

RESULTS FROM WAVE X OF TRACKING SURVEY

28 April 2004



EXTENDING THE REACH OF DEMOCRACY

International Foundation for Election Systems

Methodology

- All survey waves have been conducted using face-to-face interviews with respondents selected by multi stage random sampling of eligible voters within the relevant provinces.
- Both the Wave I and Wave II surveys were conducted with 1250 respondents (each wave), selected throughout each of the 32 provinces of Indonesia. The Wave III survey was conducted in 16 provinces with 1000 respondents, and the Wave IV survey was conducted in the remaining 16 provinces, again with 1000 respondents. Each of the Waves V to VIII surveys were conducted in 8 different provinces with 1000 respondents in each Wave, for a national total of 4000 respondents covering all provinces. The Wave IX survey was conducted in all 32 provinces, with a total of 1250 respondents. The Wave X survey was also conducted in all 32 provinces, with a total of 1250 respondents.
- The composition of the data in Wave I, Wave II, Waves III and IV combined, Waves V through VIII combined, Wave IX, and Wave X reflects the rural/urban, men/women and inter-provincial proportions of the Indonesian population.
- The margin of error for the national data for each wave in Waves I, II, IX, and X is +/- 2.8% at a 95% confidence level. The margin of error for the combined Waves III and IV data is 2.2% at a 95% confidence level. The margin of error for the combined Waves V through VIII data is 1.55% 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. For Wave V, the dates of interviews were February 15-19; for Wave VI, February 21-25; for Wave VII, February 27-March 2; for Wave VIII, March 6-10 (the day before the commencement of the election campaign). For Wave IX, face-to-face interviews were conducted between March 21 and 28, 2004. For Wave X, face-to-face interviews were conducted between April 7 and 14, 2004.
- In this report, any data from the Wave I, Wave II, Waves III-IV, Waves V through VIII surveys, and Wave IX is specifically cited in the charts and text. All other data points are from the Wave X survey. Regional breakdowns reflect data from the Wave X survey.

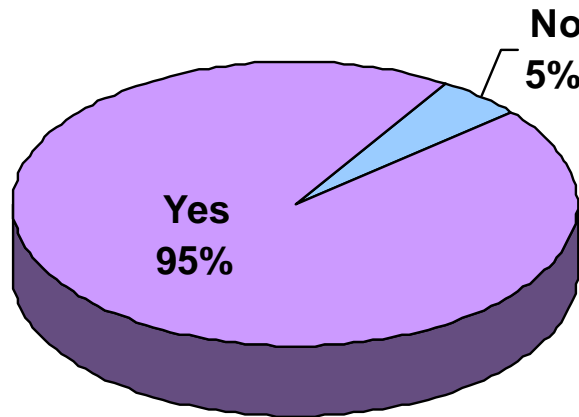


This survey was made possible with support from USAID and UNDP



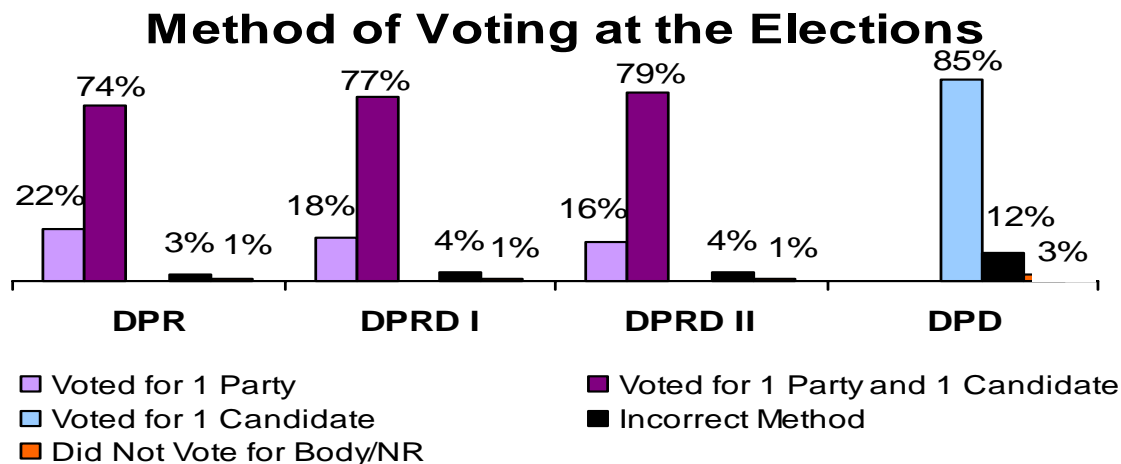
1. Voting at the April 5 Elections (1)

Voted at the April 5 Elections?



- Ninety-five percent of respondents to the April post-election survey say that they voted in the April 5 election. While the vote counting is not yet complete for this election, reports from observer groups indicate that the actual voter turnout is less than 95%. It is quite common for more people to report having voted in post-election surveys than the number that actually voted. And it appears that among those who report having voted, almost all voted for all four bodies up for election on April 5. Given the high reported turnout in the survey, there are no significant differences in reported turnout among major demographic groups.
- Almost all Indonesians (97%) report that they registered to vote for the 2004 elections. Ninety-five percent report that they received their letter of notification to vote, and 96% say they received their voter card.

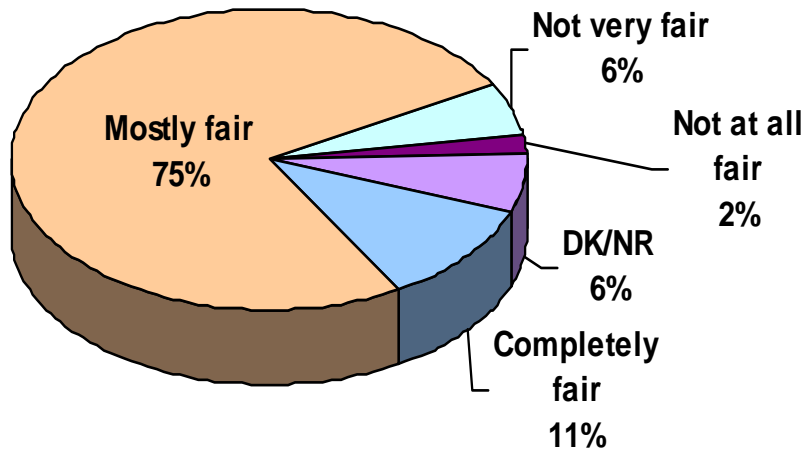
2. Voting at the April 5 Elections (2)



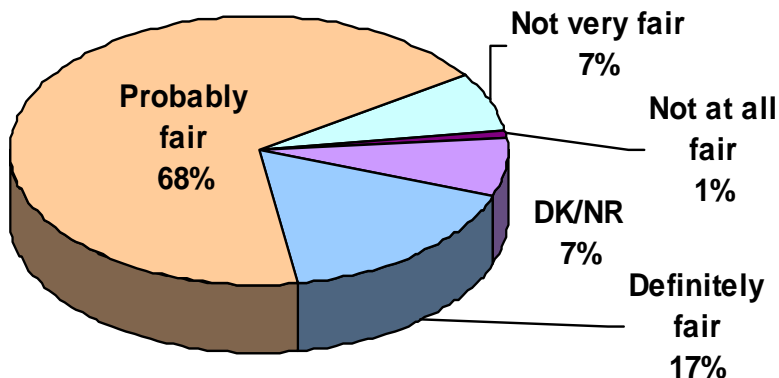
- In the pre-election period there was concern about the possibility of a large percentage of invalid ballots due to fears that Indonesians were not sufficiently informed about new procedures for voting for the DPR, DPRD I, DPRD II, and for voting for a new body, the DPD. The tracking surveys right before the election had shown a significant increase in the percentage of those who knew the correct procedures. The results from this post-election survey show that more 95% of those who report as having voted report that they did so correctly for each of the DPR, DPRD I, and DPRD II. For each of these bodies, 74% or more report having voted for both a party and a candidate from that party. Data on invalid votes at the 2004 elections have not yet been released by the KPU.
- The proportion who report having voted correctly for the DPD is lower (85%). Preliminary estimates of actual valid votes for this election are significantly higher than this, perhaps indicating that some respondents could not distinguish between voting for a party and voting for a candidate in this election.
- Ninety-five percent of voters report that they knew the symbol of the party for which they intended to vote. Ninety-three percent report that they knew the number of the party on the ballot. A total of 92% of voters report that they knew both the party symbol and the party number on the ballot.
- The new open list system had a significant effect on voters' knowledge of candidates. Of those that voted at the election, 55% thought that they knew the name of at least one candidate on the parties' DPR candidates list for their district, before they went to vote: 96% of these voters found at least one of the expected names on their DPR ballot. Fifty-eight percent of those that voted thought that they knew the name of at least one candidate on either one of, or both, the DPRD-I and DPRD-II candidate lists for their district; 98% of these voters found at least one of these names on their DPRD-I and/or DPRD-II ballots.
- For the DPD, 52% of those that voted thought they knew the name of at least one DPD candidate for their province: 98% of these voters found at least one of these names on the ballot paper.
- Of those who reported voting for a candidate for the various legislative bodies, 28% report that they voted for a woman candidate for these bodies, while 66% say they did not vote for a woman, and 6% could not recall or did not give an answer. Women were more likely to vote for a woman candidate (33%) than men (23%). Voting for a woman candidate generally increases with education as 23% of those with primary or lesser education report having voted for a woman, compared to 32% of those with a secondary or higher education.

3. Evaluation of April 5 Elections

Fairness of April 5 Elections

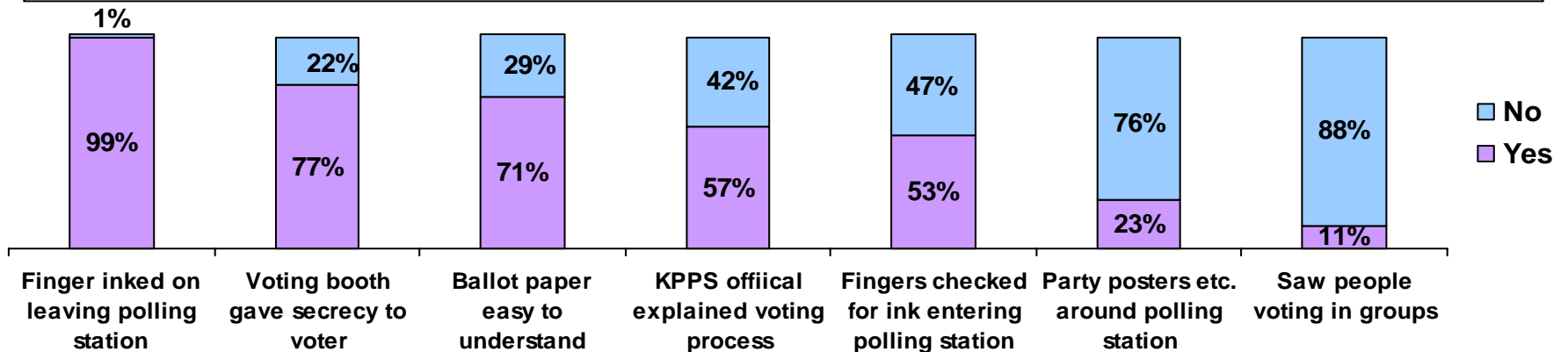


Expected Fairness of Presidential Elections



- Nearly nine in ten Indonesians believe that the April 5 elections were completely or mostly fair and honest. This is similar to the 85% who had indicated that 2004 elections would be fair in the March survey taken right before the election. Few Indonesians think these elections were not very (6%) or not at all fair (2%). There is not significant difference of opinion on the fairness of the elections among different groups in the population. Among those who did not vote in the election, 47% believe the elections were completely or mostly fair, 29% believe they were not fair, and 24% do not have an opinion on this issue.
- Among those who think the elections were not very or at all fair, a little more than a quarter (26%) believe this is because some people could not vote in the elections. Twenty-one percent think the elections were not fair because there was fraud during the election, and 17% because of money involved in the elections. Twenty-one percent did not give a specific reason for their belief that the elections were not fair, only that they were disappointed in the KPU's performance.
- Another indication that the vast majority of Indonesians believe the fairness of the April 5 elections stems from the fact that 86% say they would accept the results of the elections if observer groups pronounce the elections as free and fair. Twelve percent say they will not accept the results even if observer groups pronounce the elections to be free and fair. Among those who think the elections were completely or mostly fair, 89% would accept the results if observer groups pronounced the elections free and fair, whereas 64% would accept the results among those who think the elections were not very or at all free and fair.
- The vast majority of Indonesians (85%) also believe that the presidential elections in July will also be free and fair. Ninety percent of those who think the April elections were fair also believe that the presidential election will be free and fair. Among those who think the April elections were primarily not free and fair, 62% think the presidential election will be free and fair.

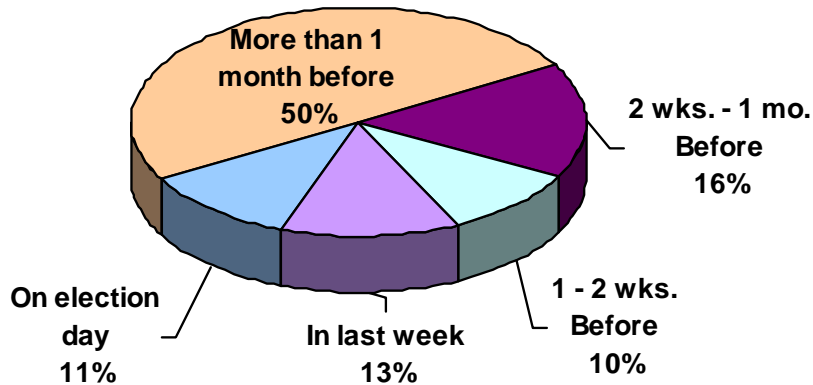
4. Experiences on Election Day



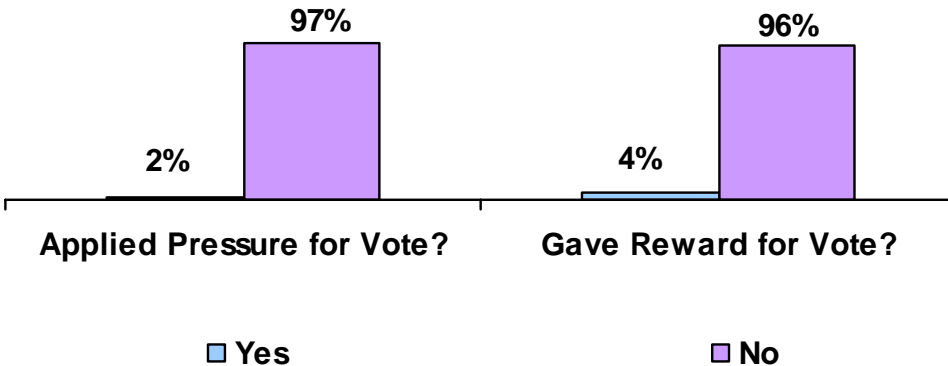
- The majority of voters report that KPPS officials following proper procedures during the voting process. However, there were some areas in which only a bare majority cited KPPS officials following these procedures.
- A little more than a majority of those who voted (53%) say that their fingers were checked for ink when they entered the polling station, while 47% say their fingers were not checked for ink. In East Java, a large majority of those who had voted say their fingers were not checked for ink (68%). In Central Java & Yogyakarta, 70% say their fingers were checked, the highest percentage amongst any region in Indonesia. Checking for inked fingers seems to have been somewhat more prevalent in urban areas (57% checked) than in rural areas (50%).
- Fifty-seven percent of voters report that a KPPS official explained the voting process to them when being handed their ballot papers. This low percentage probably reflects that the election law requires that the voting process can be explained once only, to those voters present in the polling station before voting commences. Given the new and complex systems used at the 2004 elections, it could be expected that invalid votes could be reduced if the voting process were explained to each voter. Fifty-nine percent of respondents in East Java report that they were not given an explanation of the voting process, compared to 40% who were given an explanation.
- Twenty-three percent of voters saw political party posters or other similar materials around their polling station, and 11% of voters saw people voting in groups. Voting in groups was far more likely to be reported in urban areas (16%) than in rural areas (8%). Another issue for which there is a significant difference between urban and rural areas is the placement of the voting booths. Eighty-two percent of rural voters report that their voting booth was positioned to give secrecy to the voter, while 17% did not think this was the case. Among urban voters, 69% say their voting booth was set up for secrecy and 30% say their voting booth setup did not provide secrecy for the voter.
- Nearly all voters report that their fingers were checked for ink when they left the polling station.
- Seventy-one percent of voters think that the ballot papers were easy to understand, while 29% did not agree with this. Educational background is related to opinions on this question. Among those with primary or lesser education, 62% found the ballot papers easy to understand. This percentage was 77% among those with a secondary education and 89% among those with a university education.
- Exposure to the *Milih Langsung* voter education messages increases the probability that people found the ballot papers easy to understand. Among those who were exposed to these messages, 75% found the ballot papers easy to understand and 24% found them difficult. Among those not exposed to the messages, 64% found the ballot papers easy to understand and 36% did not.
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents stated that there was at least one witness from a political party present at the polling station at which they voted – this was reported equally by rural and urban respondents. Eighty percent of respondents stated that there was an independent election observer at the polling station at which they voted: respondents in urban areas were more likely to report that they encountered an observer in their polling station than in rural areas (84% as against 78%).

5. Voting Decision

Timing of Voting Decision before Election



Irregular Methods for Gaining Votes



- Half of all Indonesians who voted in the April 5 elections made up their minds about their party choice more than one month before the election. Sixteen percent made their choice 2 weeks to 1 month before the election. A further 10% made their choice one to two weeks before the election. Twenty-four percent of the voters made their choice either on election-day or in the last week before the election. It is likely that the campaign period activities had a decisive impact on the party choice these late deciders eventually made.
- When respondents were asked why they chose the party for which they eventually voted, the leaders of the party were reported to have had a large impact on the party choice. Respondents could give more than one response to this question. Sixty percent of voters say they voted for the party because of its leaders. Another 31% say they voted for the party they had always liked. Twenty-seven percent voted for a party because of its performance in the past, 17% for a party's platform, and 10% because the party had links to their religious organization.
- While the party leaders are the most oft-cited reasons for the party choice among all educational groups, there are some differences in reasons for party preference amongst different education level groups. Those with low levels of education are more likely than secondary and university-educated respondents to have voted for a party because they had always liked the party or because a family member or friend liked the party. Higher-educated respondents are more likely to have voted for a party because of its performance in the past or because of its platform. There is surprisingly little difference in reasons for voting for a party among those who made their decision a long time or shortly before the election.
- Few voters report that they were offered a reward for voting for a certain party (4%) or that there was some kind of pressure applied on them to vote for a certain party (2%). Verbal abuse was most often cited by those saying pressure was applied on them for a vote.

6. Party Choice (1)

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES	TOTAL	MARCH 21 – 28	BY TIMING OF DECISION			
			More than 1 Month	1 Month – 2 Weeks	1 – 2 Weeks	Last Week – Election Day
Partai Golkar (Golkar)	17.5%	19.0%	16.6%	22.6%	21.9%	14.6%
Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP)	15.4%	8.6%	21.8%	5.6%	10.5%	10.8%
Partai Demokrat (PD)	10.0%	4.1%	8.0%	20.0%	14.9%	5.6%
Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS)	7.1%	3.4%	3.6%	8.7%	13.2%	10.8%
Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB)	7.0%	6.1%	7.3%	5.1%	5.3%	8.3%
Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN)	4.3%	7.3%	4.6%	6.2%	1.8%	3.5%
Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP)	3.8%	3.0%	4.1%	4.1%	-	4.5%
SECRET	24.5%	40.7%	23.4%	20.0%	22.8%	30.6%
NR	1.7%	-	1.5%	0.5%	0.9%	2.8%

- When voters are asked what party they voted for in the April 5 elections, nearly a quarter of voters (24.5%) refuse to reveal their choice, thus not allowing for close comparison with the final results published by the KPU. The data does, for the most part, portray the relative positions of the parties as indicated by the interim results published by the KPU. The data shows the close contest between Golkar and PDIP, as well as the relatively strong showings of PD and PKS. The data seems to underestimate significantly the showing of PPP and PKB but this may be because a greater proportion of their votes may be hidden in the 'Secret' answers.
- The breakdown of the party choice by the timing of the voting decision shows that PDIP was able to close the gap to Golkar in the final week or two weeks before the election. Much of Golkar's support was consolidated between 1 month and 1 week before the election. PDIP seems to have picked up some support after the start of the campaign period. It could also be the case that the 'Secret' responses in the pre-election surveys hid many PDIP votes. Comparing the results of the last tracking survey before the election with this survey, 19% in the pre-election survey indicated an intention to vote for Golkar compared to 17.5% who say they voted for Golkar in this survey. As for PDIP, 8.6% in the pre-election survey indicated they would vote for the party compared to 15.4% in this survey.
- The data also shows that the PD enjoyed a surge of support close to the time that its leader, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, resigned from the cabinet. The PKS enjoyed a strong surge in the last two weeks leading up to the election. PAN suffered an erosion of support in the last two weeks before the election. All these trends are validated by comparing the last pre-election survey with this survey.

7. Party Choice (2)

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES	AGE					EDUCATION		
	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	> 54	Elementary or Lesser	Secondary	University
Partai Golkar (Golkar)	15.0%	17.0%	16.7%	24.8%	17.5%	20.6%	15.2%	12.8%
Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP)	10.8%	16.3%	18.4%	16.1%	17.5%	19.9%	13%	3.8%
Partai Demokrat (PD)	13.5%	10.3%	9.6%	6.7%	5.8%	7.1%	13.1%	6.4%
Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS)	11.1%	7.0%	5.0%	2.7%	5.8%	3.9%	9.0%	14.1%
Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB)	6.0%	5.0%	3.8%	10.1%	14.6%	10.3%	4.5%	1.3%
Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN)	5.1%	5.3%	2.5%	4.0%	3.5%	3.0%	4.7%	10.3%
Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP)	3.0%	2.3%	4.2%	4.0%	7.0%	5.2%	3.1%	-
SECRET	23.4%	25.7%	28.9%	22.8%	19.3%	20.2%	26.8%	35.9%

- The party choice breakdown by age shows that both Golkar and PDIP were able to consistently garner votes from all age groups. This is not the case for other parties. The two ascendant parties, PD and PKS, were strong among younger voters while not dropping off too much among older voters. Older votes were more likely to support PKB than younger voters.
- There are similar differences across educational categories. The highest level of support for both Golkar and PDIP was among less-educated voters. While Golkar was able to respectably maintain its support among higher-educated supporters, PDIP did not gain much support from university-educated voters. University-educated voters were most likely to vote for PKS and also provided a high level of support for PAN. Among secondary-educated voters, the highest level of support after Golkar went to PD and PKS. PKB and PPP drew their support primarily among lower-educated voters.

8. Likelihood of Voting in Presidential Election

	OVERALL	If in First Round...		If in 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	85%	68%	66%	63%	63%
Probably	12%	24%	25%	27%	28%
Very Little/Little/Will Not Vote	2%	5%	5%	6%	6%

- Eighty-nine percent of Indonesians are now aware that there will be a presidential election in 2004. Sixty-three percent are aware that this election will take place in July, a substantial increase from the 45% who were aware of the month of the election in the March survey.
- When asked their likelihood of voting in this election, 85% of Indonesians say they have a high or very high likelihood of voting in the election. Twelve percent say that they will probably vote in the election, and 2% say they is little or no chance of them voting. The percentage of Indonesians indicating a high likelihood of voting has not changed significantly since the March survey.
- As in previous surveys, there is a reduction in the percentage of Indonesians who have a high likelihood of voting when given a scenario in which there is no presidential or vice presidential candidate form the party that represents their aspirations, in the first or second round of the presidential election. Even though there is a reduction in the percentage of those who say there is a high likelihood of them voting, this is compensated by an increase in the percentage who say they will probably vote.
- In the April survey, 68% say there is a high likelihood they will vote in the presidential election if there is no presidential candidate from the party that supports their aspirations. This is an increase from the 56% who voiced this sentiment in the March survey. Similarly, 66% say there is a high likelihood of them voting if there is no presidential or vice-presidential candidate from their party, an increase from 56% in March. For the second round, those with the high likelihood of voting are 63% if there is no presidential candidate from the party that represents their aspirations (54% in March), and 63% if no vice-presidential or presidential candidate (53% in March).
- Another significant change is the decrease in the percentage of Indonesians who say there is little or no likelihood of them voting in these scenarios. For each of the scenarios in the March survey, 11% or more say there would be little or no likelihood of them voting in the first or second round. In April these percentages are five or six percent.

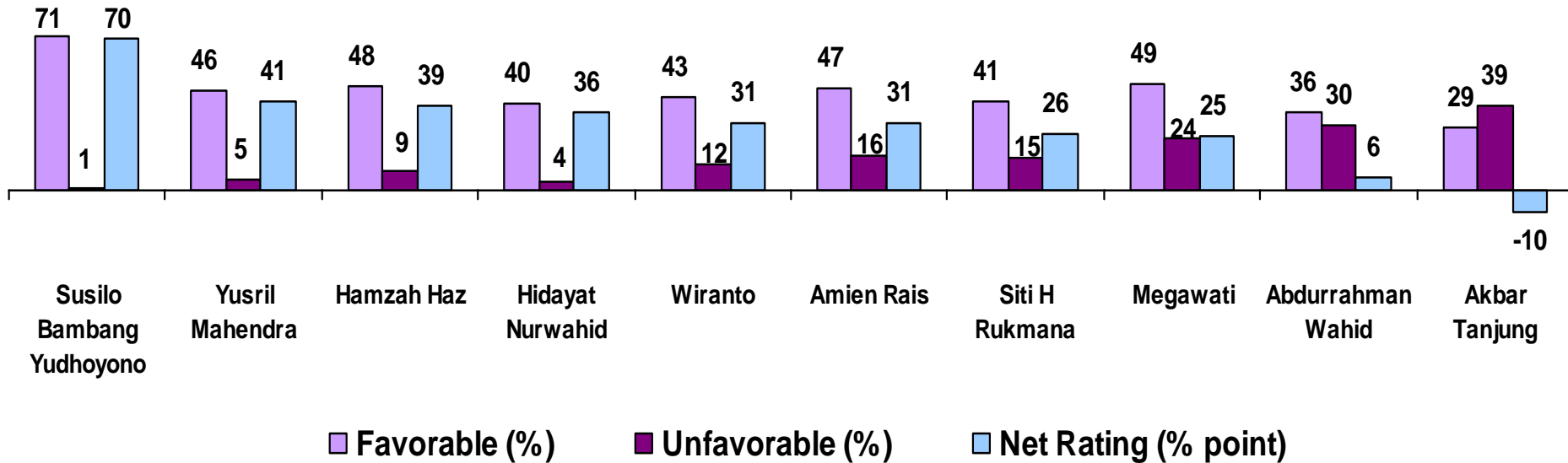
9. 2004 Presidential Election

Note: Since the implementation of this survey, Golkar has selected General Wiranto as its presidential nominee. PKS has stated that it will not nominate a presidential candidate in 2004, thus making unlikely the candidacy of Hidayat Nurwahid.

Potential Candidates	Jan 2004	Jan 26 – Feb 6, 2004	Feb 15 – Mar 10, 2004	Mar 21 – 28, 2004	Apr 7 – 14, 2004
Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono	9.1%	10.9%	8.3%	18.4%	30.6%
Megawati Soekarnoputri	13.9%	11.2%	11.5%	11.6%	14.6%
Prabowo Subianto	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	2.9%	4.8%
Hidayat Nurwahid	2.7%	3.3%	2.7%	1.7%	4.1%
Amien Rais	11.6%	9.7%	10.4%	7.9%	4.0%
Akbar Tanjung	8.1%	4.7%	6.5%	5.0%	3.9%
Abdurrahman Wahid	2.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	2.5%
Yusril Ihza Mahendra	4.8%	6%	4.3%	3.7%	2.2%
Wiranto	3.4%	3.6%	3.1%	3.3%	2.2%
Siti Hardiyanti Rukmana	2.9%	3.2%	2.5%	2.8%	2.0%
Hamzah Haz	4.8%	6.3%	5.8%	3.2%	1.7%
Others	12.4%	10%	10.6%	9.5%	6.4%
DK/NR	16.9%	20.6%	25%	26.4%	21.0%

- Respondents to the survey were asked who they thought would make the best president for Indonesia among a list of potential candidates. The survey was implemented before the official candidates had become known, so they were asked for their choice among a long list of potential candidates, including the aspirants for the Golkar nomination. The results of this question show that since the March survey Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is continuing his rapid ascent as the favorite. In this survey he is preferred more than 2 to 1 over his nearest competitor, President Megawati Soekarnoputri. These two candidates are the only ones polling in double digits, or even more than 5%, at this time. The third-place candidate is Prabowo Subianto, who was not even a finalist for the Golkar nomination. The Golkar nominee for president, former General Wiranto, was favored by only 2.2% at the time of this survey, although that is likely to increase significantly now he has won the Golkar nomination. Other potential candidates do not make a significant impression, although Hidayat Nurwahid has more than doubled his standing since the March 21-28 survey. Amien Rais has lost more than half his support since the February 15 - March 10 survey.
- Yudhoyono is the leading candidate in all regions of the country. President Megawati is closest to Yudhoyono in Central Java where she trails by 7.1%. In East Java she trails Yudhoyono by 12.2%, in Western Java (including Banten & DKI Jakarta) by 23%, and in Kalimantan & Sulawesi by 27.3%. Yudhoyono also has substantial leads over President Megawati among all age groups except for the 54 and above group in which both are tied with 17.3%. Among Indonesians who have a primary education or less, President Megawati is named by 19.9% and Yudhoyono by 18.7%. Among those with a secondary education, Yudhoyono is named by 42% and the president by 11.4%. Among those with a university education, Yudhoyono is first with 25.6%, and President Megawati lags with 2.3%.

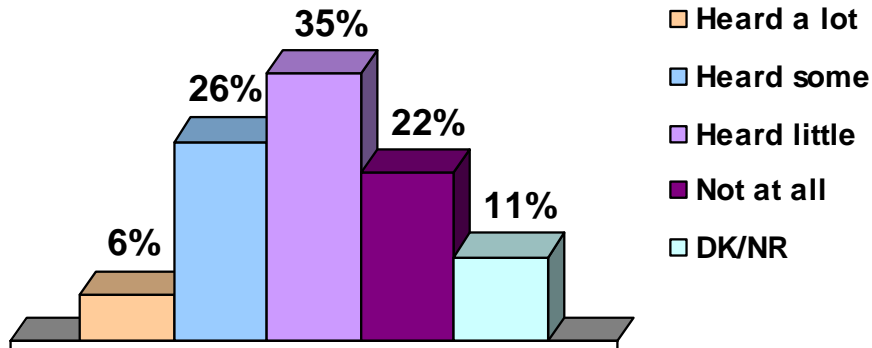
10. Evaluations of Presidential Candidates



- The reasons for the popularity of Yudhoyono can be seen by the fact that he has the highest favorability ratings of all major candidates, with virtually no unfavorable opinions. This leads to a high net rating (% favorable - % unfavorable) of plus 70, much higher than any other candidate. Respondents also had the option to have a neutral impression of the candidates. These percentages are not reported in the chart above.
- President Megawati has the second highest percentage of Indonesians who regard her favorably (49%) but she also has a high percentage who regard her unfavorably (24%), thereby making her net rating plus 25. Akbar Tanjung is the only major political figure to have a negative rating (-10) because more Indonesians regard him unfavorably (30%) than favorably (29%). The Golkar nominee for president, former General Wiranto, has a net rating of 31, with 43% having a favorable impression of him.
- It should be noted that if a respondent rates a candidate unfavorably, the survey data shows that that respondent does not select that person as his or her choice for president. So any candidate's unfavorable percentage would also be the percentage of voters who would most probably not be a possible voter for this candidate. Thus, this precludes the votes of 24% of Indonesians for President Megawati Soekarnoputri, 16% for Amien Rais, 12% for former General Wiranto, and only 1% for Yudhoyono.

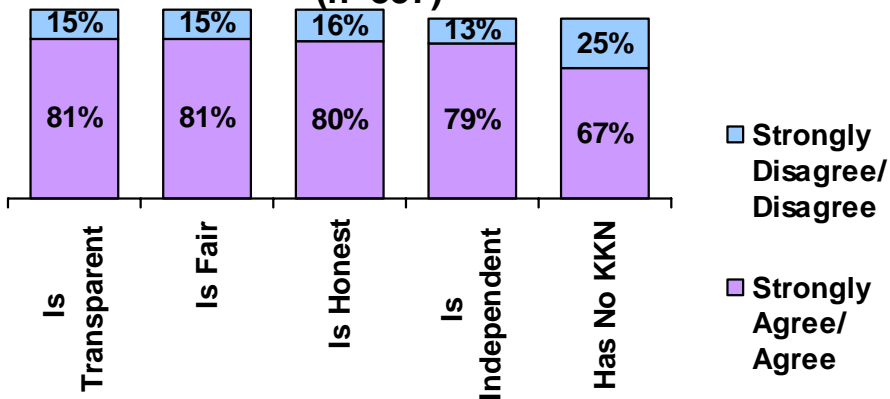
11. Knowledge of, and Opinions on, KPU

Level of Knowledge about KPU



Opinions on KPU

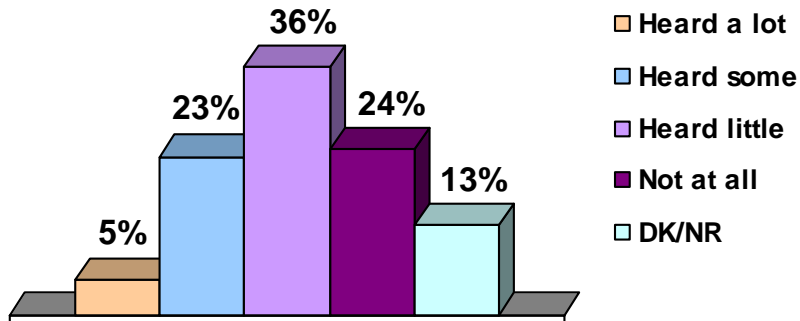
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- The percentage of Indonesians who have heard at least a little about the *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (KPU) increased slightly from 62% who had heard at least a little about the KPU in the March pre-election survey to 67% in the post-election April survey.
- Among those aware of the KPU, positive assessments of the KPU have stayed at the same level as in the March survey before the election. Four in five Indonesians who know of the KPU believe that it is a fair, honest, and transparent, and independent organization. The percentage who say the KPU is not corrupt has decreased slightly from 72% in March to 67% in this survey, but this is still significantly larger than the 56% who had this opinion in the January-February survey. Overall, the election does not seem to have significantly dampened positive assessments of the KPU.
- The positive assessments for the KPU may be due to the fact that the vast majority who know of the KPU are satisfied with this body's performance in staging the election. Overall, 78% of those who know of the KPU are very or somewhat satisfied with the work of the KPU for the April elections. This is an increase from the 72% who were satisfied in the pre-election day March survey. In contrast to the previous survey when those a significant percentage of those dissatisfied with the KPU's work cited reasons such as the lack of information about the election and corruption in the KPU, in this survey 85% of those dissatisfied with the KPU cite the less than ideal performance of the KPU. This is an increase from the 32% who mentioned this reason in the March survey.
- The vast majority of Indonesians may also be happy with the KPU's work because they think the April 5 elections were well-organized. Overall, 84% thought the election was very well or well-organized, compared to 12% who thought the election was not well-organized.
- Sixty-seven percent of Indonesians in this survey say they have seen or heard the *Milih Langsung* voter education messages, an increase from the 61% who had seen or heard these messages in the March survey. Of those who have heard or seen the messages, 99% say they saw or heard the messages on how to punch the ballot, and 93% saw or heard the messages on valid and invalid votes.

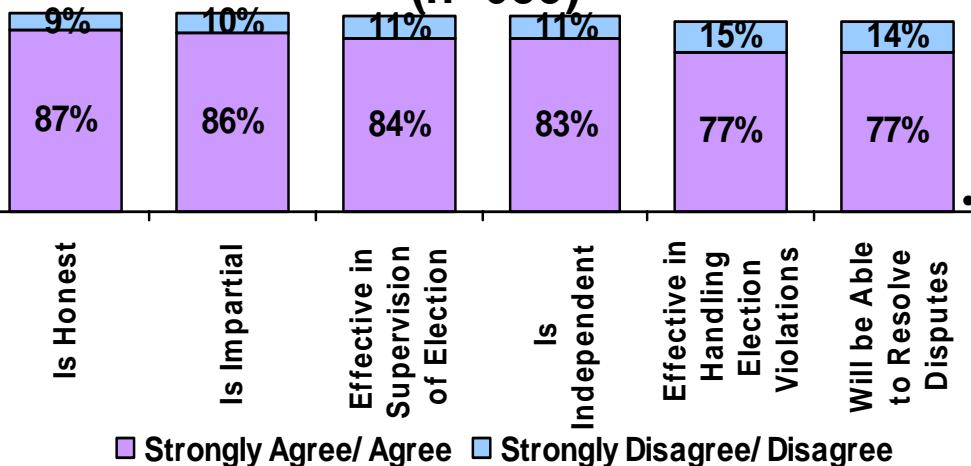
12. Knowledge of, and Opinions on, PANWAS

Level of Knowledge about PANWAS



Opinions on PANWAS

(n=685)



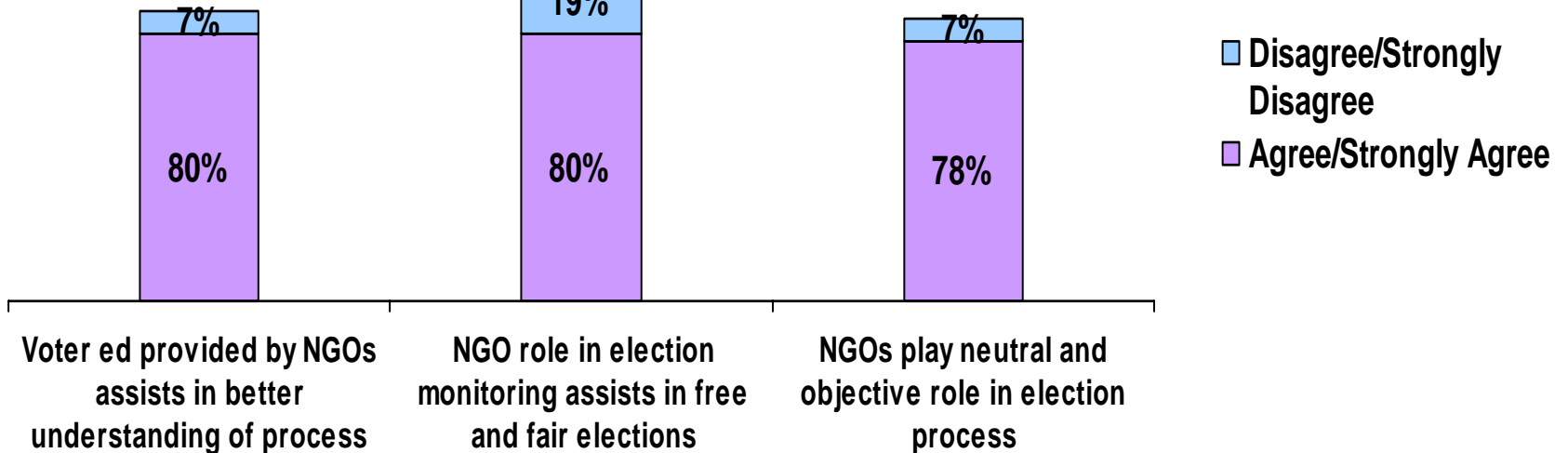
- In this survey, 64% say they have heard of PANWAS, the election supervisory body. This is an increase from the 55% who said they had heard of the PANWAS in the March pre-election survey. Among those aware of PANWAS, awareness of PANWAS functions has generally increased since the March survey. More than 9 in 10 of those aware of PANWAS are aware that PANWAS monitors the election process (92%), 77% are aware that it receives reports of violations of the election law, 66% know that it settles disputes that occur during the election process, and 65% are aware that it forwards unsettled disputes to the relevant authorities for resolution.

- Positive assessments of PANWAS have stayed at relatively the same level as in the March survey. Almost nine in ten who are aware of PANWAS think that it is an honest and impartial body, and 84% think it will be effective in the supervision of the 2004 elections. Eighty-three percent think PANWAS is independent, and more than three-quarters think PANWAS will be effective in handling in elections violations and in resolving disputes.

When asked whether they were aware of any election disputes being referred to PANWAS, 44% of those aware of this body said they were aware of this. Fifty-six percent are not aware of disputes being referred to PANWAS. In rural areas, 39% of those who know PANWAS are aware of disputes being referred to the body. In urban areas, this percentage is 50%.

13. Impressions of NGOs in the Election Process

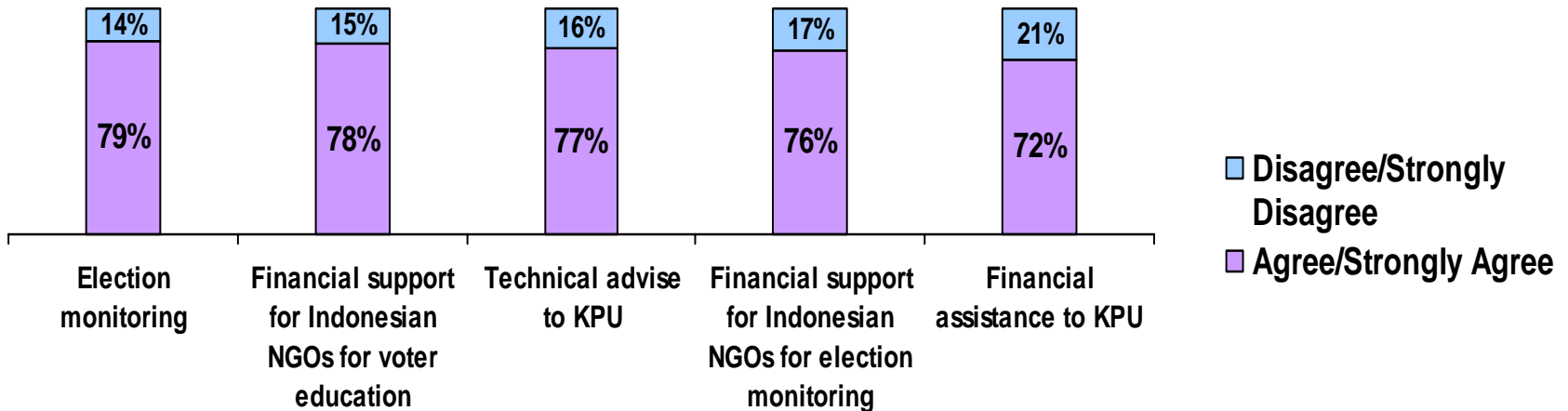
Perception of NGO Roles



- More than three-quarters of Indonesians have positive opinions on the roles played by NGOs in the election process, although the positive evaluations have declined slightly since the March survey. Eighty percent of Indonesians strongly or somewhat agree that the voter education provided by NGOs assists in better understanding of the election process, compared to 83% in the March survey. Eighty percent also agree that the role of NGOs in election monitoring assists a free and fair election, a decrease from 83% in March. Seventy-eight percent agree that NGOs play a neutral and objective role in the election process in Indonesia, a decrease from 80% in March.

14. Role of International Community in Elections

Perception of Roles of International Community



- Support for the involvement of the international community in the election has increased slightly in most areas since the March survey. The one exception is support for election monitoring by the international community, support for which increased substantially from 72% in the March survey to 79% in this survey. Seventy-eight percent of all Indonesians agree that the international community should provide financial support to Indonesian NGOs for voter education, and 77% think the international community should provide advise to the KPU. There was significant support for other roles for the international community as well: providing financial support for Indonesian NGOs for election monitoring (76%) and financial assistance to the KPU (72%).
- Forty-six percent of those who do not agree with these roles for the international community believe that the international community should not play any role in Indonesian elections, a decrease from 54% in the March survey. Thirty-four percent are afraid of hidden motivations for international assistance to the election process, and 17% think that international assistance will increase Indonesia's debt.