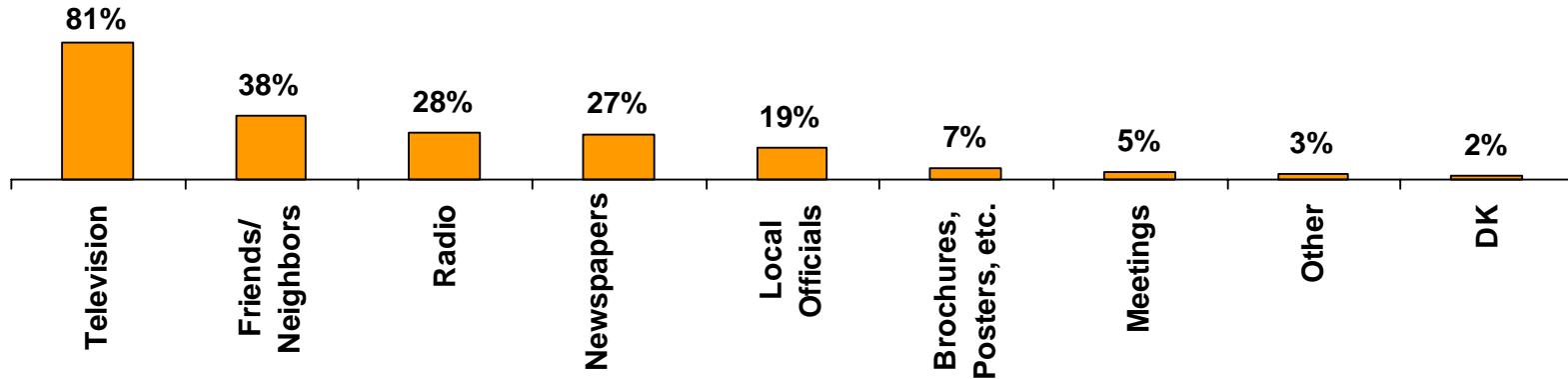
## 1. Information on Election Process



- There has not been a significant increase in the percentage of Indonesians who say they have enough information on several aspects of the election process in Indonesia. In most cases, more than three-quarters of all Indonesians say they need more information on these aspects of the election process.
- Given the near completion of the voter registration process at the time of the Wave III and IV surveys in late January and early February, it is disconcerting that only 32% of Indonesians have enough information on this aspect of the process. An area where the KPU has completed its work is the determination of political parties that will compete in the April parliamentary election. This list was announced on 8 December 2003, yet only 23% say they have enough information to determine the participating political parties.
- More than three-quarters of all Indonesians say they need more information on how individual candidates are elected to legislative bodies (80%), on the counting of votes (79%), on voting itself (78%), and on candidacy (77%).

## Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

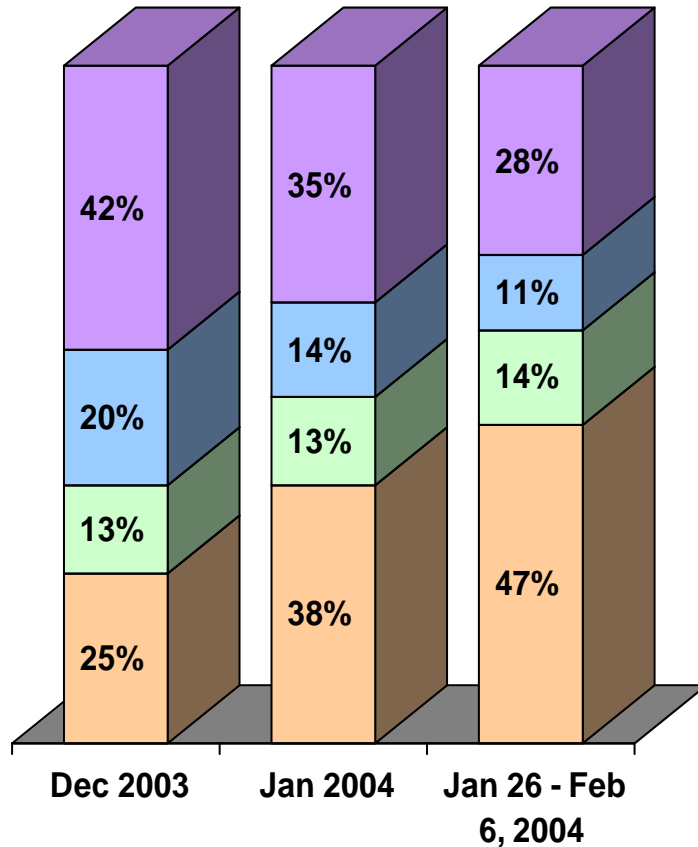
### 2. Sources of Information for 2004 Election



- Television continues to be the dominant source of information on the 2004 elections for Indonesians, 81% of whom report that they use this source for information on the elections. Thirty-eight percent of Indonesians get information on the elections from their friends and neighbors, while a little more than a quarter use other media sources (28% radio and 27% newspapers). Local officials are used by 19% of respondents.
- The use of certain sources is related to the socio-economic status of the respondents. Respondents on the lower end of SES (levels D and E) are more likely to turn to their friends and neighbors as well as local officials than those at the higher end of SES (A and B). The cost of a source of information may make those at low SES less likely to use the source. The use of newspapers is generally higher the higher the level of SES: level E (14%), D (17%), C (31%), B (45%), and A (61%). There is 47 percentage point difference in the use of newspapers between those at the highest level of SES and those at the lowest level. This compares to a 35 percentage point difference in the use of television and an 11 point difference in the use of radio. Acquiring a newspaper on a daily basis may be too costly for many Indonesians at low SES, and the cost of a television compared to a radio may also explain the difference in the wider use of the latter among those at low SES.
- When those respondents who say they would like more information on various aspects of the election process are asked what source they would like to use to get this information, television is mentioned by a majority of respondents (70%). Non-media sources get the next highest level of mentions, local officials (11%) and friends and neighbors (8%). Given the discussion in the last paragraph, it is not surprising that those at lower SES are more likely to prefer a combination of the non-media sources compared to those at high SES: level E (29%), D (26%), C (19%), B (10%), A (5%).

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 3. Awareness of Parliamentary Elections in 2004

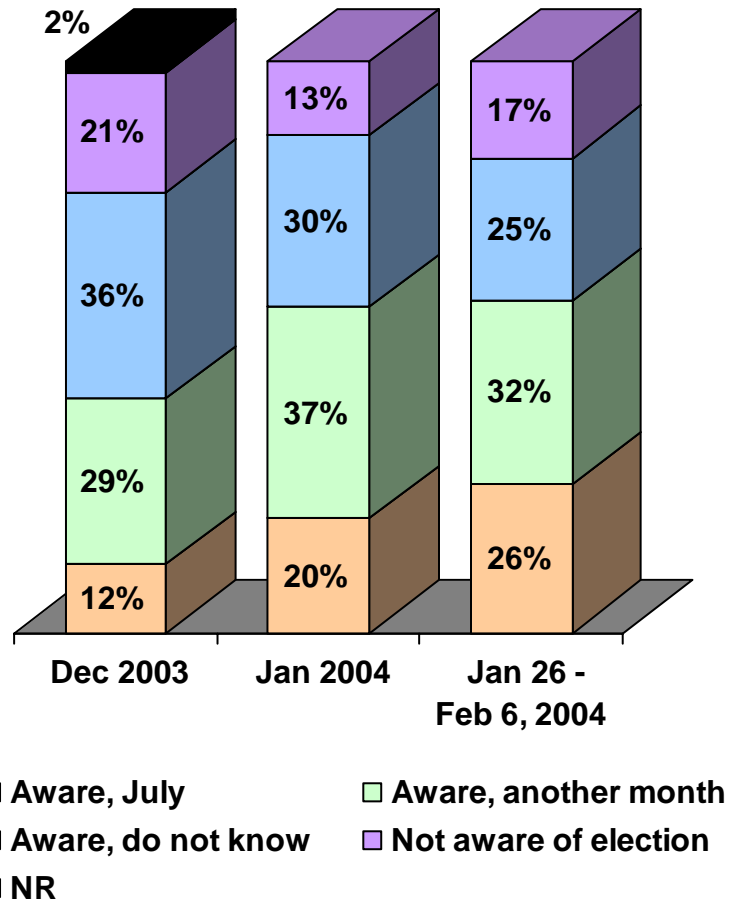


■ Aware, April                      ■ Aware, another month  
■ Aware, do not know           ■ Not aware of election

- The percentage of Indonesians who are aware that the upcoming parliamentary elections will take place in April has nearly doubled from 25% in the December tracking survey to the 47% aware of this in the latest January-February tracking survey. On the other hand, the percentage of Indonesians who are not aware of these elections has decreased significantly from 42% in December to 28% in January-February.
- There is regional variation in the awareness that the elections will take place in April. A majority of the residents of Sulawesi (65%), Sumatra (excluding Aceh, 58%), and Bali/Nusa Tenggara (51%) are aware that the elections will take place in April. In Kalimantan, the percentage (41%) aware that elections will take place in April equals the percentage unaware of the coming election. This compares with just 15% of those in Sumatra (excluding Aceh) who are unaware that elections are taking place.
- In Central Java and Yogyakarta, 48% are aware that the elections are taking place in April while 23% are not aware of the elections. In East Java, these percentages are 40% and 37%, respectively, while in Western Java and Banten, they are 35% and 32%.

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 4. Awareness of Presidential Elections in 2004

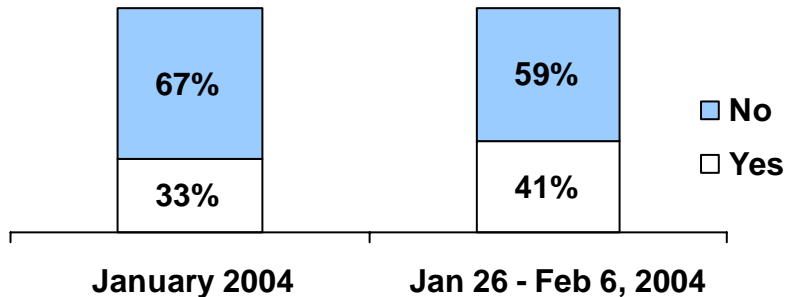


- Awareness of the month of Indonesia's first-ever direct presidential election has also more than doubled since the December 2003 survey. In that survey, 12% of Indonesians identified July as the month of the presidential election, compared to 26% in the January-February 2004 survey. Overall, 83% of Indonesians are aware that there will be presidential elections in 2004.
- Residents of Sumatra (excluding Aceh) are most likely to be aware that a presidential election is taking place in 2004 (93%), while those in Kalimantan are least likely to know of this election (68%). In Java, 83% of the residents of West Java and Banten are aware of the election, which is not significantly higher than residents of Central Java and Yogyakarta (79%) or East Java (77%). Residents of Central Java and Yogyakarta, however, are more likely to know that the election will be in July (30%) as compared to those in West Java and Banten (22%) or East Java (10%). Forty-six percent of the residents of Sulawesi are aware the election is in July and 29% report the same in Sumatra (excluding Aceh).
- While there is little difference between urban and rural Indonesians with regard to awareness that the presidential election will be in July (27% and 24%, respectively), more urban respondents are aware that there will be a presidential election in 2004 than rural voters (87% and 79%, respectively).

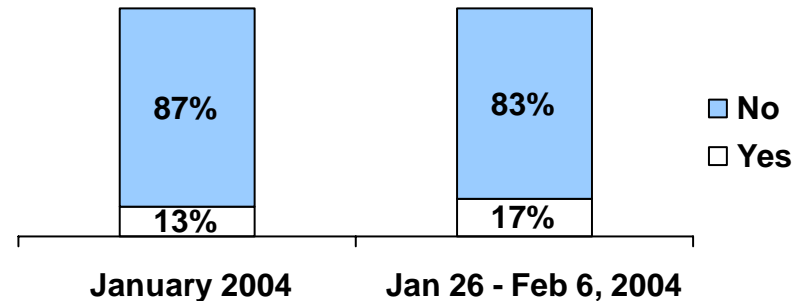
# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 5. Awareness of Candidate Lists

**Awareness of Submission of DPR & DPRD Candidate Lists**



**Awareness of Release of DPD Candidate Lists**

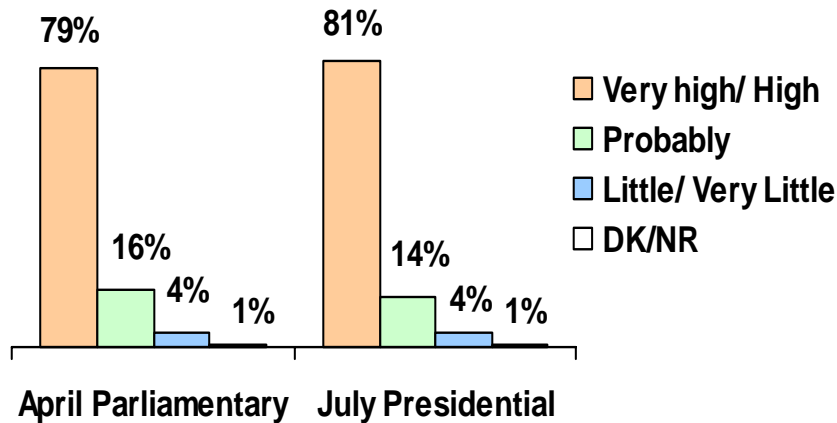


- In this year's election for legislative bodies, Indonesians will have the option of selecting the name of a candidate on their preferred party's candidate list for the DPR and DPRD. Thus, it is important that Indonesians be aware of the candidate lists released by political parties contesting the general election. The January 2004 and January-February 2004 surveys indicate that although a majority of Indonesians are not aware of the parties' submission of these lists to the KPU, awareness is gradually increasing (33% in January compared to 41% in January-February). On a positive note, a majority of those aware that there will be parliamentary elections in 2004 (51%) are also aware that the parties have submitted their candidate lists. In the January survey, 40% of these respondents were aware of the submission of the candidate lists.
- Fewer than 1 in 5 Indonesians (17%) are aware of the KPU's release of candidate lists for the DPD. This percentage is a slight increase from the 13% who were aware of the release in the January survey. Twenty-three percent of residents of Sumatra (excluding Aceh) are aware of the release of this list. Only 6% of those in Bali/Nusa Tenggara are aware. In Java, 19% are aware in West Java and Banten, as compared to 15% each in East Java and Central Java & Yogyakarta.
- Even if Indonesians are aware of the release of the DPD candidate lists, most of these respondents (67%) cannot name a single candidate on the list. Very few of those aware of the release of the list (14%) can name a person who is a DPD candidate for their province. A further 34% can name a DPD candidate but not one who is vying to represent their province.
- Television is the primary source for information on the submission of the DPR and DPRD candidate lists (83%), followed by newspapers (22%), the radio (18%) and friends and neighbors (16%). While television is also the primary source of information for the release of the DPD candidate lists (63%), the local nature of these races can be glimpsed from the fact that newspapers (33%) and friends and neighbors (23%) are used by more people than in the case of the DPR and DPRD lists.

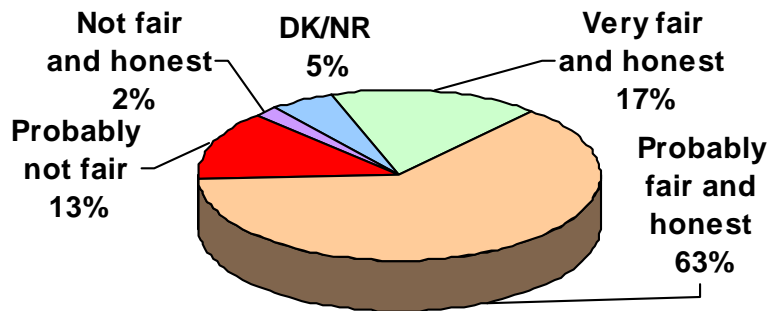
# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 6. Likelihood of Voting

### Likelihood of Voting



### Expected Fairness of 2004 Elections



- Ninety-five percent of Indonesians say that it is at least probable they will vote in both the April parliamentary and July presidential elections. In the case of the parliamentary election, 79% have a very high or high probability of voting, and 81% report this sentiment for the July presidential election.
- In the January 2004 survey, young people 18-25 were more likely than older respondents to say that there was little or very little probability they would vote in either the parliamentary (13% versus 3%) or presidential (10% versus 3%) election. This difference has decreased in the January-February survey for both the presidential election (6% among 18-25 versus 3% among older respondents) and parliamentary election (8% versus 3%).
- As in the surveys in December and January, the vast majority of respondents in this survey believe that the 2004 elections will be fair and honest. Seventeen percent of Indonesians think that the elections will be very fair and honest and 63% think they will probably be fair and honest. There is little regional disparity in these opinions with the exception of respondents in the conflict areas of Aceh, Maluku, and Papua. Residents of these areas are more likely to say that the elections will not be fair (27%) than residents of other parts of Indonesia (14%).



# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 7. Effect of Party's Candidates on Likelihood of Voting in Presidential Election

Likelihood of Voting in Presidential Election if...				
	First Round		Second Round	
	No Presidential Candidate from Party that Represents Aspiration	No Presidential or Vice-Presidential Candidate from Party that Represents Aspiration	No Presidential Candidate from Party that Represents Aspiration	No Presidential or Vice-Presidential Candidate from Party that Represents Aspiration
Very High/High	54%	53%	52%	51%
Probably	29%	29%	29%	30%
Very Little/Little/Will Not Vote	12%	13%	14%	15
DK/NR	5%	5%	5%	5%

- As was the case in January 2004, data in this survey indicate that many Indonesians are less likely to have a high likelihood of voting in the first and second rounds of the presidential election if a presidential or vice-presidential candidate does not represent a party that, in a respondent's opinion, represents his or her aspirations.
- Compared to 81% who say they have a high or very high likelihood of voting when they are not presented with any scenario, 54% have the same likelihood of voting if no presidential candidate from the party that represents their aspirations is running in the first round, a decrease of 27%. The net decrease in those expressing a high or very high likelihood of voting in the presidential election for the other four scenarios is between 28% and 30%. Most of these respondents say they will probably vote in the presidential election, but a sizable percentage professes little or no possibility of voting in any of the scenarios above.
- The propensity to retain a high likelihood of voting for each of the scenarios described above increases with an increase in age. Respondents aged 18-35 are more likely to say there is little or no chance of their voting in any of the above scenarios than those over 35. This may indicate stronger party allegiances to some degree among younger respondents than among older respondents.

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 8. Knowledge of Procedures for 2004 Elections

Knowledge of How to Vote in DPR and DPRD Elections	
Vote for 1 party only	60%
Vote for >1 party	4%
Vote for 1 candidate only	9%
Vote for >1 candidate	1%
Vote for 1 party and option of 1 candidate from same party	19%
Vote for 1 party and option of 1 candidate from another party	3%
Vote for >1 party and option of 1 candidate from same party	1%
Vote for >1 party and option of 1 candidate from another party	1%
DK/NR	4%

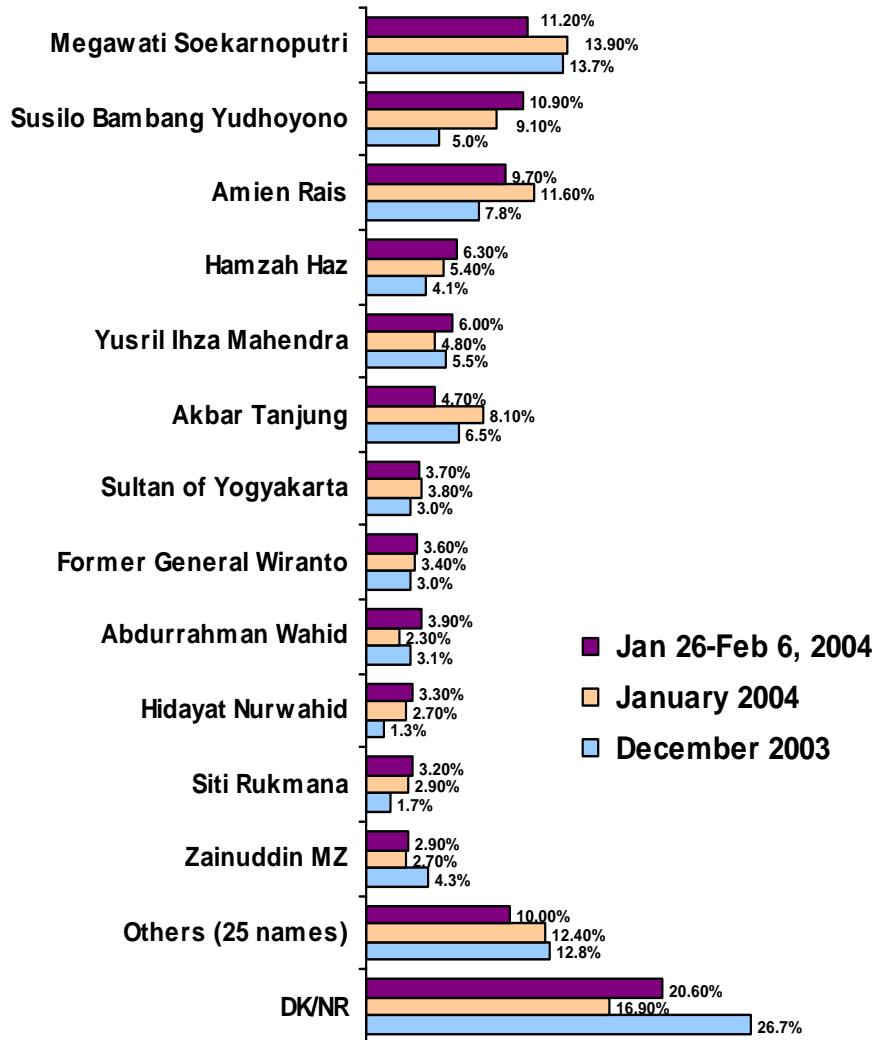
Knowledge of DPD	
Yes	45%
No	39%
DK/NR	16%
Knowledge of How to Vote in DPD Election (n=896)	
Vote for 1 candidate only	54%
Vote for 2 or more candidates	6%
Vote for 1 party	31%
Vote for 2 or more parties	2%
DK/NR	7%

- Nearly 1 in 5 Indonesians (19%) are aware of a new provision of the electoral law that allows a voter not only to choose a party for the legislative bodies but also to select a candidate from that party's candidate list. Knowledge of this provision has increased from the December 2003 survey (13%) but remains virtually the same as in the January 2004 survey (20%).
- Awareness of a new legislative body for which Indonesians will be voting in the April elections, the DPD, is at 45% in the January-February survey, an increase from the 40% who were aware of the body in the December survey. Awareness of the DPD is higher than the national average in Sumatra (51%) and West Java & Banten (47%) but is lower in Bali & Nusa Tenggara (36%), Kalimantan (37%), and Sulawesi (38%).
- Of the Indonesians who are aware of the DPD, 54% are aware that the proper way to vote for the DPD is to select only one candidate on the ballot. Thirty-one percent of those aware of the DPD have the incorrect perception that the proper way to vote for the body is to vote for one party, a percentage similar to that seen in the January (31%) and December surveys (29%).
- The data in the January-February survey indicate that those who have seen, heard, or read the *Milih Langsung* (Direct Vote) messages broadcast by the KPU have a better idea of how to vote for parliamentary candidates than those who have not. For the DPR and DRPDs, 27% of those who have heard the messages know that there is an option to select a candidate, as compared to 11% of those who have not been exposed to the messages. Thirty-seven percent of those aware of the messages know how to vote for the DPD, as compared to 11% of those who have not heard the messages. In addition, 63% of those exposed to direct vote messages are aware of the DPD, as compared to 27% of those not exposed. In total, 52% of all Indonesians say they have heard, seen, or read these messages.

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 9. 2004 Presidential Election

### Presidential Choice

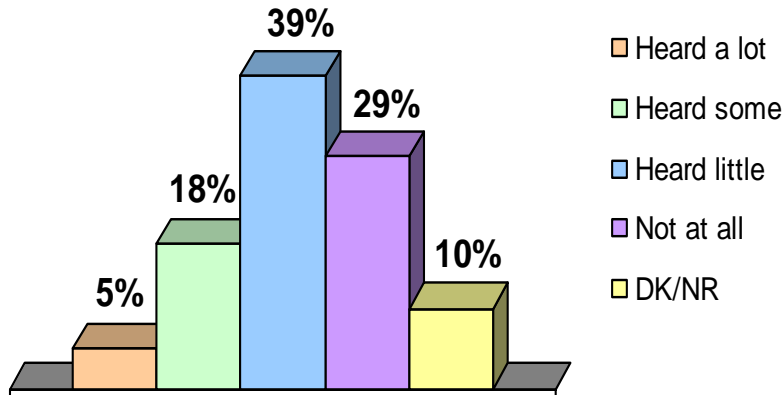


- The data in the accompanying chart indicates that the race for president is up in the air with no clear resolution in sight for the foreseeable future. While there are no clear favorites among the more than twenty prominent Indonesians who have been mentioned as possible candidates for the July presidential election, there does appear to be a clear top echelon of contenders. Among this group is President Megawati Soekarnoputri who is named as their choice for president by 11.2% of Indonesians in the January-February survey, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at 10.9%, and PAN leader Amien Rais at 9.7%. Golkar leader Akbar Tanjung had been in this top echelon in the December and January surveys, but only 4.7% name him in the January-February survey. This decrease may be temporary, however, because Tanjung's conviction for graft was prominent in the news at the time of this survey in late January and early February, because it was being considered by the Supreme Court. This may have temporarily soured the choice of Tanjung for many Indonesians who might have named him in the previous surveys. The reversal of this conviction by the Supreme Court may reverse the trend in the next series of surveys.
- Among the six candidates who are frequently mentioned as being involved in the nomination contest for Golkar, Akbar Tanjung is named by 4.7%, former military chief Wiranto is named by 3.6%, Jusuf Kalla garners 1.3%, Parbowo Subianto 0.7%, Surya Paloh 0.4%, and Aburizal Bakrie 0.1%. The Sultan of Yogyakarta, who recently dropped out of the Golkar nomination race, is named by 3.7%.

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

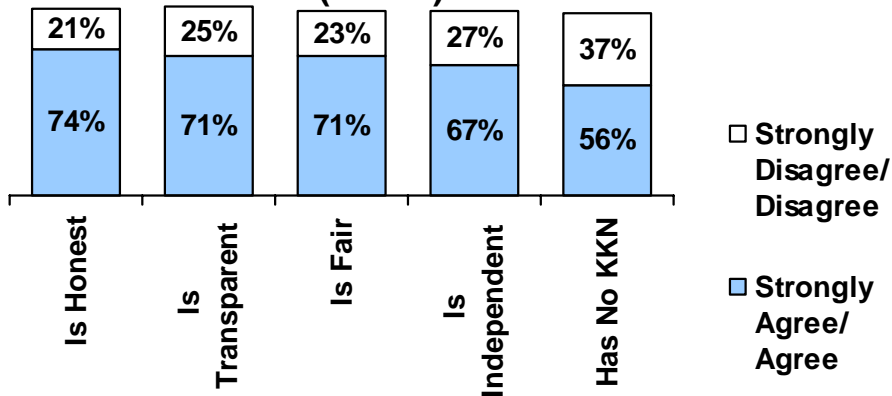
## 10. Knowledge of, and Opinions about, KPU

### Level of Knowledge about KPU



### Opinions on KPU

(n=792)

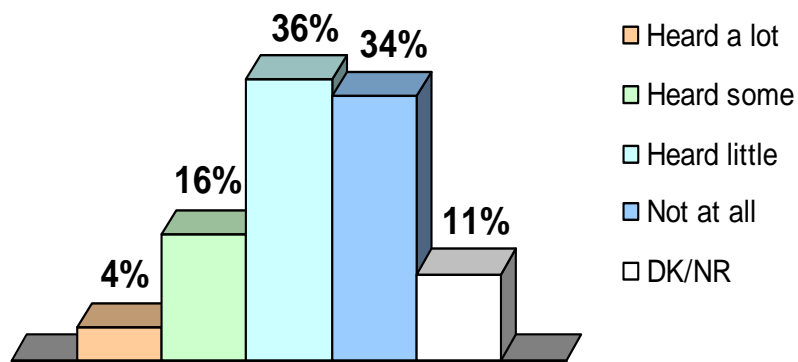


- Data in the January-February 2004 survey does not show much significant change from the December 2003 and January 2004 surveys in awareness of the KPU or in the assessments of its qualities. One minor change has been a reduction in the percentage of Indonesians who say they have heard or read a little about the KPU (39% from 45% in January) and an increase in the percentage who say they have heard or read much or some about the KPU (23% from 19% in January).
- As in the previous surveys, a majority of those who have heard at least a little about the KPU have a generally positive impression of the organization. More than 70% of Indonesians who have heard or read about the KPU believe that it is honest, transparent, and fair. More than 2 in 3 believe that the KPU is independent. There are less positive evaluations of the KPU in terms of corruption, but a majority still believes that the KPU is an organization with no KKN.
- Among those who have heard or read about the KPU, 63% are satisfied with the KPU's preparation for the 2004 elections and 27% are dissatisfied. The percent satisfied is a slight decrease from the 68% who expressed satisfaction with the KPU's performance in the January survey but nearly the same as in December (64%). KKN (26%), the lack of information about the KPU (26%), the less than ideal performance of the KPU (23%), and the lack of complete transparency (19%) are the major reasons for dissatisfaction with the KPU's performance.

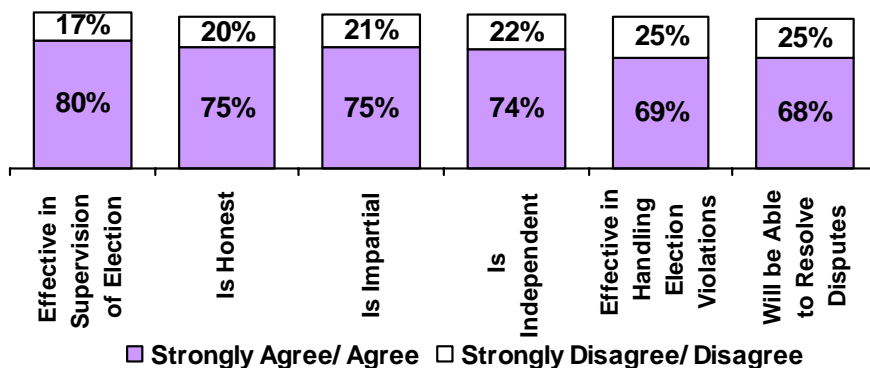
# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 11. Knowledge of, and Opinions about, PANWAS

### Level of Knowledge about PANWAS



### Opinions on PANWAS

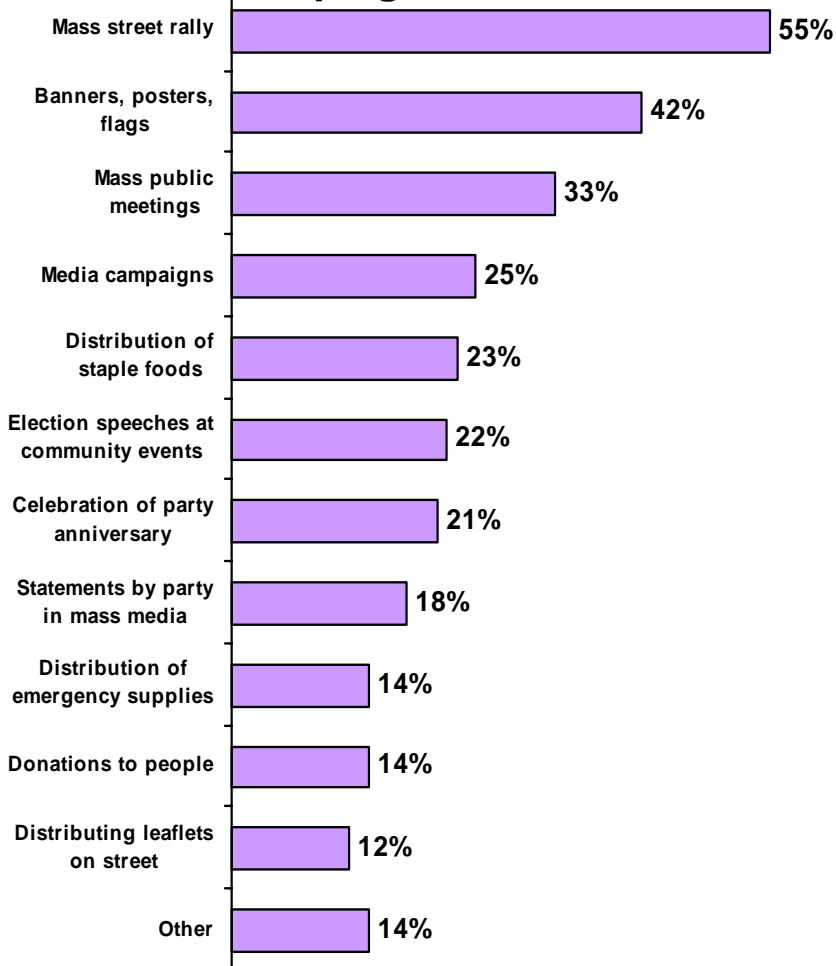


- Awareness of PANWAS is not as high as for the KPU. In total, 56% of Indonesians have heard at least a little about PANWAS, a figure similar to that reported in the December 2003 and January 2004 surveys. Most of those who are aware of PANWAS are also aware of the KPU. Among all Indonesians, 48% have heard or read at least a little about both of these bodies.
- Three-quarters or more of those who know a little about PANWAS think that this body will be effective in the supervision of the 2004 elections (80%) and that it is honest and impartial (75% each). Two areas in which positive impressions of PANWAS have increased significantly since the December survey is its effectiveness in handling election violations (69% in January-February, 59% in December) and its ability to resolve election disputes (68% versus 58%).
- Compared to the December survey, there have also been significant increases in the percentage of those who are aware of most of the various functions of PANWAS. Among those who have heard of PANWAS, 84% are aware that it monitors the election process (81% in December), 67% are aware that it receives reports of violations of the election law (57% in December), 59% know that it settles disputes that occur during the election process (50% in December), and 55% are aware that it forwards unsettled disputes to the relevant authorities for resolution (46% in December).

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 12. Political Party Campaigns and Membership

### Activities that Are Thought of As Campaign Activities

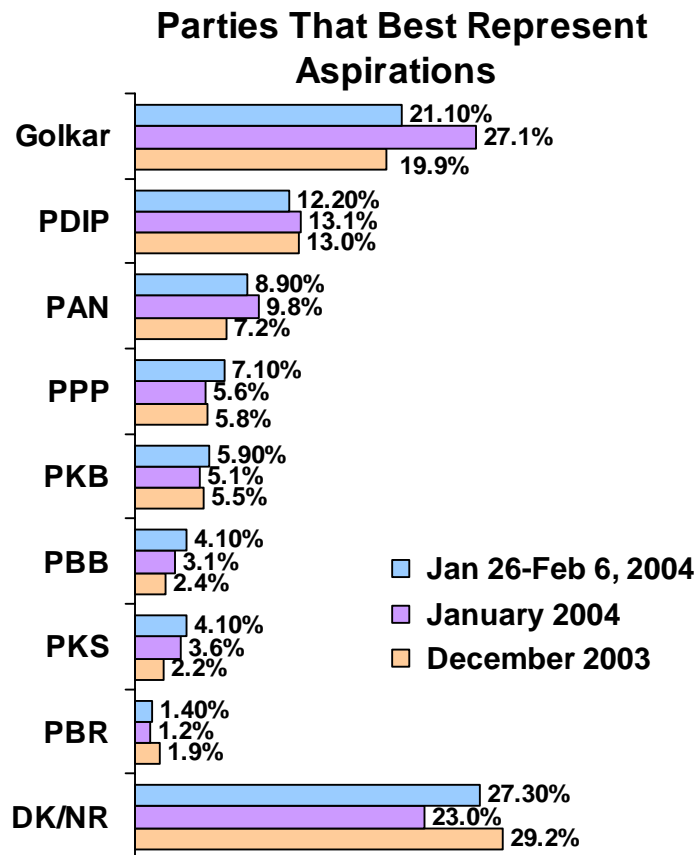


- Respondents to the survey were given a list of activities and asked to choose those they think of as campaign activities. A majority of Indonesians believe that mass street rallies are campaign events and a third also say that mass public meetings are campaign events. Party use of promotional materials and media campaigns are also mentioned as campaign activities by many Indonesians. It is interesting to note that patronage activities, such as the distribution of staple foods, emergency supplies, and donations, which are traditionally frowned upon by professional election practitioners, are thought to be legitimate campaign activities by a significant percentage of Indonesians.
- About 1 in 5 Indonesians agree that political parties should be able to engage in campaign activities such as placing banners (23%), holding seminars (22%), distributing leaflets (21%), and instituting media campaigns (19%) before the official campaign period. More than 10% also believe that political parties should be able to engage in religious activities related to the elections (16%), mass gatherings (11%), and mass rallies (11%) before the official campaign period.
- Few Indonesians report that they or a member of their family is a member of a political party (6.6%). Most of those who are political party members state that they hold membership cards. Golkar and PDI-P are the two parties most likely to be mentioned as those in which Indonesians have membership.
- A slightly higher percentage of Indonesians (8.5%) say they have attended a party meeting or some other such event in the past six months. This percentage should increase as the official campaign period gets underway.

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 13. Parties That Represent People's Aspirations

Methodological Note: The wording of the questions that pertain to the findings on this slide did not ask which party a respondent would vote for, only the parties they think represent their aspirations. As such, the results of this question should not be taken as the potential vote percentage of a party.

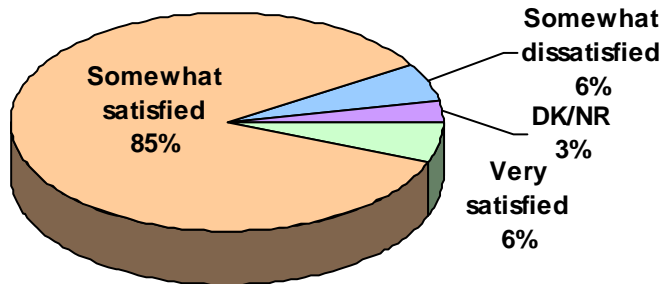


- Except for Golkar, there has not been much change since December 2003 in the percentage of Indonesians who say that a particular party best represents the aspirations of people like them. The percentage that mention Golkar has fallen from 27.1% in the January 2004 survey to 21.1%, a level fairly similar to that in the December 2003 survey. PDIP is the next most mentioned party, followed by PAN, PPP, PKB, PBB, PKS, and PBR. More than a quarter of Indonesians do not know which party best represents their aspirations or do not give a response to this question.
- Those who named a party as best representing their aspirations were next asked to name a second party which may represent their aspirations. Thirty-nine percent of those who list PDIP as a first mention for representing their aspirations say that no other party represents their aspirations. This percentage is 37% among those who name Golkar as their first choice, a drop from 48% in the January survey. For those mention PPP as their first choice, 35% say there is not other party that represents their aspirations, followed by PAN (24%) and PKB (23%).
- Indonesians in most regions of the country are most likely to clearly pick Golkar as the party that best represents their aspirations. The exceptions are East Java where Golkar is named by 6% while PKB is named by 18% and PDIP by 11%. In Bali & Nusa Tenggara, Golkar is named by 33% and PDIP by 31%, and in Central Java Golkar is named by 21% and PDIP by 18%.
- Among those who report their vote choice in 1999, Golkar voters are the most likely to think that their choice in 1999 still best represents their aspiration (67%), followed by PAN voters (60%), PBB (55%), PKB (54%), PPP (46%), and PDIP (42%).
- Parties formed since 1999 are named by 8% of Indonesians, roughly the same as in the December and January surveys. Young people (18-25) are more likely to support these parties than older respondents.

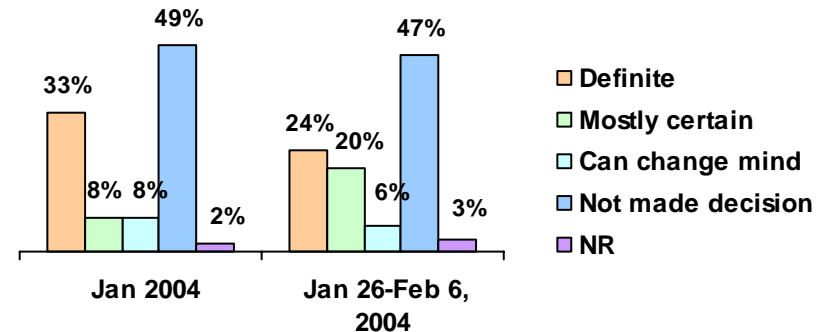
# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 14. Attitudes Toward Political Parties

### Satisfaction with Party That Represents Aspirations



### Reached Decision on Party Vote?

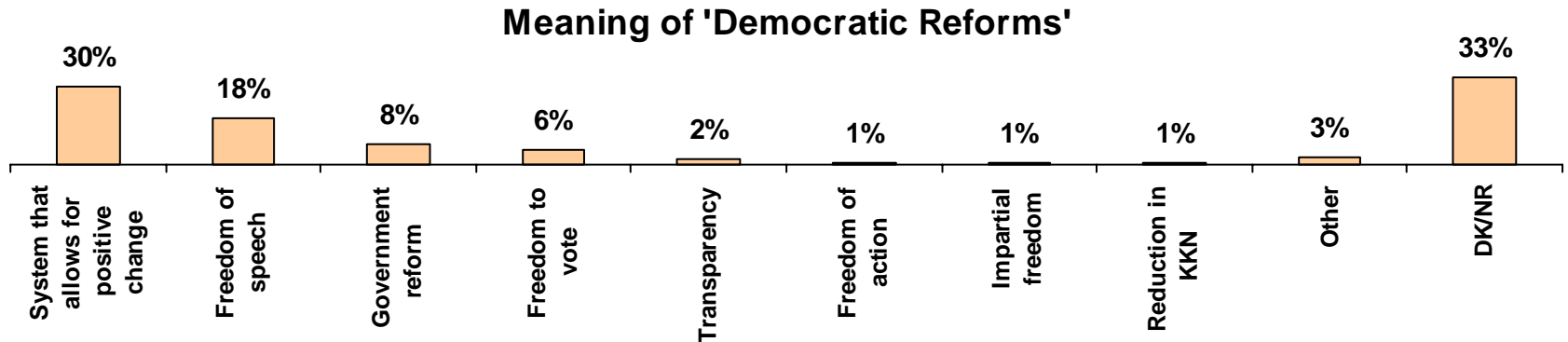


- Most of those who list a party as one that most represents their aspirations are very or somewhat satisfied with that party (91%) and few are dissatisfied (6%). These percentages have not changed significantly since the December 2003 and January 2004 surveys.
- Nearly half of all Indonesians (47%) continue to say that they have not yet made a decision about which party they will vote for in the 2004 parliamentary elections, nearly the same frequency as in December and January. In the January survey, 33% were definite about their choice but this percentage has dropped to 24% in this survey. The percentage who say they are mostly certain of their choice has increased from 8% to 20%. Among those who say they have definitely made up their minds, 30% say that Golkar is the party that most closely represents their aspirations, followed by 14% who name PDIP, 10% name PAN and PPP each, and 8% name PKB. Among those who say they are mostly certain about their choice, 25% name Golkar, 15% PDIP, 10% PPP, and 9% name PKB and PAN.
- Thirty-three percent of all Indonesians in the January-February survey say that the honesty and integrity of a party and its candidates are the most important consideration when they are making a decision for a party. This compares to 19% who mentioned this quality in the January survey. The considerations of Akbar Tanjung's appeal by the Supreme Court during the time this survey was fielded may have brought this issue to Indonesians' minds. More than a quarter of Indonesians (26%) would consider voting for a party primarily because it looks out for the interests of common people, and a further 15% prefer a party that is fair to all Indonesians. A party's economic and jobs policy (17%) and the leadership qualities of its people (15%) are other considerations used by Indonesians when deciding on their vote choice.



# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 15. Democratic Reforms in Indonesia

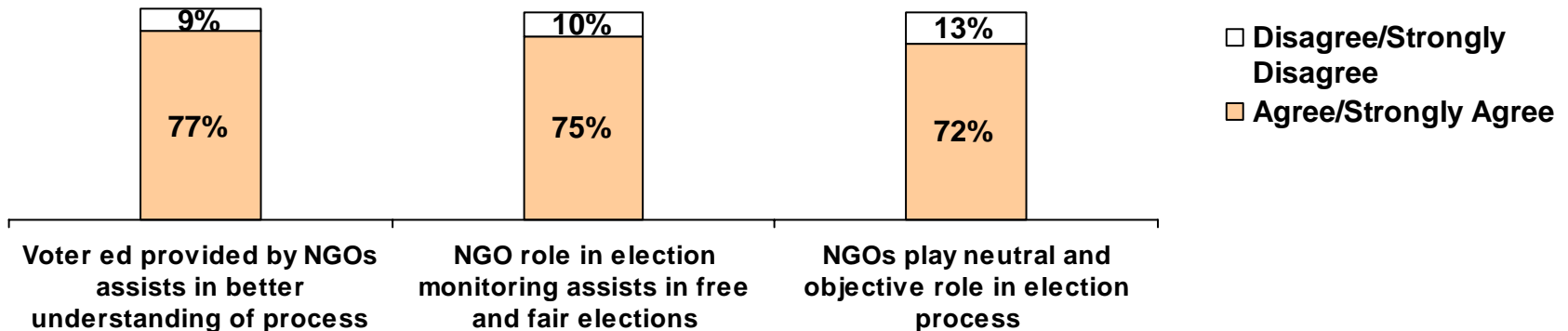


- In the January 2004 survey, a plurality of Indonesians (48%) said that they were very or somewhat dissatisfied with the democratic reform process in Indonesia while 37% are very or somewhat satisfied with the process. In this January-February survey, there are more positive sentiments regarding democratic reforms with 43% saying they are very or somewhat satisfied with the reform process and 41% saying they are very or somewhat dissatisfied. When those who are dissatisfied are asked why they are dissatisfied, 42% say they are dissatisfied because no changes have resulted from the reform process, 21% are dissatisfied with the lack of security and 22% with the economic problems in the country, 17% because they believe people's prosperity is being neglected under the reform process, and 12% because of the continued presence of corruption.
- When Indonesians are asked what the term 'democratic reforms' means to them, a plurality (39%) cannot provide a meaning for the term. The inability to provide a meaning decreases with an increase in education. Among those with a primary school education, 58% cannot provide a meaning, while this percentage is 28% among those with a secondary school education, and 6% among those with a university education. Thirty-one percent believe that 'democratic reforms' result in a system that allows for positive change, and 16% think it means freedom of speech, and 6% think it means the freedom to vote.
- After respondents on the survey were asked to provide a meaning for 'democratic reforms,' they were given a list of democratic principles and asked to prioritize them. Freedom of speech is mentioned by 66% of Indonesians, with 23% giving it highest priority. Respect for human rights is mentioned by 64%, with 22% giving it highest priority. Other democratic principles mentioned frequently included: freedom of religion (52% total, 21% highest priority), right to vote (43%, 9%), equal rights for men and women (42%, 8%), freedom of education (42%, 8%), and rule of law (19%, 3%).

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 16. Impressions of NGOs in the Election Process

### Perception of NGO Roles

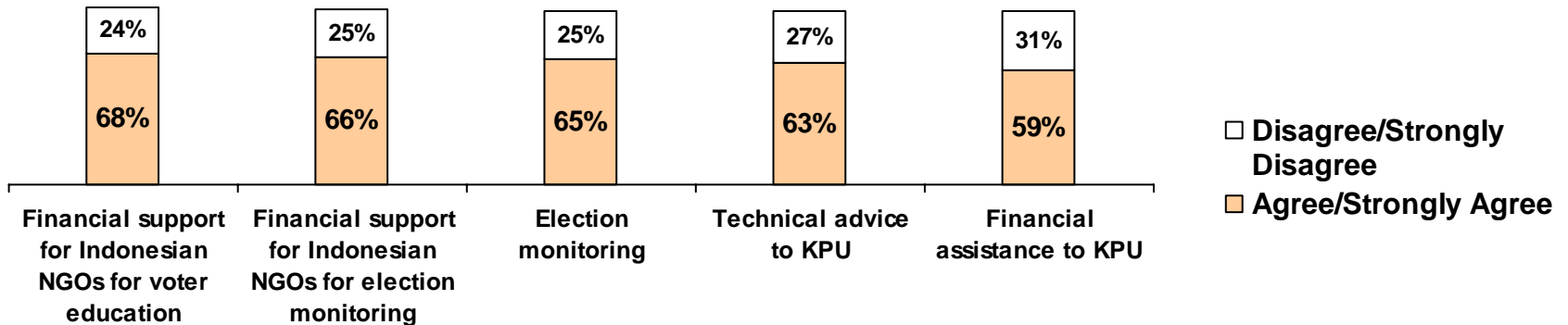


- Data in both the January 2004 and January-February 2004 survey indicates that the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the election process is generally perceived positively by Indonesians. When asked to agree or disagree with several statements about NGOs and their role in the election process, nearly three-quarters or more of all Indonesians agree that the roles played by these organizations make a positive contribution to the election process in Indonesia. These opinions are essentially the same as those in the January survey.
- Seventy-seven percent of Indonesians strongly or somewhat agree that the voter education provided by NGOs assists in better understanding of the process. Seventy-five percent also agree that the role of NGOs in election monitoring assists a free and fair election. Seventy-two percent agree that NGOs play a neutral and objective role in the election process in Indonesia.

# Results from Wave I through IV Tracking Surveys

## 17. Role of International Community in Elections

Perception of Roles of International Community



- In both the January 2004 and January-February 2004 surveys, respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with the international community playing a role in various ways to assist the election process. The opinions about most of these issues has not changed from the January survey to this survey, and the majority of Indonesians agree that the international community should play various roles in the election process in Indonesia. One of the principal contributions of the international community to the election process in Indonesia is to provide technical assistance to the KPU, and 63% of Indonesians agree that the international community should play this role. More than two-thirds also agree that the international community should provide financial support to Indonesian NGOs for voter education and election monitoring, and 65% agree that the international should also conduct neutral election monitoring. There is somewhat less agreement that the international community should provide financial assistance to the KPU (59%).
- In both surveys, those who disagree with these roles of the international community were asked for reasons for their disagreement. A plurality of respondents in both surveys (41% January and 46% January-February) disagree with a role for the international community because they do not think the international community should play a role in Indonesian elections. Thirty-four percent in both surveys are concerned about other motivations besides goodwill on the part of the international community for the assistance. Fifteen percent in this survey are worried about misuse of the international aid.