

RESULTS FROM WAVE XVI OF TRACKING SURVEYS

25 August 2004



Survey Implementation

- This survey was conducted between 7 August and 14 August 2004, using face to face interviews with 1250 respondents in all 32 provinces.
- Respondents were selected using multi stage random sampling of eligible voters. The composition of the respondents reflects the rural/urban, men/women and inter-provincial proportions of the Indonesian population.
- The margin of error for the national data is +/-2.8% at a 95% level of confidence.
- Data comparisons in the text relate to earlier IFES tracking surveys
 - Wave I: 13-18 December 2003; 1250 respondents; +/-2.8% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave II: 12-15 January 2004; 1250 respondents; +/-2.8% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave III/IV: 26 January – 6 February 2004; 2000 respondents; +/- 2.2% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave V/VIII: 15 February – 10 March 2004; 4000 respondents; +/-1.55% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave IX: 21-28 March 2004; 1250 respondents; +/-2.8% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave X: 7-14 April 2004; 1250 respondents; +/-2.8% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave XI/XII: 20 April to 8 May 2004; 2000 respondents; +/-2.2% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave XIII: 14 – 9 June 2004; 1250 respondents; +/-2.8% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave XIV: 17 – 26 June 2004; 2000 respondents; +/- 2.2% margin of error at 95% confidence level
 - Wave XV: 7 – 14 July 2004; 1250 respondents ; +/-2.8% margin of error at 95% confidence level
- In this report, any data from the Wave I, Wave II, Waves III/IV, Waves V through VIII surveys, Wave IX, Wave X, Waves XI/XII, Wave XIII, Wave XIV and Wave XV, is specifically cited in the charts and text. All other data points are from the Wave XVI survey. Regional and other breakdowns reflect data from the Wave XVI survey.



This survey was made possible with support from USAID and UNDP



Fieldwork for these surveys was managed and conducted by *Polling Center*



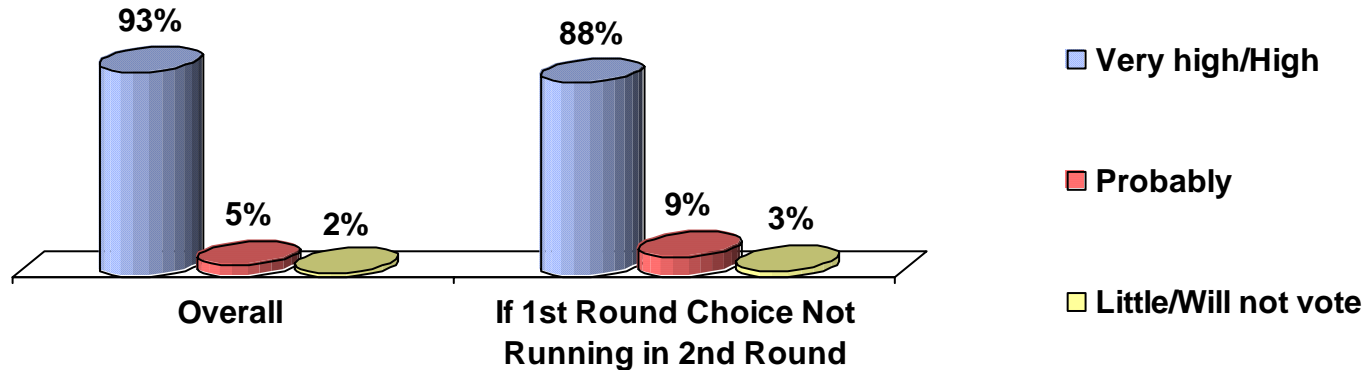
Survey Methodology

- Questionnaires
 - Are field tested with a sample of respondents before the survey is implemented
 - Are carefully constructed to avoid bias, through careful attention to language, order of questions, rotated order of advice of closed responses, etc
 - Contain cross validating questions on contentious issues – e.g. political preferences
- Data collection
 - All field workers are experienced and undertake a training session for each round of the survey
 - Data is cross checked for consistency with other survey organisations
 - Field interviews are strictly supervised – at least a certain % must be witnessed by supervisors and there are call backs to a specified % of respondents.
 - Data is checked for inconsistencies before being double entered, and cleaned
- Samples
 - Are determined by multi stage random sampling and are verified before field work commences
 - Final samples are weighted to reflect the key BPS demographics for Indonesian voting age population – geographic distribution of population, rural/urban split, age breakdown, gender composition, so the survey data is fully representative.
- Timing
 - Tracking surveys in this series are conducted as close as possible to major events
 - As surveys are conducted by face to face interviews in all provinces, there is a time lag between collection of data and, say, voting day
 - Survey data is an accurate snapshot of respondents' views at the time they were interviewed. It is not a prediction of votes at a later voting day.
 - Tracking survey data from 2004 shows that a significant proportion of voters do not make up their minds who to vote for until during the week before, or on, voting day.

Margins of Error

- The margin of error for the national data in this survey is $\pm 2.8\%$ at a 95% level of confidence.
- Margin of error refers to the reliability of the data at the time it was collected. It is expressed as how much % confidence one can have that surveys undertaken at the same time, using the same questions with different samples, will be within a given % range of the actual survey results.
- A margin of error of $\pm 2.8\%$ at a 95% confidence level means that, if the same survey question had been asked using 100 different randomly constructed samples of the Indonesian population at the same time, then 95 of these samples would produce results within plus or minus 2.8% of the result reported in the survey.
- Differences between the data collected in this survey and data collected at some later date, by some other method – for example on voting day, are not a ‘margin of error’ of survey data. These differences are a function of the time period between the dates the different sets of data were collected, and the level of volatility of opinions held by the Indonesian population.

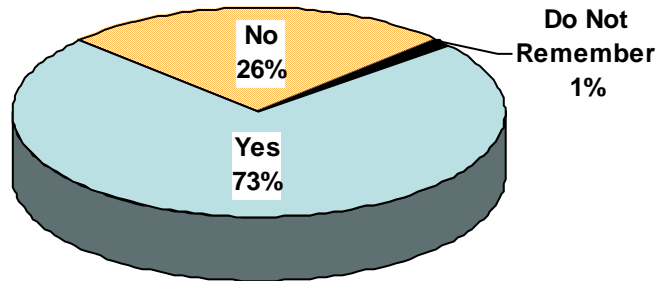
1. Likelihood of Voting in Second Round of Presidential Election



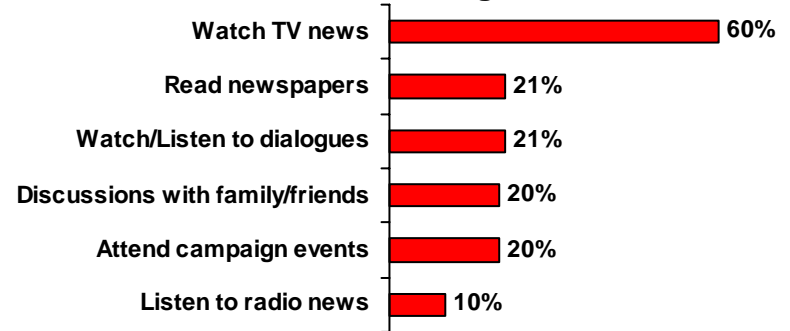
- More than nine in ten Indonesians state that they have a high likelihood of voting in the September 20. Ninety percent or more in all but one region of Indonesia (Kalimantan - 80%) indicate a high likelihood of voting. There is little fall-off in reported likelihood of voting when respondents are asked for their likelihood of voting if the candidate pair they voted for in the first round did not make to the second round of the election. In this case, 88% report a high or very high likelihood of voting. It should be noted that the percentage of Indonesians who indicate a high likelihood of voting in either case is significantly higher than the turnout in the first round of the election. This indicates that many of those professing a high likelihood of voting may not vote in the second round of the election.
- There is little difference between men and women and among different age groups in the percentage that indicate a high likelihood of voting in the second round. Those who report voting in the first round are much more likely to say they have a high likelihood of voting in the second round (94%) than those who did not vote in the first round (68%). Those who report voting for Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono/Jusuf Kalla and President Megawati/Hasyim Muzadi indicate a high likelihood of voting in the second round (96% and 94%, respectively).
- One factor that may dampen turnout in the election is the fact that only 58% of all Indonesians are aware that the second round of the presidential election will take place on September 20. Knowledge of this date is not higher among those who profess a high likelihood of voting in the second round as 58% of these Indonesians also indicate knowledge of the correct date.
- There is greater awareness of the ideal way to punch the ballot in the presidential election. Eighty-three percent are aware that the correct way to vote in the second round is to punch the ballot once for their preferred presidential/vice-presidential pair. Sixteen percent say that they would punch the ballot once for a presidential candidate and once for a vice-presidential candidate. While this double punch would be valid if the president and vice-president selected are from the same ticket, it would be invalid if the choices are from competing tickets. Ninety-three percent of those in Kalimantan cite one punch as the proper way to vote, the highest percentage of all regions, while the lowest percentage citing this method was in the conflict regions of Aceh/Maluku/Papua (61%).

2. Information on Elections

Exposure to *Milih Langsung* Messages?



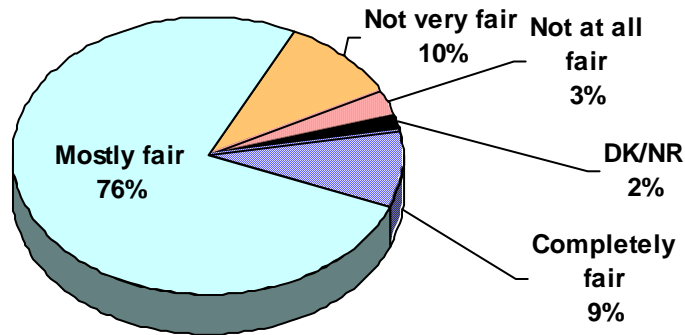
Popular Sources of Information on Candidates' Programs



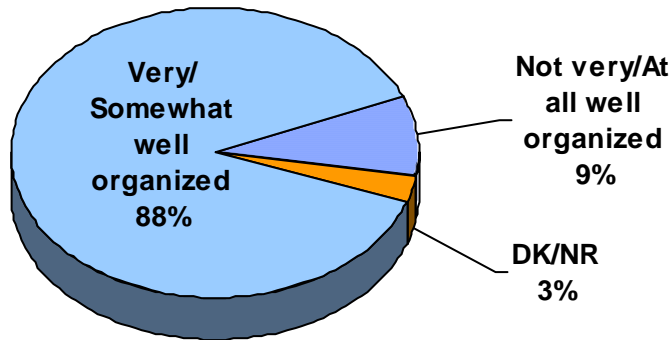
- Almost three in four Indonesians have been exposed to the *Milih Langsung* voter education messages. Indonesians who have seen or heard these messages tend to be better informed about the dates of the upcoming second round election than those who have not been exposed to these messages (63% versus 43%). Ninety-three percent of those exposed to the messages have seen them on television, 25% have read them in the newspaper, and 20% have heard them on the radio.
- Television is the key election information source in general for the vast majority of Indonesians. Sixty percent of Indonesians say they watch TV news to find out about the programs and policies of the presidential/vice-presidential candidate pairs. Far fewer read newspapers or listen to the radio. Candidate dialogues are a source of information for one in five as are discussions with family and friends. Television news is mentioned by a majority in all regions with the exception of the conflict regions of Aceh/Maluku/Papua and Bali/NTB/NTT (each 46%). In the conflict regions, 38% read the newspapers for information on the candidates' programs while in Bali/NTB/NTT, 46% attend campaign events.
- Television was also reported to be a major influence on vote choice in the first round. Among those who reported voting in the first round, 73% say that television news had an influence on their vote choice. A further 35% say that campaign advertisements on television had an influence. Twenty percent were influenced to some degree by newspaper coverage (10% by newspaper campaign advertisements), and 15% by radio news. The candidate dialogues had an influence on 29% while the policy positions of candidates had an influence on 26%. The opinions of others also influenced voter choice. Thirty-one percent say their voting choice was influenced by the opinions of civic or religion leaders, and a similar percentage cites word of mouth (33%). Fifteen percent cited the opinions of experts. Public opinion polls, by contrast, do not have much influence as only 8% say these polls had an influence on their vote choice.
- Recently, another voter education campaign has stressed the theme, "*Gunakan Hak Pilih Anda Dengan Cerdas*" (Use Your Rights to Vote Cleverly). When Indonesians are asked what this phrase means, 57% say that it means that one should vote with their heart, 24% think it urges one to vote selectively, and 16% think it means that one should not be forced to vote a certain way.

3. Evaluation of July 5 Presidential Elections

Fairness of July 5 Election



Organization of July 5 Election



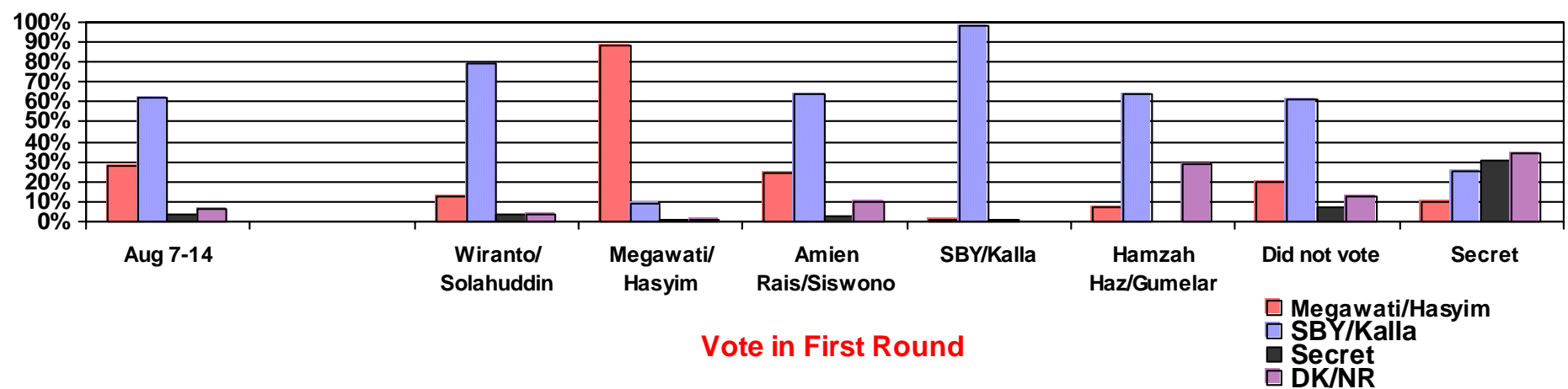
- Eighty-five percent of all Indonesians rate the July 5 first round of the presidential election as completely or mostly fair. Ten percent rate the election as not being very fair and 3% as being not at all fair. Residents of the conflict areas of Aceh/Maluku/Papua (23%) and East Java (20%) are most likely to think the elections were not very or at all fair. There was not much difference in perceptions of fairness among the supporters of the different candidates in the first round of the election.
- Among the 13% Indonesians who do not think the presidential elections were fair, many blame the lack of voter education that led to many votes not being counted (51%). Nearly a quarter (24%) cite money politics in Indonesia.
- The perceived fairness of the election among the vast majority of Indonesians is indicated by the fact that 91% have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in the official results of the July 5 election announced by the KPU, while only 7% lack confidence in the results.
- Almost nine in ten Indonesians also pronounce the July 5 election to have been very or somewhat well organized. Only 9% do not think the election was well organized. When those who voted in July are asked for suggestions to improve the election process, 31% say that the process is good and do not offer any suggestions. Seventeen percent would like the elections to be more honest, while 13% would like better security and better facilities for the election. Twelve percent would like the performance of the KPU and their KPPS to improve, and 11% would like better voter education efforts.

4. Reported Vote in July 5 Election

Candidate Pair	Wave XVI Survey Responses (vote choice of those who said they voted; n=1209)	Official KPU Results	Wave XIV Survey (pre-election June survey)
SBY/Kalla	34.7%	33.6%	43.5%
President Megawati/Hasyim	24.6%	26.6%	11.7%
General Wiranto/Solahuddin	18.9%	22.2%	14.2%
Amien Rais/Siswono	13.8%	14.7%	10.9%
Hamzah Haz/Agum	1.1%	3.0%	2.4%
Secret/Don't Know	6.9%		17.4%

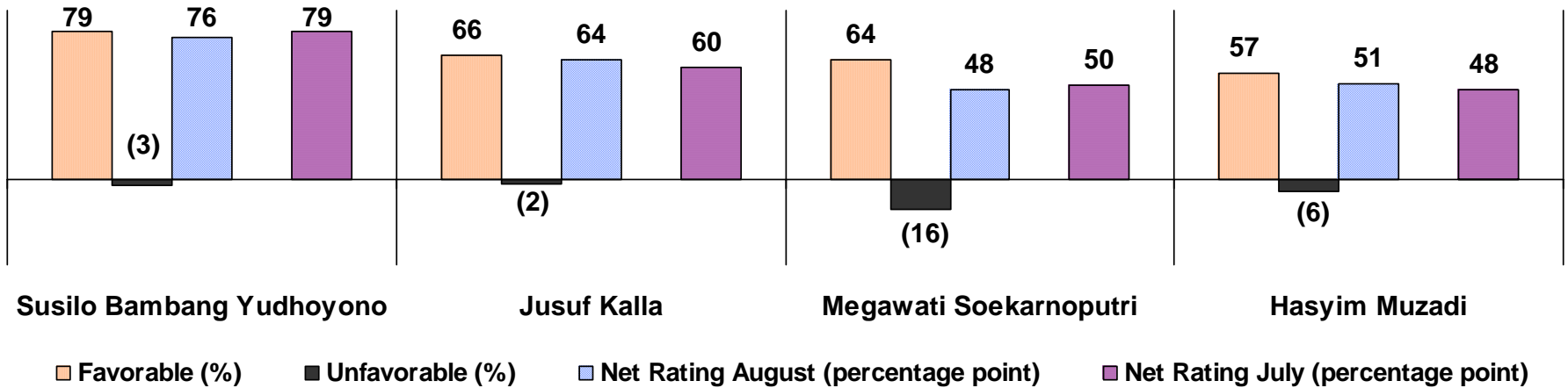
- The reported vote in this survey for most candidates in the July 5 election falls within the margin of error of the official results released by the KPU. The percentage of votes reported in this survey is within the margin of error when compared to the official results for the following presidential/vice-presidential pairs: SBY/Kalla, President Megawati/Hasyim, Amien Rais/Siswono, and Hamzah Haz/Agum. The only pair for which the survey results fall outside the margin of error is the pair of General Wiranto/Solahuddin. Supporters of this candidate pair may have opted to keep their choice secret.
- The table above shows that the pair of SBY/Kalla lost nearly a quarter of their support from the last pre-election tracking survey that was conducted in late June, while the pair of President Megawati/Hasyim more than doubled their support. The last tracking survey was completed before the last week of the campaign period and indicates that sizable shifts in voter preference occurred in the last week before the election. Sixteen percent of the respondents to this survey who voted indicated that they made their voting decision in the last week before the election or on election-day. A further 7% of those who voted say that they made their decision one to two weeks before the election. A similar pattern of late-deciding voters was indicated by the tracking surveys following the April parliamentary election, and indicates a significant fluidity in voter choice for Indonesian elections.

5. Current Presidential Preference for Second Round



- The figure above shows the level of support in the second round election for the pairs of SBY/Kalla and President Megawati/Hasyim. The national-level support for each pair is shown for this survey, and support is also broken down by the reported vote of the survey respondents in the first round of the election.
- At this point in time, 62% of Indonesians say that they will vote for the SBY/Kalla pair and 28% indicate that they will vote for the President Megawati/Hasyim pair. A few (4%) say their vote choice is secret and 6% do not know or do not give any answer.
- Respondents on this survey were also posed another question that asked them who they considered the best president/vice-president pair for Indonesia among these two pairs. Responses to that question are almost exactly the same as 63% select SBY/Kalla and 29% name President Megawati/Hasyim. This compares to 66% and 24% respectively in the early July survey
- Among those that say they intend to vote for SBY/Kalla, 90% say they are definite or mostly certain about their choice and only 10% say they can still change their mind. Among those intending to vote for President Megawati/Hasyim, 85% are definite or mostly certain while 13% say they can still change their mind. One note of caution for these findings is that in the last tracking survey prior to the July 5 election, a similarly high percentage of the 44% who said they intended to vote for SBY/Kalla said their decision was definite or mostly certain. However in the election, SBY/Kalla lost nearly a quarter of that intended vote.
- Another note of caution is that in this survey, the percentage not indicating voting support for either pair ('Secret' or DK/NR responses) is significantly higher in regions in which President Megawati/Hasyim had good showings in the July 5 election than in regions where this pair did not have a good showing. For example, 18% do not reveal their choice in Bali/NTB/NTT, a region where President Megawati received 42% of the vote on July 5. Similarly, 16% do not reveal their choice in Central Java where President Megawati received 31% of the vote on July 5. At this point, SBY/Kalla lead in all regions of the country with the exception of Bali/NTB/NTT where support for the pairs is within the margin of error for that region.
- At this point in time, intended voting support for SBY/Kalla is far broader than for President Megawati/Hasyim. The SBY/Kalla pair is the overwhelming choice of those who voted for those candidate pairs in the July 5 election who are not contesting the second round of the election. Support for SBY/Kalla is higher among younger voters while support for President Megawati/Hasyim increases with age.

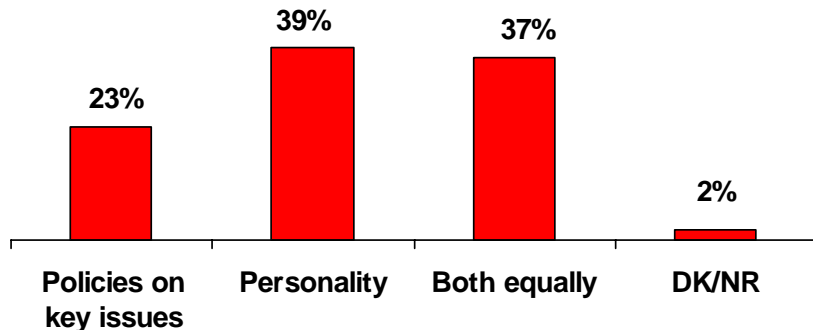
6. Evaluations of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates



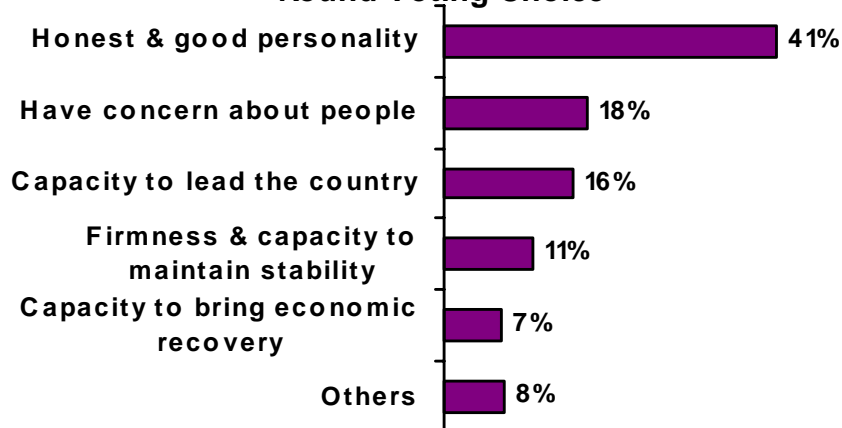
- Respondents to these surveys have been asked whether they have a favorable or unfavorable impression of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates in the presidential election. The figure above provides data on this question from the August survey for the presidential and vice-presidential candidates who will be contesting the second round of the election in September. The figure also provides the net favorability ratings for these candidates from the early July survey.
- Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has the highest net favorability rating of all candidates (plus 76) with nearly four in five Indonesians having a favorable impression of him, though his net favorability rating has declined slightly from early July. His running-mate, Jusuf Kalla, is also highly regarded with a plus 64 rating. The favorability ratings for these two candidates are higher than the favorability ratings of President Megawati and Hasyim Muzadi. President Megawati has seen a negligible decrease in net favorability rating (from plus 50 to plus 48) but nearly two-thirds of all Indonesians have a favorable impression of her. The net favorability rating for Hasyim has also increased somewhat from plus 40 in June and plus 48 in July to plus 51 in this survey.
- Those with unfavorable impressions of the two presidential candidates are unlikely to vote for that candidate. Among those with an unfavorable impression of President Megawati, 87% intend to vote for SBY/Kalla and 3% intend to vote for President Megawati/Hasyim. Among those with an unfavorable impression of SBY, 64% intend to vote for President Megawati/Hasyim and 18% intend to vote for SBY/Kalla. This pattern of responses is understandable. What is more problematic for President Megawati is that those with a neutral impression of her are overwhelmingly likely to vote for SBY/Kalla (78% versus 14%), while those with a neutral impression of SBY are likely to split their vote (47% President Megawati/Hasyim, 43% SBY/Kalla).

7. Candidate's Personality is Most Important Consideration for Voters

Which is More Important, Candidate's Policy on Key Issues or Personality? (n=1170)

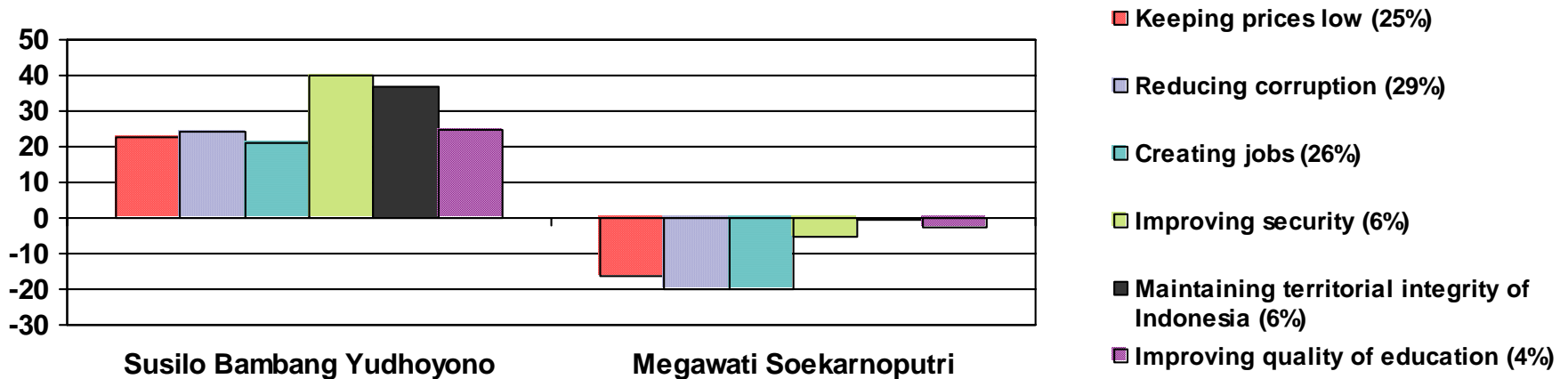


Most Important Considerations for Second Round Voting Choice



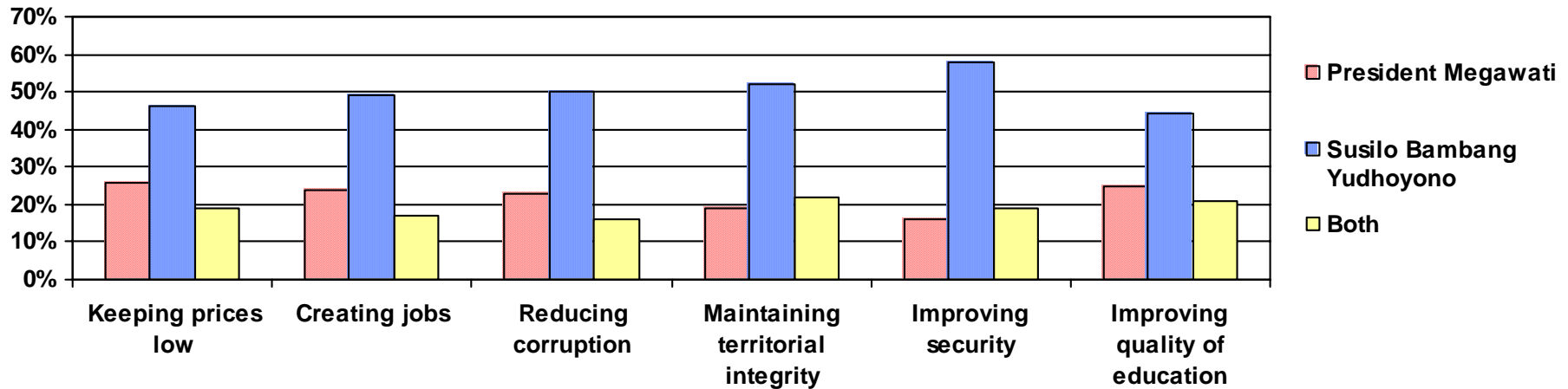
- A candidate's personality continues to be more important in the formation of voter choice than the policies and issues formulated by the competing pair of candidates. In this survey, as in past tracking surveys, more Indonesians say that a candidate's personality is a more important consideration in their voting choice (39%) than their policies on key issues (23%). Thirty-seven percent say that both a candidate's personality and policies are important.
- Indonesians who intend to vote for either President Megawati or SBY say that personality is more important (37% and 40%, respectively), while policies are less important (23% and 22%, respectively). Among those not revealing their choice at present or those undecided, personality is also considered more important than policies, although not to the degree to which it is for those who state their voting choice. Among those not revealing their choice, 34% pick personality and 32% pick issues, while among those undecided, 31% pick personality and 27% issues.
- On another question, respondents were asked to list what they consider to be the most important consideration when voting. In this question, respondents were not specifically asked whether personality or issues were more important. However, 41% still list honesty and a good personality as their most important consideration when voting. Eighteen percent want someone who is concerned about the people, while 16% want somebody with capacity to lead the country. Another 11% would like somebody who can provide stability for the country.
- There is little significant difference between those who intend to vote for SBY/Kalla or President Megawati/Hasyim in their most important considerations. SBY/Kalla supporters are more likely to mention someone who can lend stability. Surprisingly, those supporting President Megawati/Hasyim are not any more likely to mention capacity to lead the country than supporters of SBY/Kalla even though President Megawati has experience in running the country.

8. Evaluations of Presidential Candidates' Stance on Important Issues



- When given a list of key issues and asked what issues are important for the presidential candidates to address, Indonesians primarily cite three key issues: reducing corruption (29%), creating jobs (26%), and keeping prices low (25%). Fewer mention improving security, maintaining the territorial integrity of Indonesia and improving the quality of education.
- The supporters of both President Megawati and SBY are almost equally likely to stress most of these issues. The one significant difference is in the stress placed on keeping prices low. While 31% of President Megawati/Hasyim supporter cite this issue as being important, the percentage is 24% for supporters of SBY/Kalla. Respondents to the survey were also asked to evaluate President Megawati and SBY's stance on each of these issues. The chart above reports the net rating (% rating candidate's position as good - % rating candidate's stance as poor) for each issues.
- As has been the case in previous surveys, the net ratings for SBY on each issue are significantly higher than those for President Megawati. SBY has a net rating of plus 21 or above on each issue while the highest rating for the president is minus 1. On the three key issues for Indonesians, keeping prices low, corruption, and jobs, SBY has an average rating of plus 23, while the president has an average rating of minus 19. In the July survey, the average rating for President Megawati on these three issues was minus 17, indicating a decrease of two percentage points in her evaluation. However, SBY's average rating for these three issues in July was plus 31, indicating a decrease of eight percentage points since July. President Megawati has also improved her evaluations relative to SBY on the issues of improving security and maintaining the territorial integrity of Indonesia. In the late June survey conducted before the July 5 election, SBY's average net rating on these two issues was plus 40 and President Megawati's average was minus 17.5. In this survey, SBY's average net rating has stayed relatively unchanged at plus 39 but President Megawati's average has increase to minus 3, an improvement of 14 percentage points.

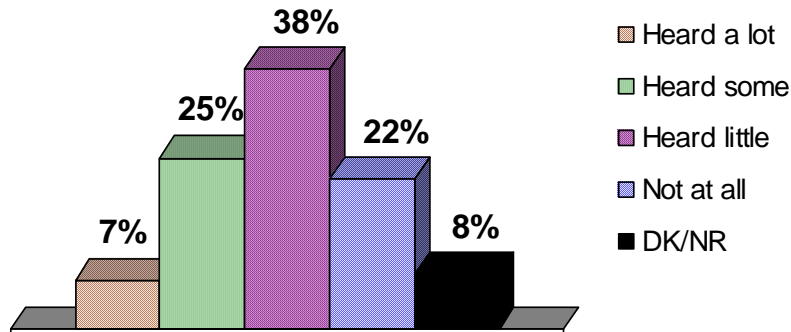
9. Direct Comparison of Effective Candidate at Addressing Key Issues



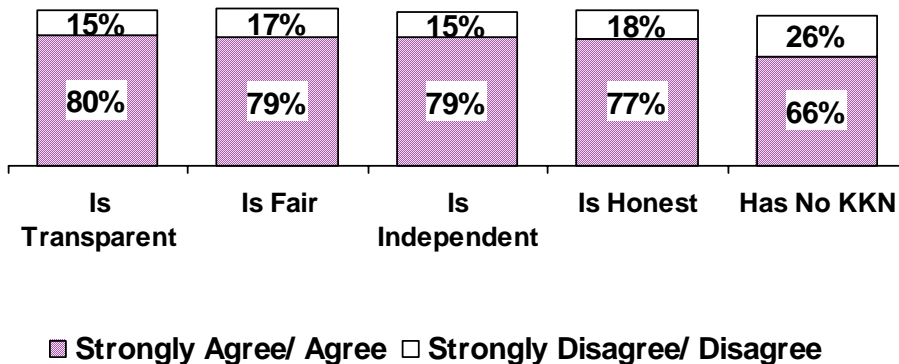
- As another way to gauge the candidates' relative standing on key issues, respondents to the survey were given a list of the key issues and asked to assess whether President Megawati or SBY would be more effective at implementing policies in each issue area. The findings for the six main issues are presented in the chart above. For each issue area, more Indonesians believe that SBY would be more effective implementing policies than President Megawati.
- The largest gap for SBY over President Megawati is on issues dealing with security. Fifty-eight percent believe SBY would be more effective at improving security compared to 16% who cite President Megawati, and 54% think SBY would be better able to maintain Indonesia's territorial integrity while 18% cite President Megawati. On the three key economic issues, President Megawati comes closest to SBY in keeping prices low, where 26% think she would do be more effective and 46% think SBY would be more effective. For these six issues overall, SBY is thought to be more effective by an average of 28% more Indonesians.
- Comparing the number of times SBY and President Megawati were chosen by each respondent in relation to these issues results in the finding that 28% of Indonesians believe that SBY will be more effective at implementing policies on all of these six issues. This compares to 9% who mention President Megawati for each of the 6 issues. Forty-seven percent of Indonesians believe that SBY would be more effective at implementing policies in four or more of these issues. This compares to 18% for President Megawati.
- The survey data shows that the more often a respondent chooses one candidate over another, the more likely they are to say that they will vote for them. For example among those who choose President Megawati for all six issues, 88% would vote for the President Megawati/Hasyim pair, versus 7% for SBY/Kalla. Similarly, 93% of those who choose SBY as being effective on each issue would vote for him and Kalla versus 2% for President Megawati/Hasyim. In the case of respondents who do not favor one candidate over the other over the totality of all six issues, 43% say they would vote for SBY/Kalla and 26% for President Megawati/Hasyim.

10. Knowledge of, and Opinions on, KPU

Level of Knowledge about KPU



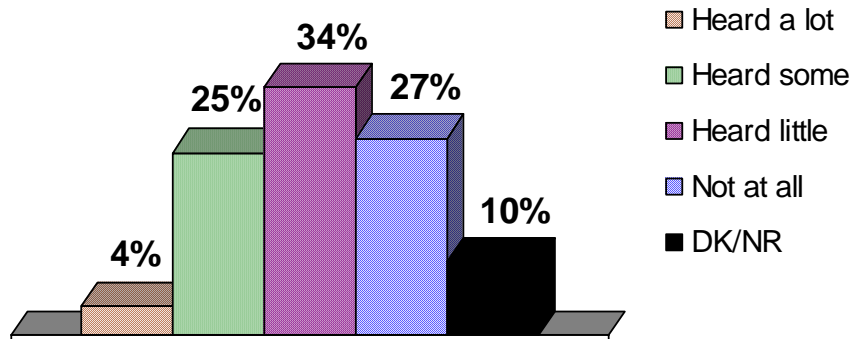
Opinions on KPU
(n=873)



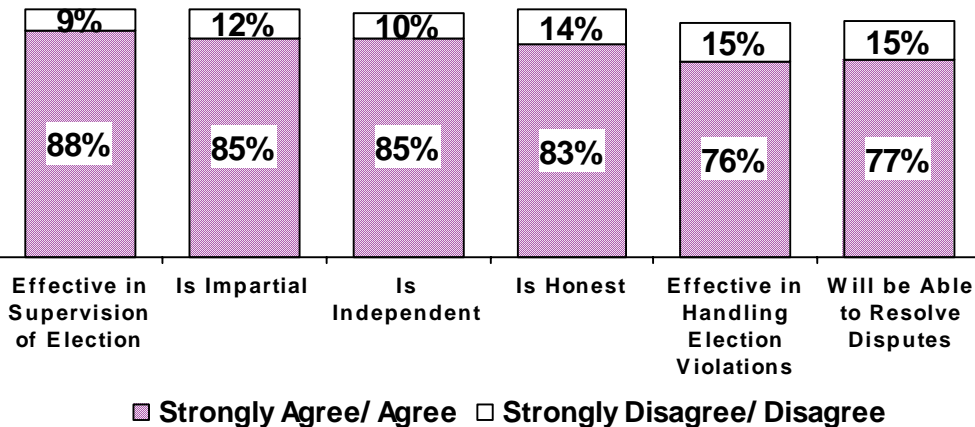
- The percentage of Indonesians who have heard at least a little about the *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (KPU) is at 70% in this survey. This is close to the highest level of awareness achieved for the KPU in these tracking surveys (71%). As has been the case in previous surveys, awareness of the KPU is higher in urban areas (78%) than in rural areas (64%).
- Most Indonesians who have heard or read about the KPU have generally positive opinions of the organization. More than three-quarters of respondents aware of the KPU believe that it is transparent, fair, honest, and independent. Sixty-six percent of Indonesians believe that there is no corruption at the KPU, changed from 67% in the post-election July survey.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents who know of the KPU are satisfied with its work in preparation for the 2004 elections while 20% are dissatisfied with its work. In the July survey 80% were satisfied and 18% dissatisfied. Residents of East Java (31%) and the conflict areas of Aceh/Maluku/Papua (29%) are more dissatisfied with the KPU's work than those in other regions of the country. Satisfaction with the KPU's work is higher in rural areas (83%) than in urban areas (76%).
- The lack of transparency and less than ideal performance are the main reasons for dissatisfaction with the KPU's work. Among the 20% of respondents dissatisfied with the KPU's work, 39% say it is because the KPU has not performed ideally during the elections, basically the same as the 38% who mentioned this in the July survey. Forty percent of those dissatisfied, are also dissatisfied with the lack of transparency at the KPU. This is a large increase from the 22% who mentioned this in the July survey. Fourteen percent are not satisfied with the results of the election (a decrease from 24% in July), and 12% are dissatisfied because of perceived corruption at the KPU.

11. Knowledge of, and Opinions on, PANWAS

Level of Knowledge about PANWAS



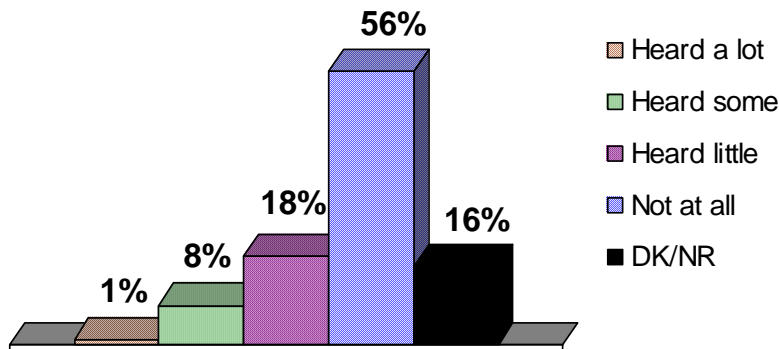
Opinions on PANWAS
(n=786)



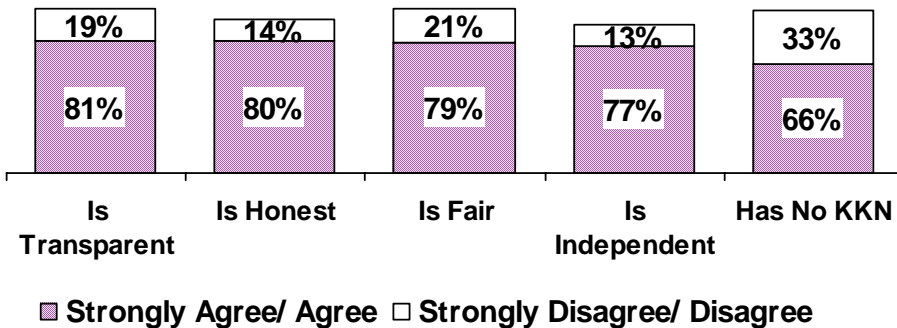
- After a drop to 54% in the July survey, awareness of PANWAS has increased to 63% in this survey. Among those aware of PANWAS, 87% are aware that PANWAS monitors the election process, 71% are aware that it receives reports of violations of the election law, 66% know that it settles disputes that occur during the election process, and 59% are aware that it forwards unsettled disputes to the relevant authorities for resolution. Awareness of this last function is down from 63% in the July survey.
- Most Indonesians who are aware of PANWAS generally have positive views of the body and think it will be able to undertake its duties. More than 80% of those aware of PANWAS think that it will be effective in the supervision of elections, that it is honest, independent and impartial. More than three-quarters also agree that PANWAS will be effective in handling election violations and in resolving disputes.
- More than half of those aware of PANWAS (55%) are aware of an electoral dispute being referred to the body. This is an increase from the 49% who were aware of a referred election dispute in the July survey. Seventy-two percent of those respondents aware of PANWAS in Kalimantan, 68% in Sulawesi, 64% in Central Java (including Yogyakarta), and 59% in East Java are aware of disputes being forwarded to PANWAS.
- Eighty-one of those aware of PANWAS are satisfied with the work of this body, and 15% say they are dissatisfied with the work of the body. A majority of those dissatisfied with the body (60%) say it is because the government is interfering with PANWAS' work and 29% because they do not think PANWAS is firm in dealing with electoral violations and crimes.

12. Knowledge of, and Opinions on, Constitutional Court

Level of Knowledge about Constitutional Court

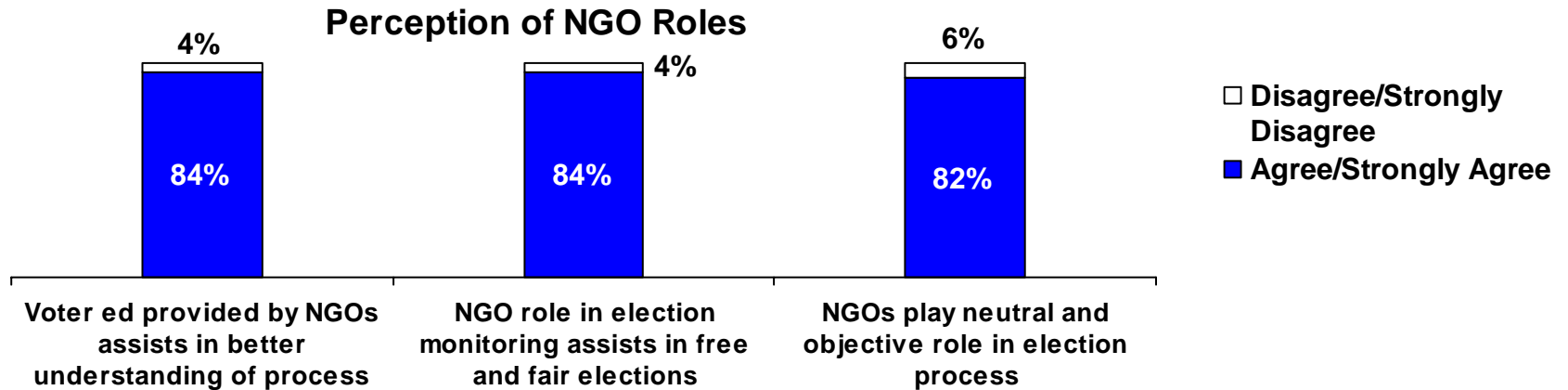


Opinions on Constitutional Court (n=347)



- The Constitutional Court is responsible for ruling on all constitutional matters and is also responsible for the resolution of electoral disputes. Only 9% of respondents have heard a lot or some about this body, and a further 18% have heard a little bit about it (increase from 12% in July). Residents of urban areas are more likely to have heard at least a little about this body as those in rural areas (38% versus 21%). Awareness in urban areas has increased from 22% in July, back to near the June level of 36%. Awareness of this body also seems to be generally concentrated among the higher educated citizens in Indonesia.
- Among those aware of the Constitutional Court, a majority are aware of most of its functions. Seventy-three percent are aware that the court resolves electoral disputes, an increase from 68% in July. However, 51% know that it reviews laws to see if they are in compliance with the 1945 constitution, down from 65% in July. Fifty-two percent know that it settles disputes over the mandates of state institutions whose powers are guided by the 1945 constitution (down from 60% in July) and 50% are aware that the Constitutional Court is responsible for the dissolution of political parties, down from 55% in the July survey.
- More than four in five Indonesians aware of the Constitutional Court believe that the court is transparent and exactly four in five believe that it is honest. Seventy-nine percent of those aware of the court believe that it is fair and 66% say that it has no KKN. The percentage saying the court has no KKN has decreased from 71% in the July survey.
- Sixty-eight percent of those aware of the Constitutional Court are aware of disputes being forwarded to this body, an increase from the 45% aware in the July survey. There has been an increase in awareness of cases being forwarded to this body in both rural areas (67% , from 51% in July) and urban areas (70%, from 39% in July). Seventy-eight percent of those aware of cases being forwarded are satisfied with the court's handling of the cases, and 17% are dissatisfied. The majority of these respondents are dissatisfied because of unresolved cases (52%) and more than a quarter are dissatisfied because of perceived bias in the case (31%, down from 56% in July).

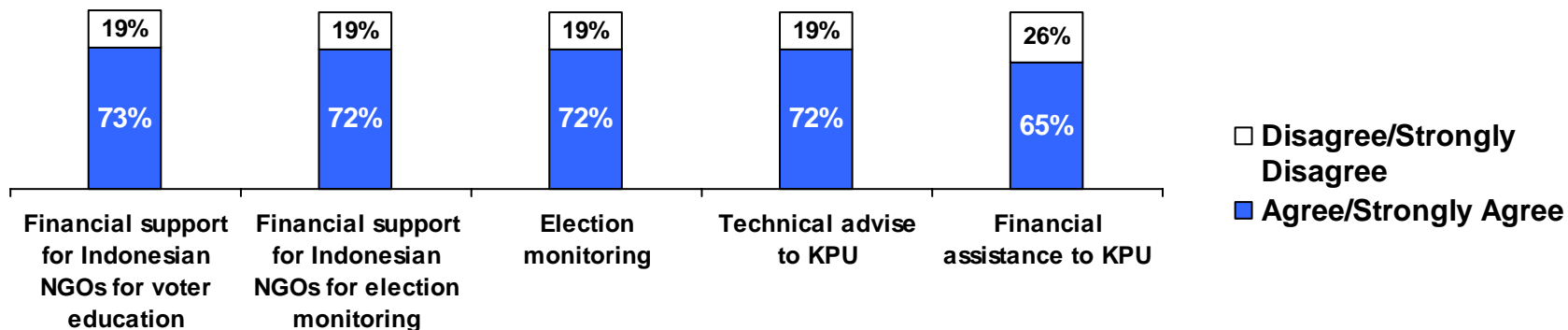
13. Impressions of NGOs in the Election Process



- Indonesians have very positive views on the role of domestic non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the election process in Indonesia. More than four in five Indonesians believe that the voter education provided by NGOs provides better understanding of the process, that NGO monitoring assists in free and fair elections, and that NGOs play a neutral and objective role in the election process. These are the highest approval percentages recorded for NGOs in the tracking surveys.

14. Role of International Community in Elections

Perception of Roles of International Community



- Opinions on the international community's involvement in the 2004 elections have been generally positive in the tracking surveys. This is also the case in this survey. Nearly three-quarters of all Indonesians think that the international community should provide support to Indonesians NGOs for voter education and election monitoring. A similar percentage also believes that the international community should do election monitoring itself and provide technical assistance to the KPU. There is somewhat less support for the international community providing financial assistance to the KPU, as about two-thirds support this action. The percentages supporting the international community's involvement in all these facets of the election process are somewhat less than in the post-parliamentary election April survey.
- Among those who disagree with the international community playing a role in any of these facets of the election process, the primary reason given is that others should not play any role in Indonesian elections (48%). More than a quarter (29%) are afraid of hidden motivations among the international community for providing assistance with the election process. Fourteen percent are afraid that the funding will be misused and 12% are afraid that it will increase Indonesia's debt.