

PN. ACC-138
96706

**KEY FINDINGS
ON
IFES NATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEY
OF KAZAKSTANI ELECTORATE**

KEY FINDINGS FROM
KAZAKSTAN NATIONWIDE SURVEY
FIELDWORK: JULY 9-29, 1995

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Pessimism is widespread about conditions. Three-fourths are dissatisfied with the situation in Kazakhstan today, mostly for economic reasons, such as the worsening financial situation, inflation, delay in the payment of wages. Two-thirds state that conditions have deteriorated since independence.

No consensus on the declaration of independence. Among Kazaks the prevailing opinion is that the declaration was a “good thing,” but Russians are more likely to see it as bad.

Most hope economy will improve by the year 2000.

- Few foresee economic improvements in the next year -- as many say the situation will worsen (35%), as believe it will remain the same (32%) and 23% predict economy will improve.
- By the year 2000, 60% predict economic conditions will have improved.
- Public opinion results do not predict what direction the public wants the economy to take -- half would return to an economy fully controlled by the state, and 37% want limited government involvement.

Most do not foresee strife between national groups. Large majority (71%) believe that relations among national groups will remain stable for a long time. This prediction is more widely expressed by Kazaks (84%) than by Russians (60%).

No consensus on curtailing freedoms.

- As many agree (44%) as disagree (45%) that to have order and discipline it is necessary to limit political and civil rights.

- Half (50%) reject the proposition that a dictatorship is necessary, but a sizeable proportion (40%) agree.

Public feels insufficiently informed about developments.

- Half (50%) say they have a fair amount of information about political developments, but two in five (43%) say they have little or no information.
- On economic reforms, by a slim margin more believe they lack (49%) than have information (43%).

Western countries are seen as models. Germany (18%) is most frequently named, followed by the United States (11%), Turkey (9%) and Russia (8%). A few (only 3%) say that no country is a model.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

Democracy is equated with freedoms. When asked “what it means to live in a democracy,” most define it as a society which observes human rights (26%) and permits personal freedoms and the freedom of choice (18%). Kazaks also define it as living in an independent state (19%).

Lukewarm support for non-governmental organizations.

- Half state that the environment in Kazakhstan is conducive to the formation of citizen’s organizations without government involvement. The rest reject this view (25%) or express no opinion (23%)
- Half of the general public believe that it is necessary to have citizens freely associate and form organizations without the involvement of the government.

Political parties have very limited appeal.

- A slim majority (55%) favor a multiparty system. A third, however, believe that there should only be a single party (23%) or “no party at all” (7%).
- None of the parties attract a sizeable following. Identification with any one political party is in single digits (9% or less), with the exception of the Movement Nevada-Semipalatinsk -- among Kazaks, 13% identify with this party.

- This low level of identification with parties probably reflects a negative, maybe hostile, view of political parties. Among the public, a definite majority (60%) prefer to vote for an independent candidate. Only one-in-five (18%) would vote for a party-affiliated candidate.
- Large majorities (ranging from 69% to 85%) believe that labor unions, community organizations and political parties should have the right to nominate candidates for the Supreme Soviet.

Most vote, but few feel empowered.

- There is broad participation in elections (69% say they voted in March 1994; 73% in the referendum). Voting is seen as a duty, not a privilege or a process whereby citizens can affect decision-making.
- As many say voting gives citizens a means to influence decisions as reject this proposition (46% to 42%). Kazaks and Russians differ on this issue -- half of Kazaks see voting as empowerment, while half of Russians reject this notion.
- Many voters apparently do not vote only for themselves -- a plurality witnessed one person casting votes for others (29%) or themselves engaged in this practice (14%).
- The appearance of the ballot appears not to present any problems. Few (5%) see it as confusing, or favoring a particular candidate; most (71%) agree that the ballot did not indicate a preference for any candidate.

Most say that election officials are the same as before independence: Three-fourths agree that elections are managed by the same people who ran things before independence (42% say "all of the election officials are the same people" and 34% say "some were new, some old"). Only a few (6%) say elections are run by new people.

VIEWS OF YOUNG ADULTS (urbanites aged 18-24)

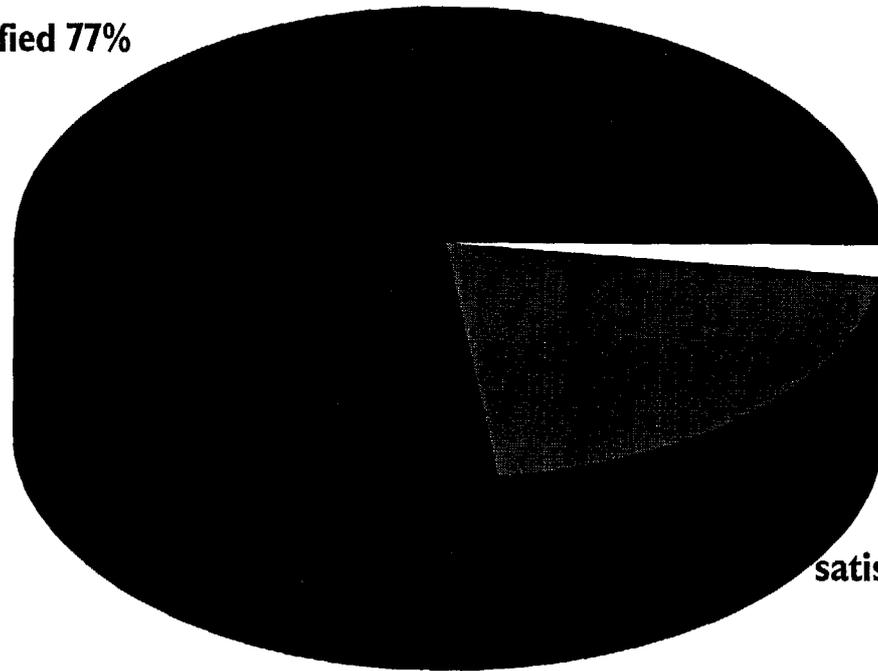
Compared with the general public, young adults are:

- **More optimistic** about conditions since independence: Two-thirds see life as having remained the same or improved; only a third say the situation has worsened (67% of the general public say conditions have worsened).
- **More dissatisfied** with the observance of human rights and political freedom.
- **Less willing** to trade personal freedoms for order --two-thirds reject the notion that order requires limiting political and civil rights or establishing a dictatorship.
- **Reject** a state-controlled economy. Albeit by the small margin, young adults favor limited government involvement rather than a return to an economy of state control (46% limited to 38% full state control; opinion divides roughly evenly among the general public).
- **Supportive** of non-governmental organizations. Two-thirds consider it necessary to have organizations without government involvement.
- **Endorse** a multiparty systems -- 70% see many parties constituting an ideal (54% of the general public hold this view).
- **More extensively identify** with a political party. Four parties have a following in two digits, the Movement Nevada-Semipalatinsk in the lead (identified by 23% of young Kazaks and 14% of young Russians); in second place, each attracting around 10% of Kazaks and Russians, are the Democratic Committee on Human Rights and The Party of Peoples Unity of Kazakstan; around 10% of Kazaks also identify with Zheltoksan.
- **Do not accept** voting as empowerment: By more than a two-to-one margin, young Russians reject the proposition that voting gives the public influence on decisions; opinion is divided among young Kazaks.
- **More frequently witness** multiple votes cast by one person: A definite majority report seeing people voting on behalf of others (59%) or themselves participating in such a practice (30%).

Mass dissatisfaction in Kazakhstan

Few are satisfied with the situation in Kazakhstan today.

dissatisfied 77%



DK/NR 2%

satisfied 21%

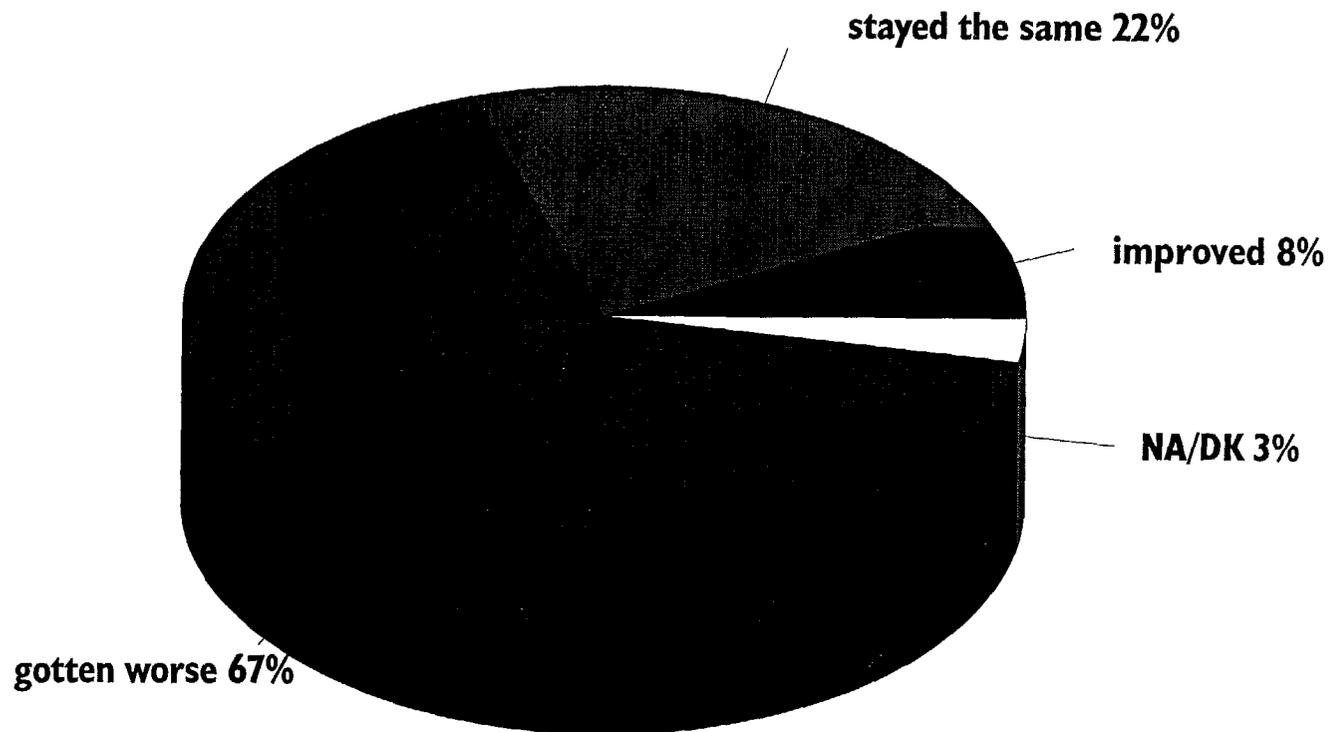


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Quality of life has worsened since independence

7 out of 10 say life has “gotten worse” in Kazakhstan since achieving independence.

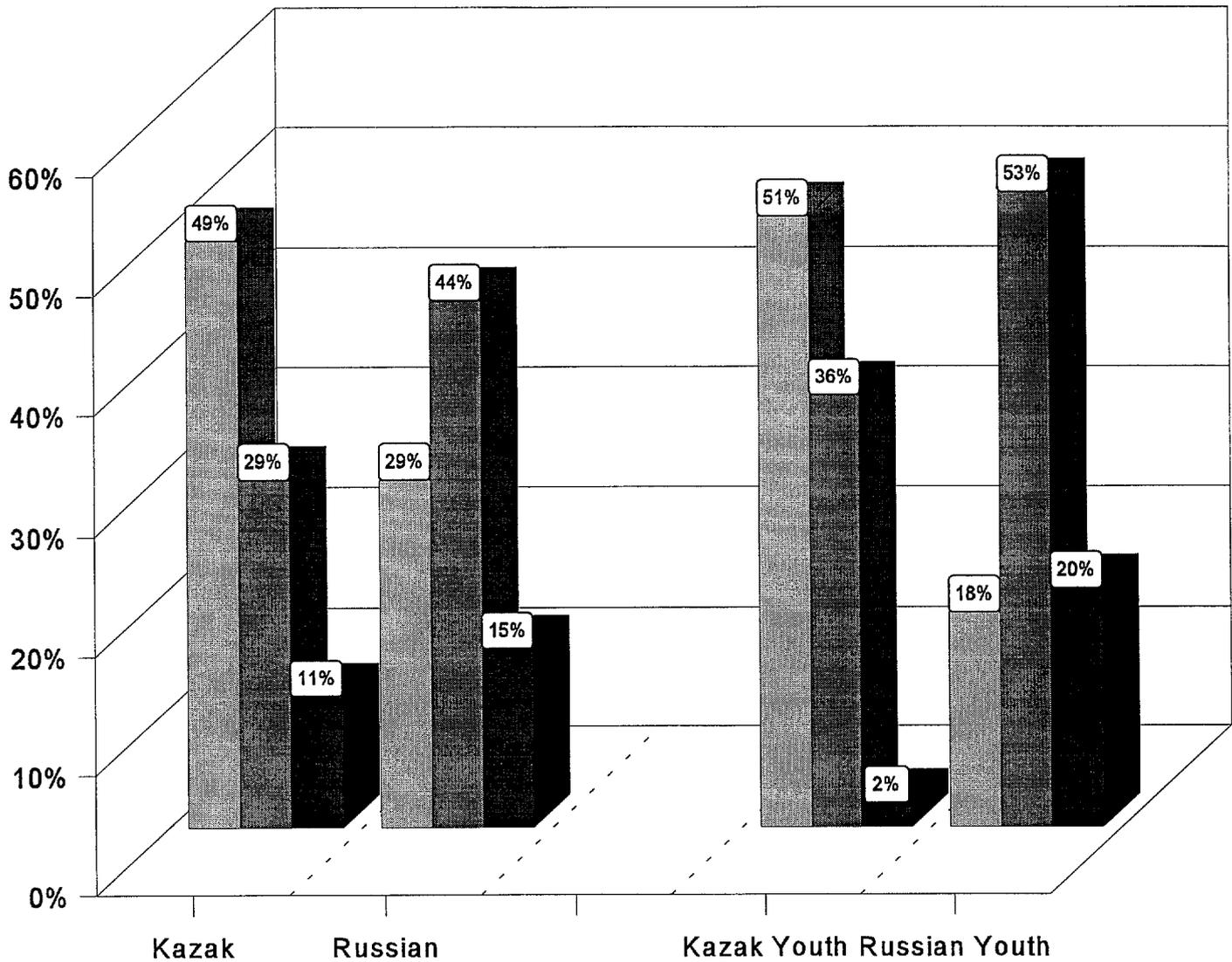


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Independence: Good or Bad

VIEWS ON INDEPENDENCE



Percent Saying Independence Is:



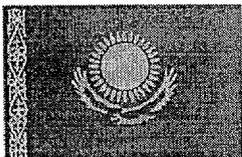
Good



Neither

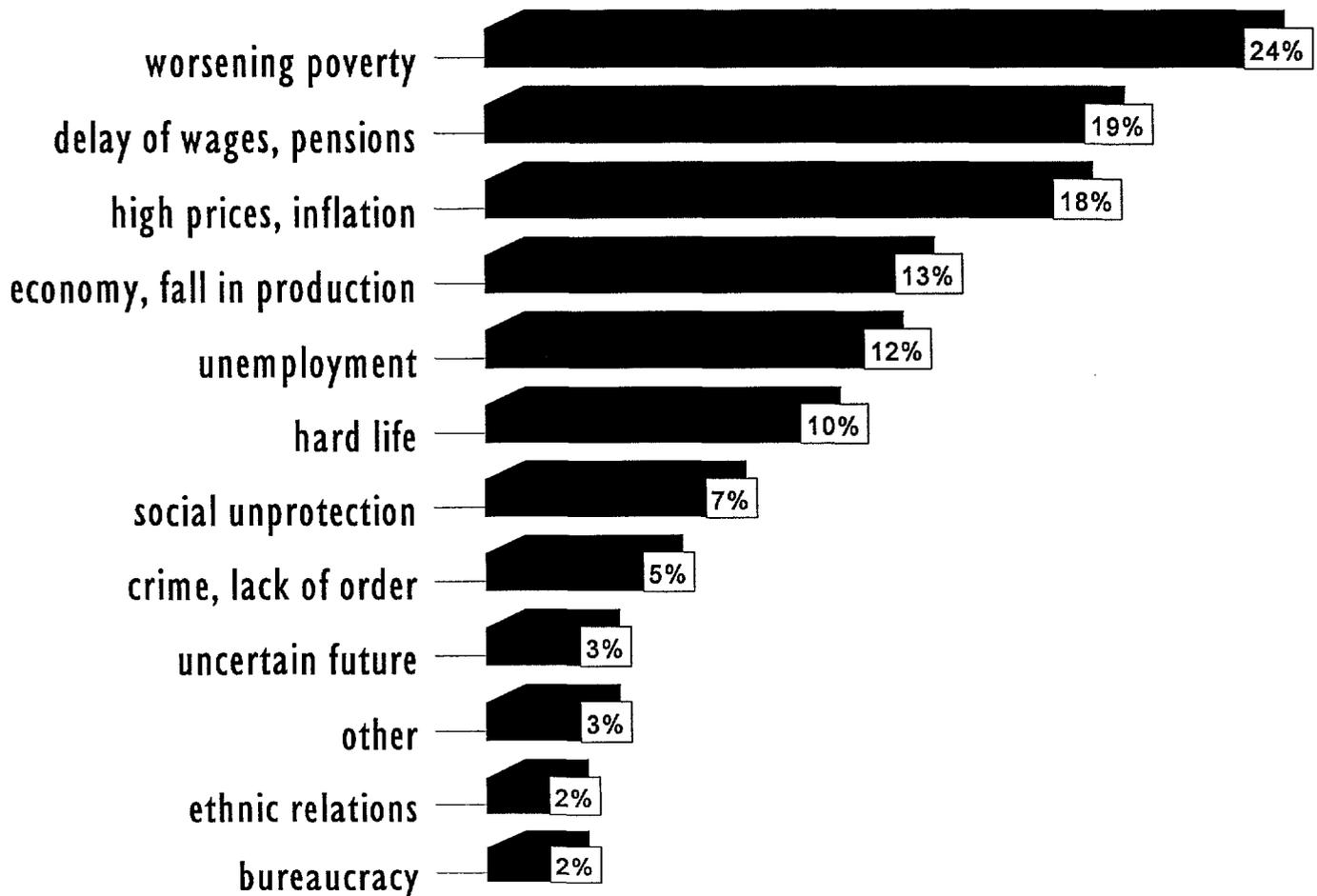


Bad



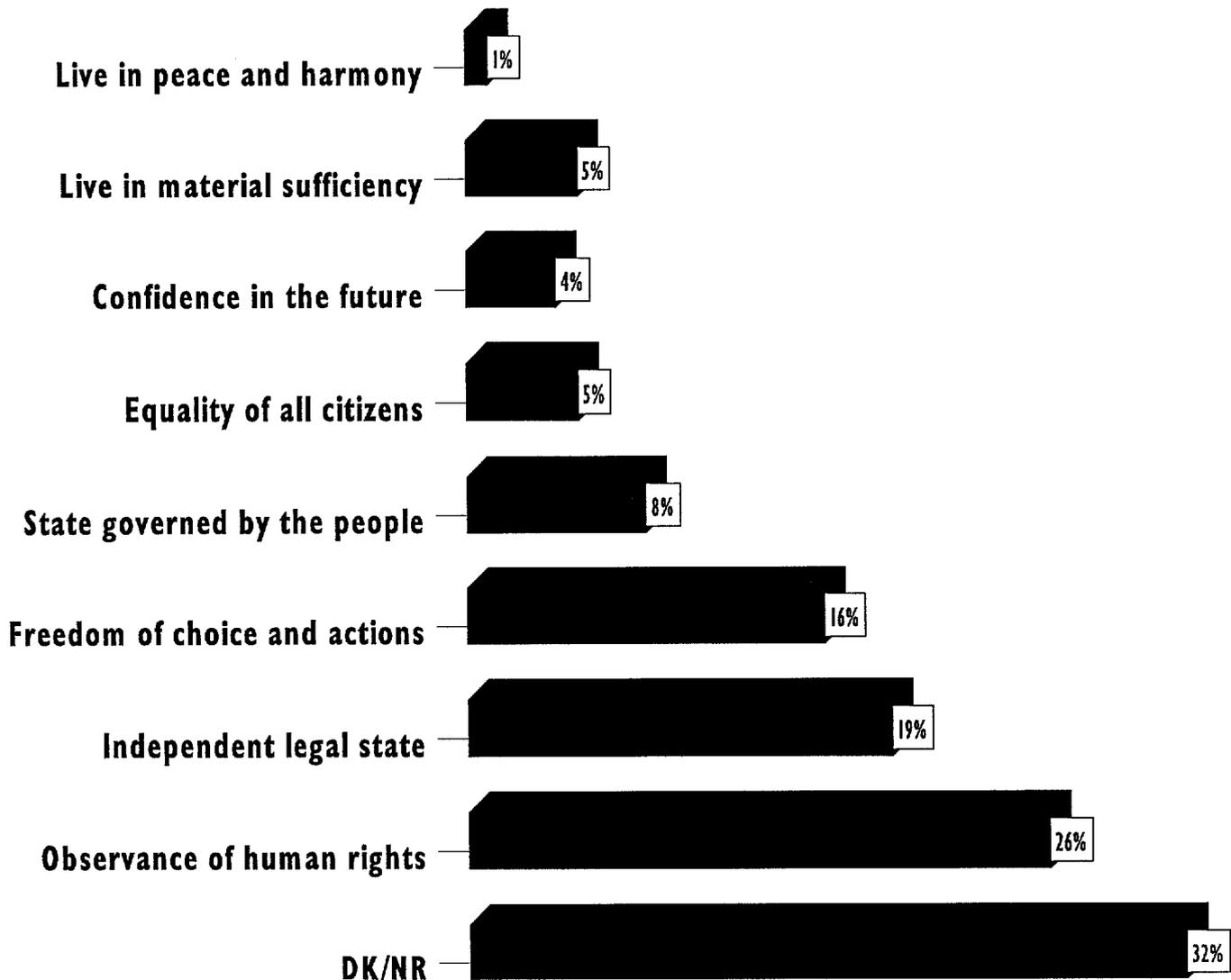
Reasons for dissatisfaction with the Kazakhstani situation

Responses to the open-ended question: "What are some of the reasons why you said you are dissatisfied with the situation in Kazakhstan today?"



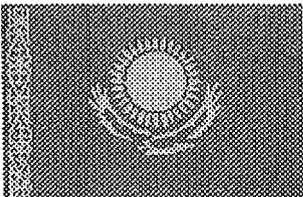
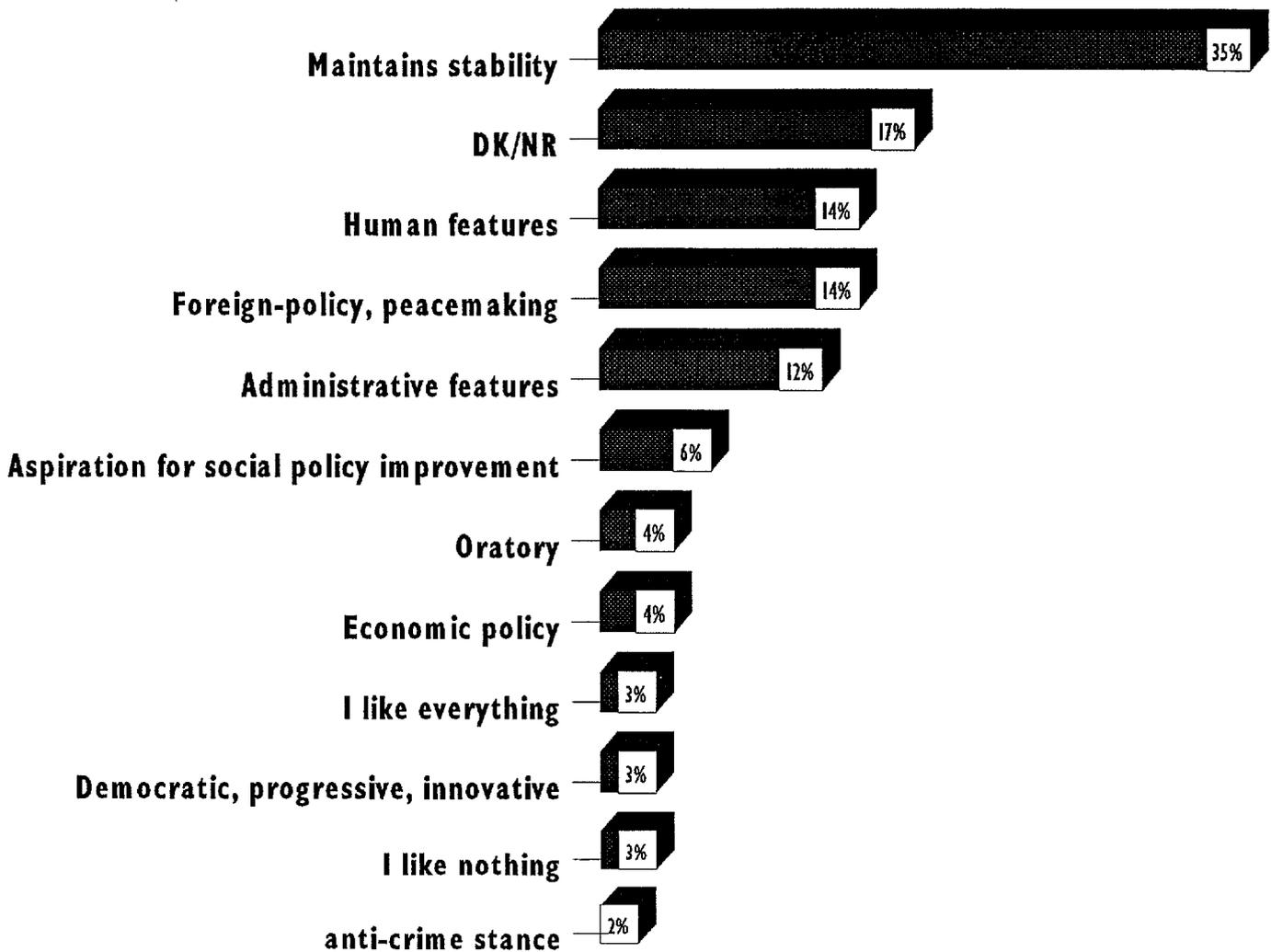
Life in a democracy means

Responses to the question "What does it mean to you to live in a democracy?"



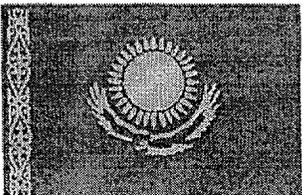
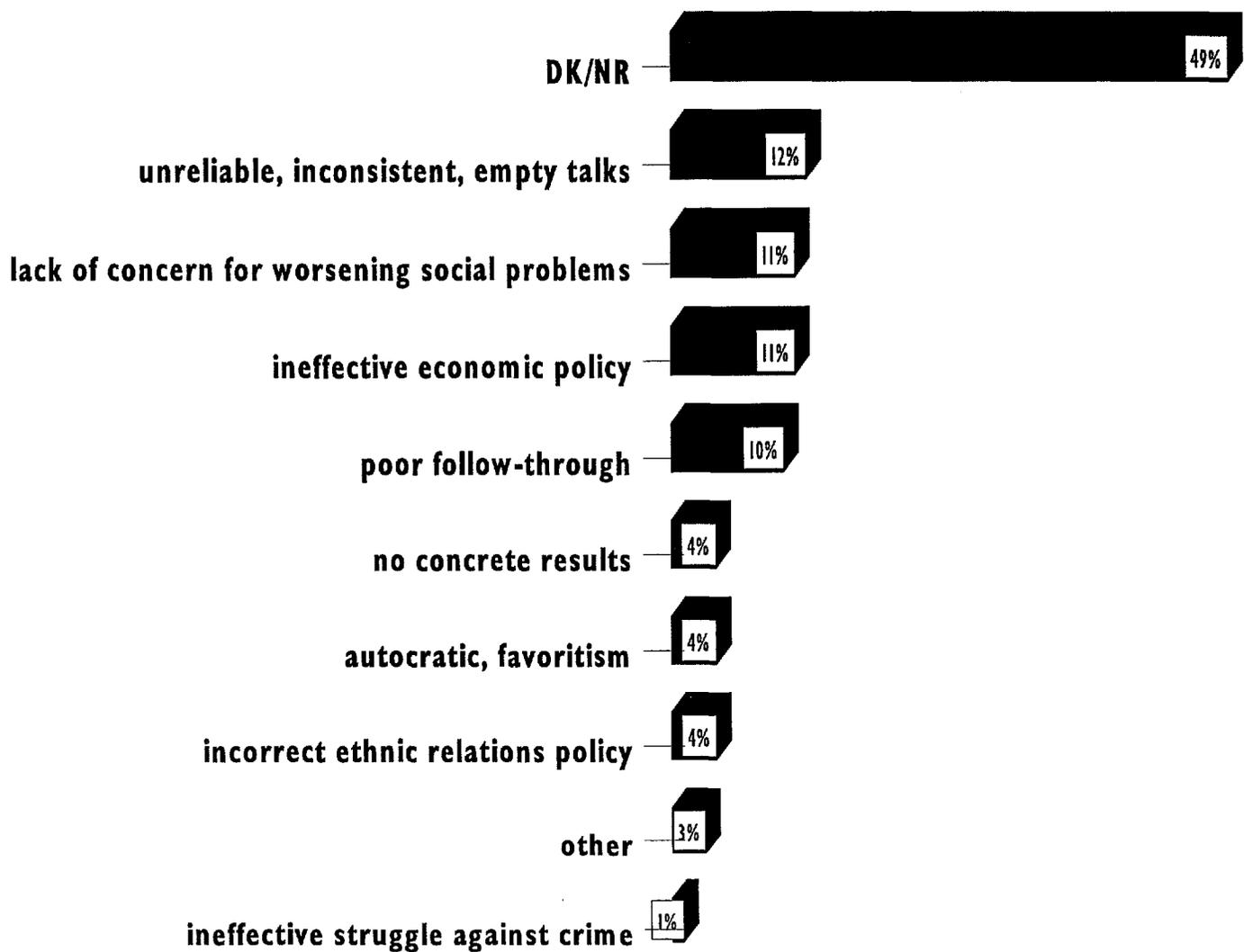
Desirable qualities of the President

Responses to the question “What qualities do you like the most about President Nazarbayev?”

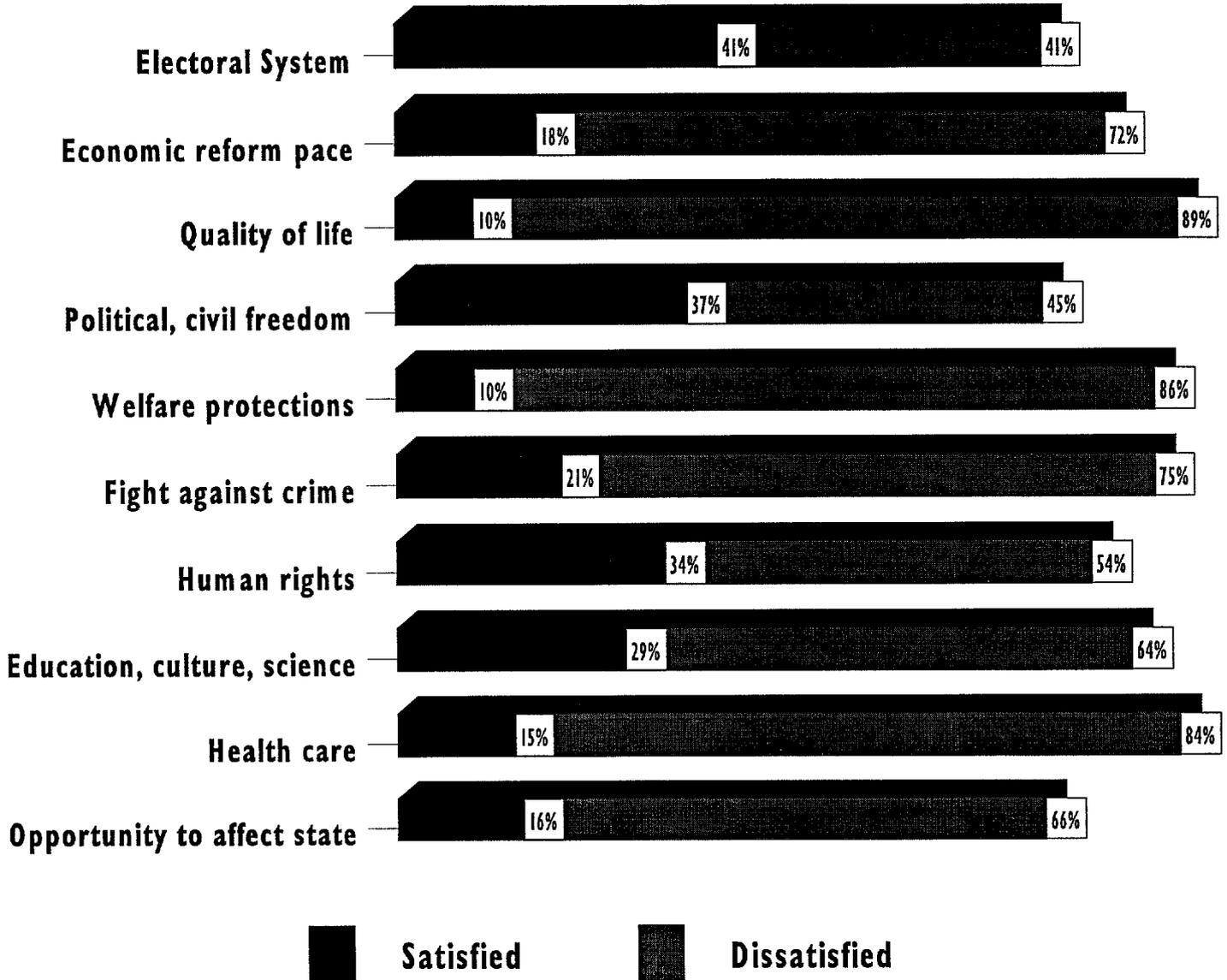


Undesirable qualities of the President

Responses to the question “What qualities do you like the least about President Nazarbayev?”

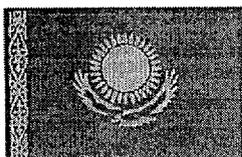


Satisfaction with...



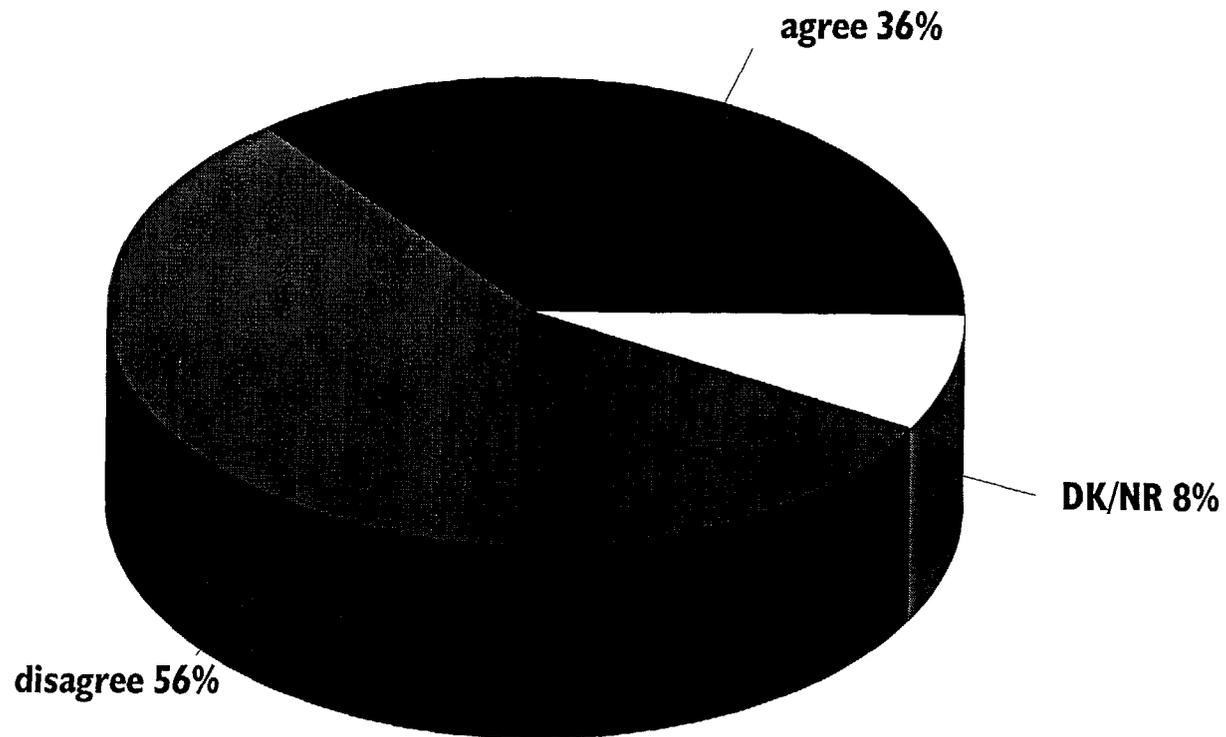
Perceived Future Relations Between National Groups

Percent Saying That Future Ethnic Relations Will Be:	Total Adult Population	Total, by Nationality		Young Adults	
		Kazak	Russian	Kazak	Russian
(Sample size)	1500	598	641	83	197
Stable permanently	31	45	19	30	15
Stable for a long time	40	39	41	51	42
Stable for a short period	10	6	12	8	17
Stability will soon end	10	4	15	6	18
Don't know	9	6	12	5	9
Total	100%	100%	99%	100%	101%



Dictatorship not necessary

Most disagree that "it is necessary to have a dictatorship in order to establish order and discipline in society."



Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Information about rights

Availability of information

on political developments

Great deal/Fair Amount

50%

43%

Not much/nothing at all

43%

47%

Availability of information

on market reforms

Great deal/fair amount

43%

38%

Not much/nothing at all

49%

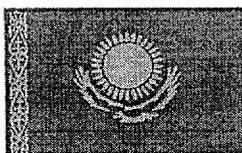
37%



Total Adult Population



Young Adults

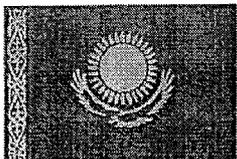
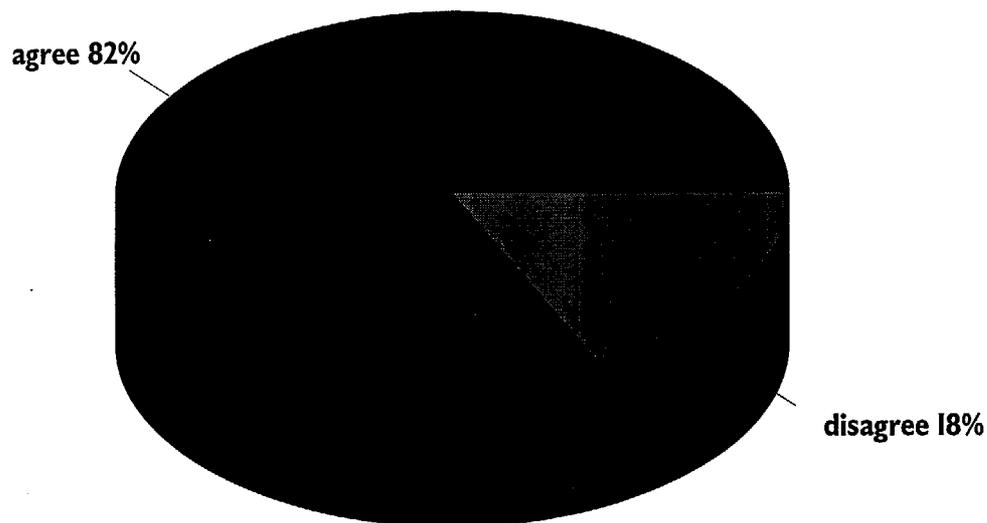


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507. Fax: (202) 452-0804

Not enough information about rights

Of those who disapprove of President Nazabayev, most agree they do not have enough information about their rights.

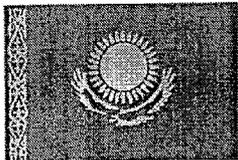
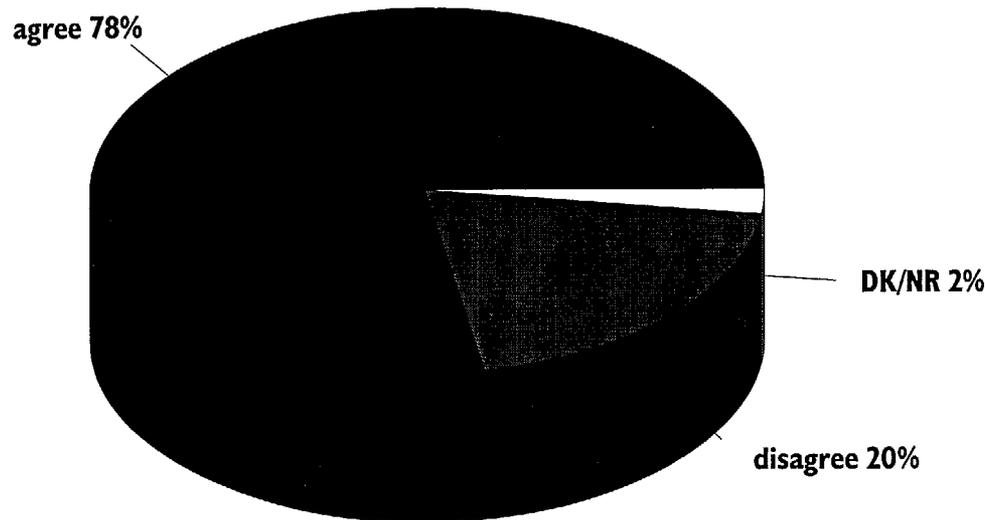


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

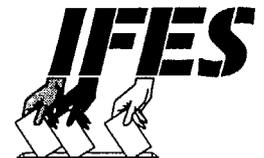


Not enough information about rights

Of those who do not believe Kazakhstan is a democracy, almost 8 of 10 agree they do not have enough information about their rights.

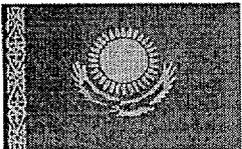
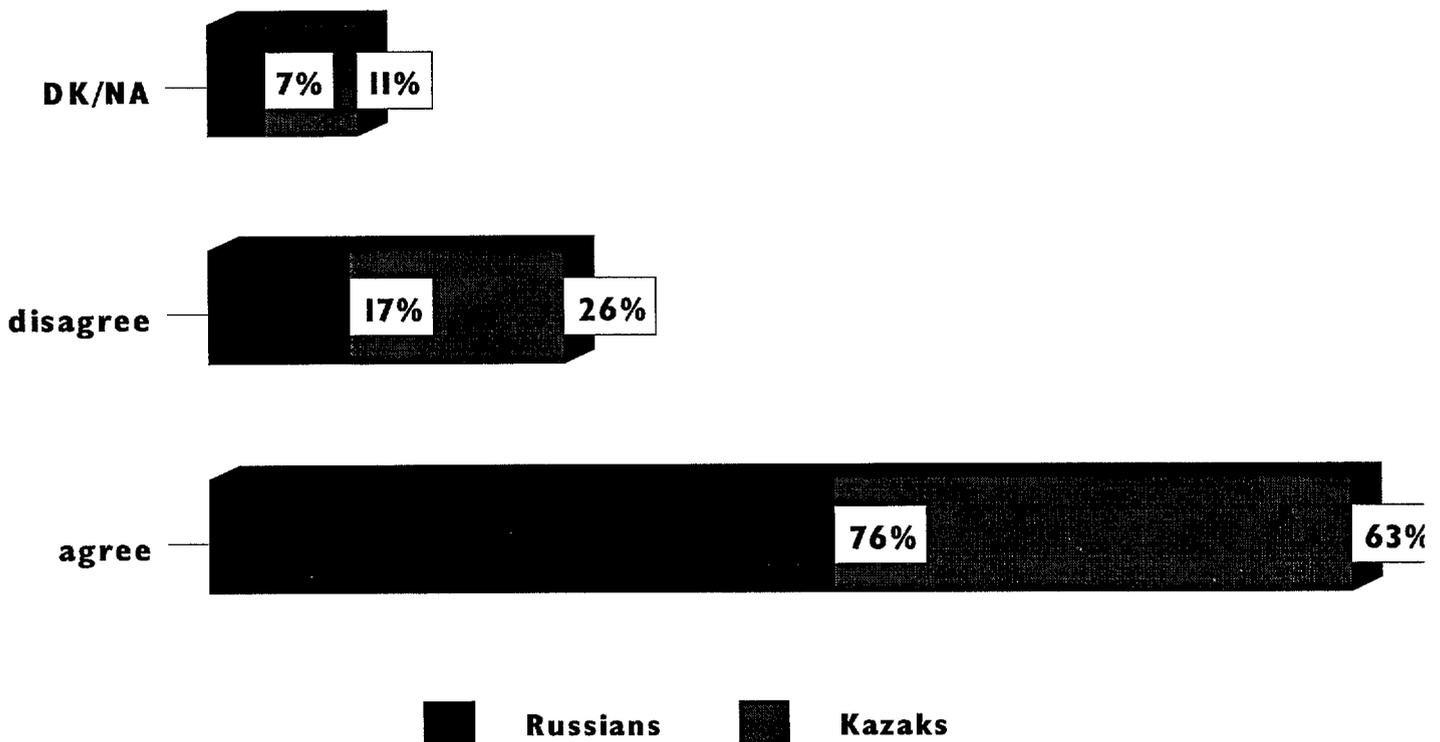


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Gillier Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; fax: (202) 452-0804



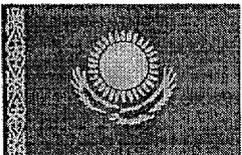
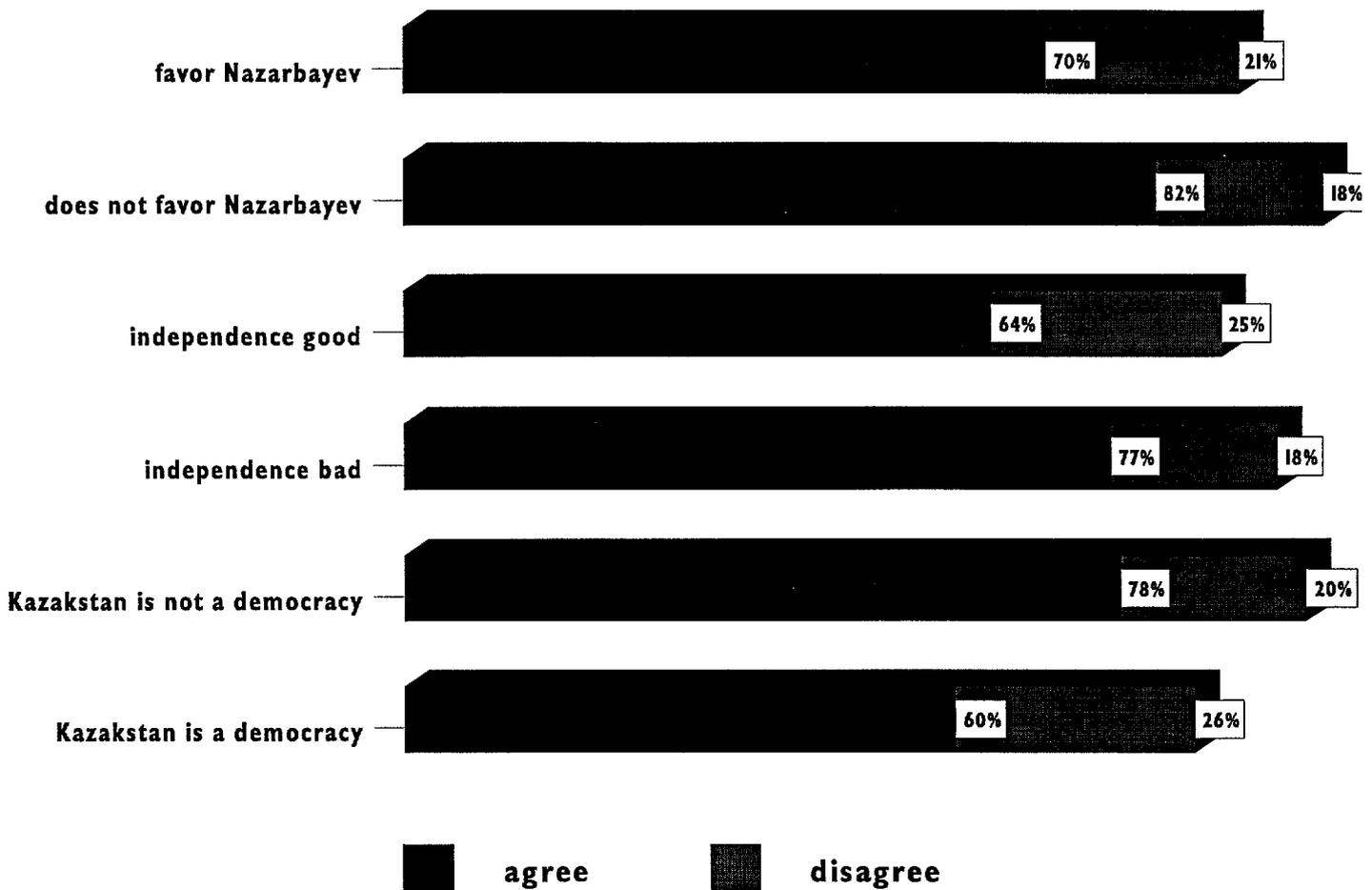
Information about rights

Russians living in Kazakhstan are more likely than Kazaks to agree that they do not have enough information about their rights.



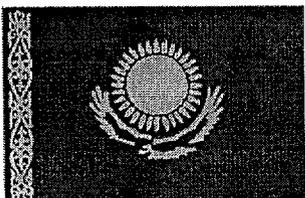
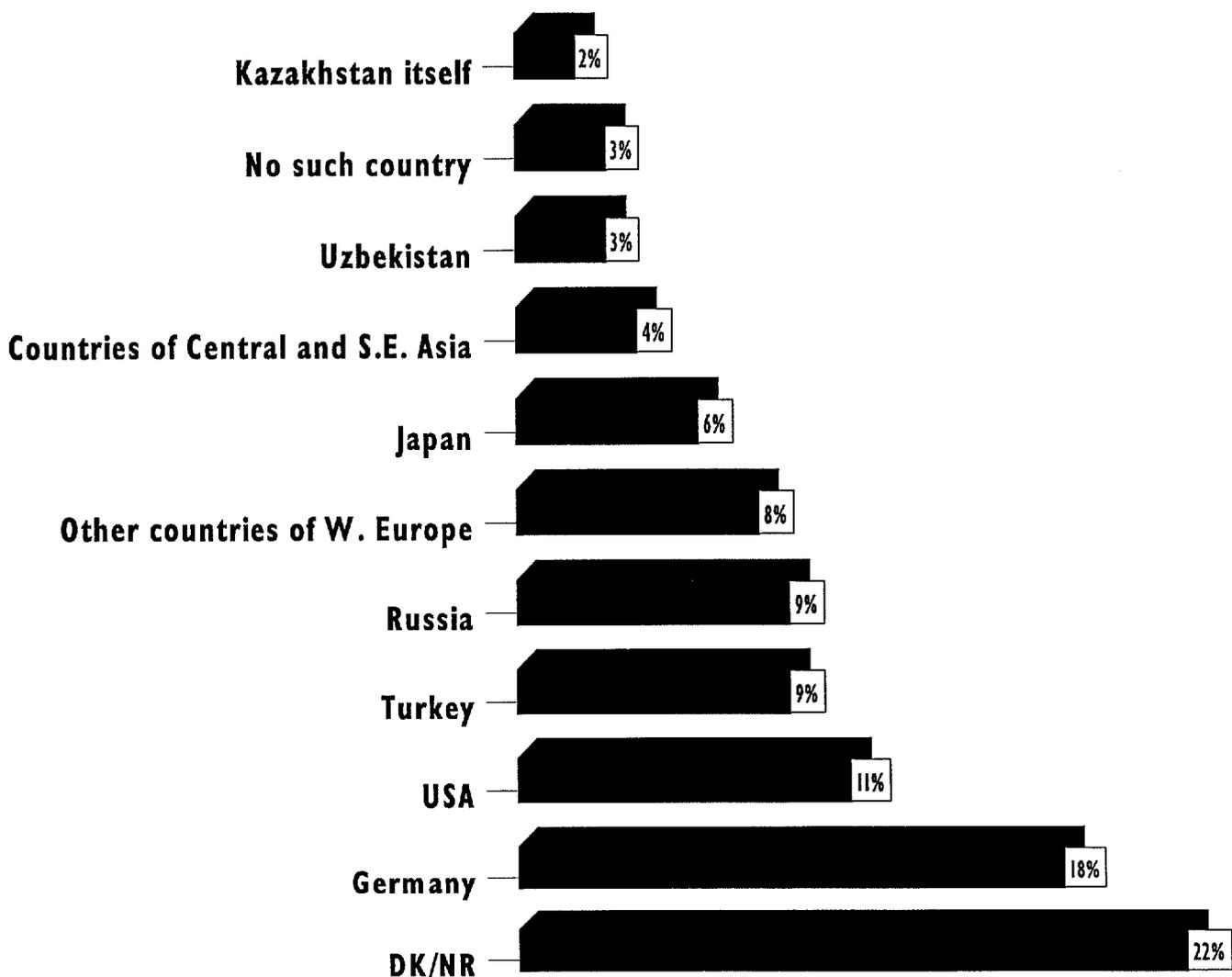
Information about rights

Percentage of Kazaks who, according to their attitudes toward democracy, the independence of their country and their president, agree or disagree that they have enough information about their rights.



Models for development

Responses to the open-ended question “Which foreign country could be a model for Kazakhstan’s development?”

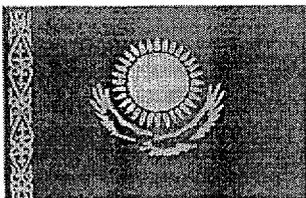
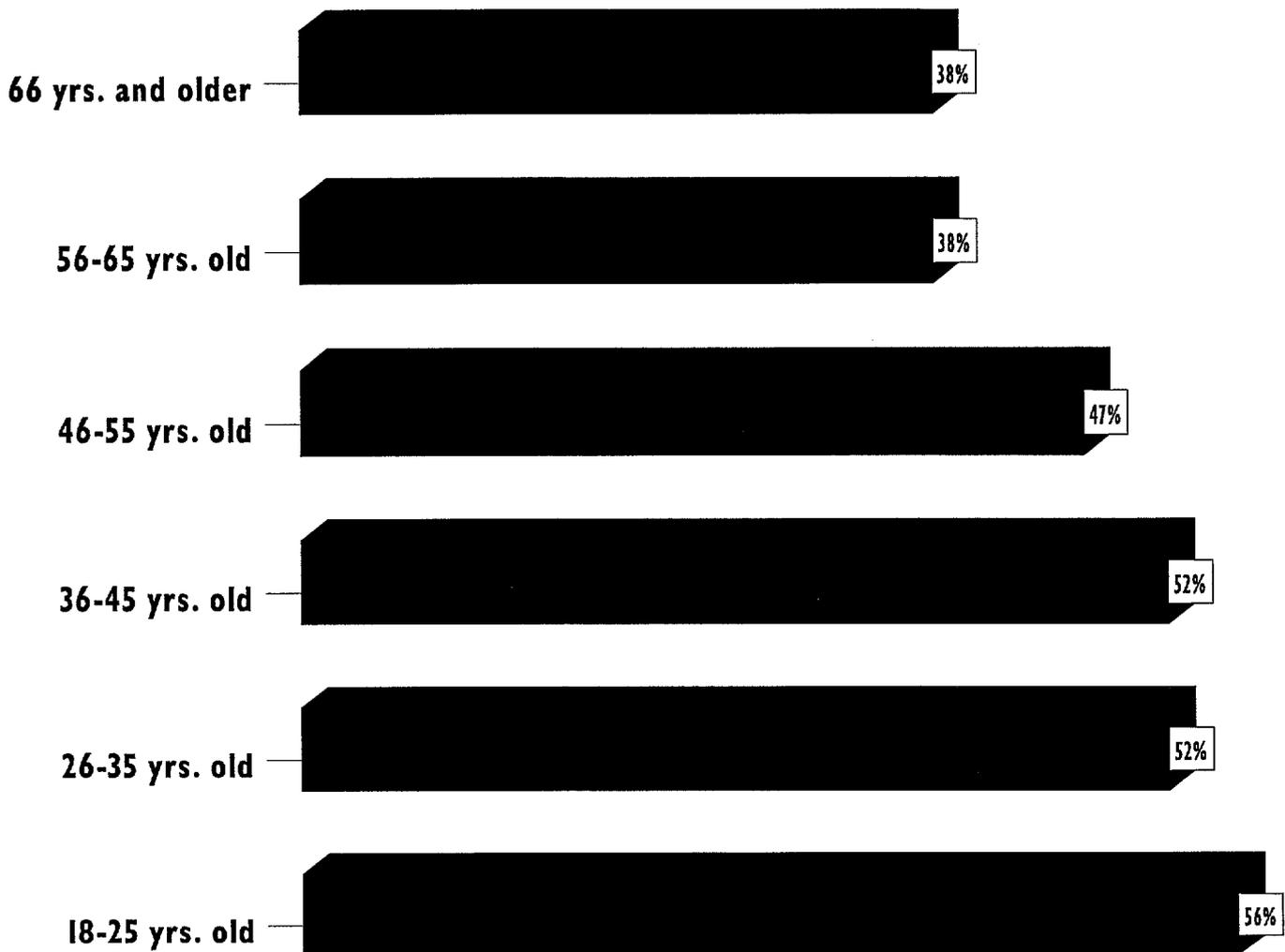


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

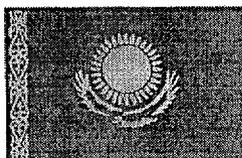
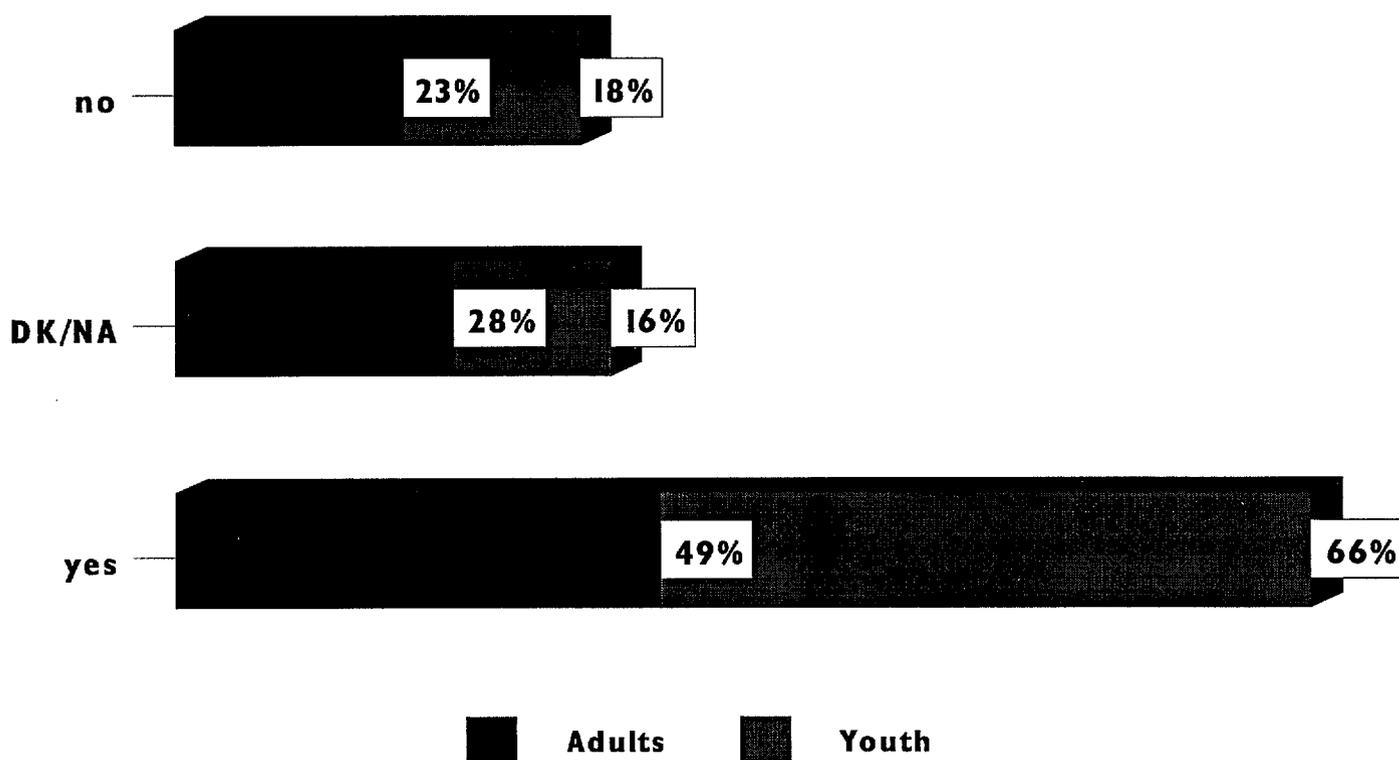
Are civic organizations necessary?

Percentage of those in various age groups who agree that civic organizations are necessary in Kazakhstan.



Are civic organizations necessary?

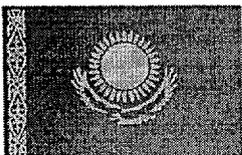
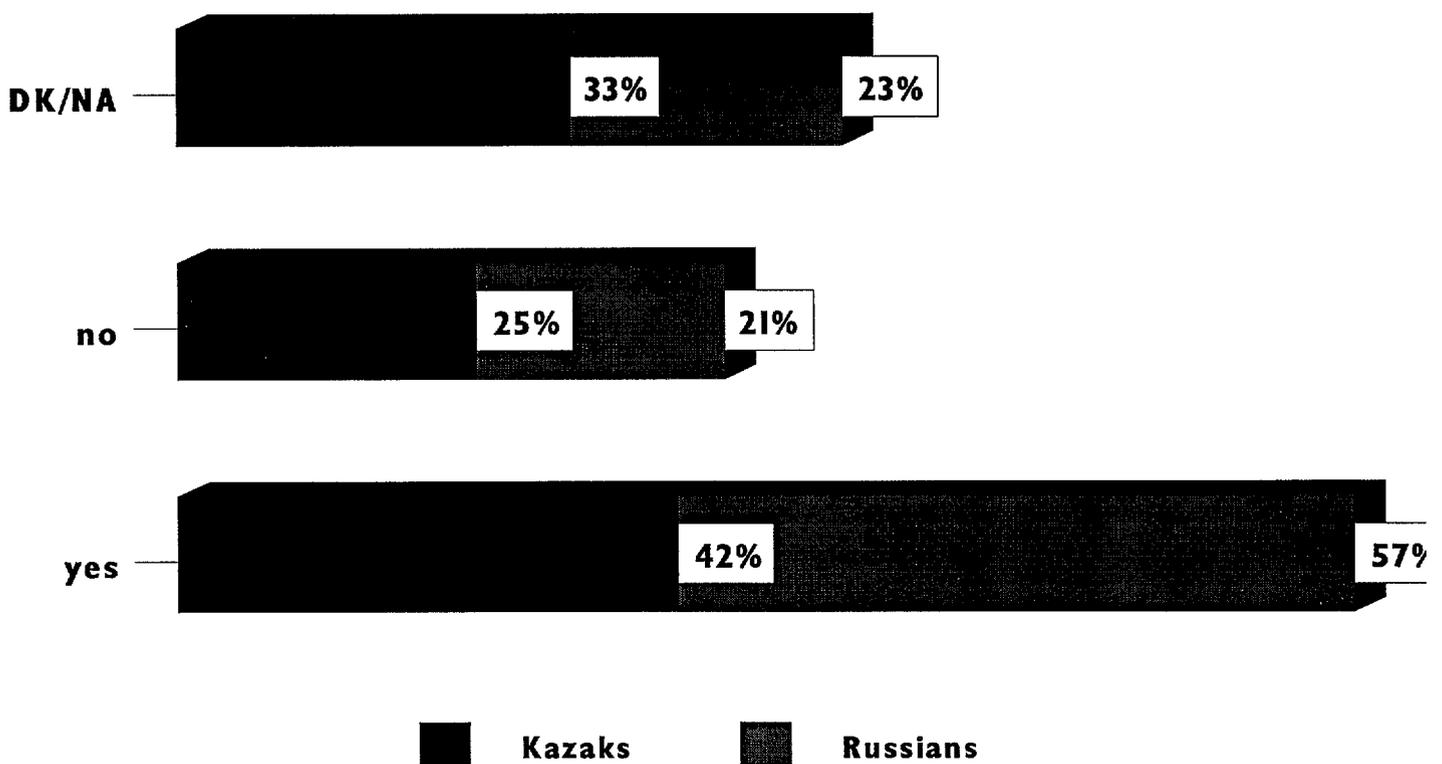
Kazak youth are more likely to believe civic organizations are necessary in their country.



22

Value of civic organizations

More than half of Russians living in Kazakhstan think civic organizations are necessary. A large percentage of Kazaks also agree.

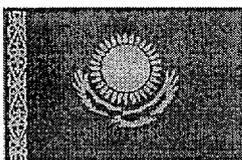


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507. Fax: (202) 452-0804

Civic Associations in Kazakhstan

Opinion About the Future of Civil Organizations in Kazakhstan (in %)	Total Adult Population	Young Adults
(Sample size)	(1500)	(341)
Environment is conducive to forming organizations:		
Yes	52	50
No	25	37
Don't know	23	14
Civil organizations are necessary:		
Yes	49	66
No	23	18
Don't know	28	16



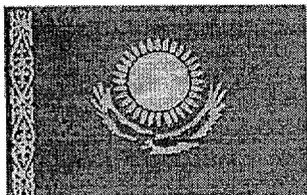
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507. Fax: (202) 452-0804

24

Civic organization formation

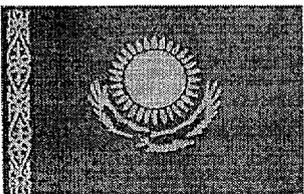
Citizens, according to the number of political parties they desire, who agree the environment in Kazakhstan is conducive to civic organization formation.



25

Civic organization formation

Citizens by level of education who agree the environment in Kazakhstan is conducive to civic organization formation.



Interest in community organizations

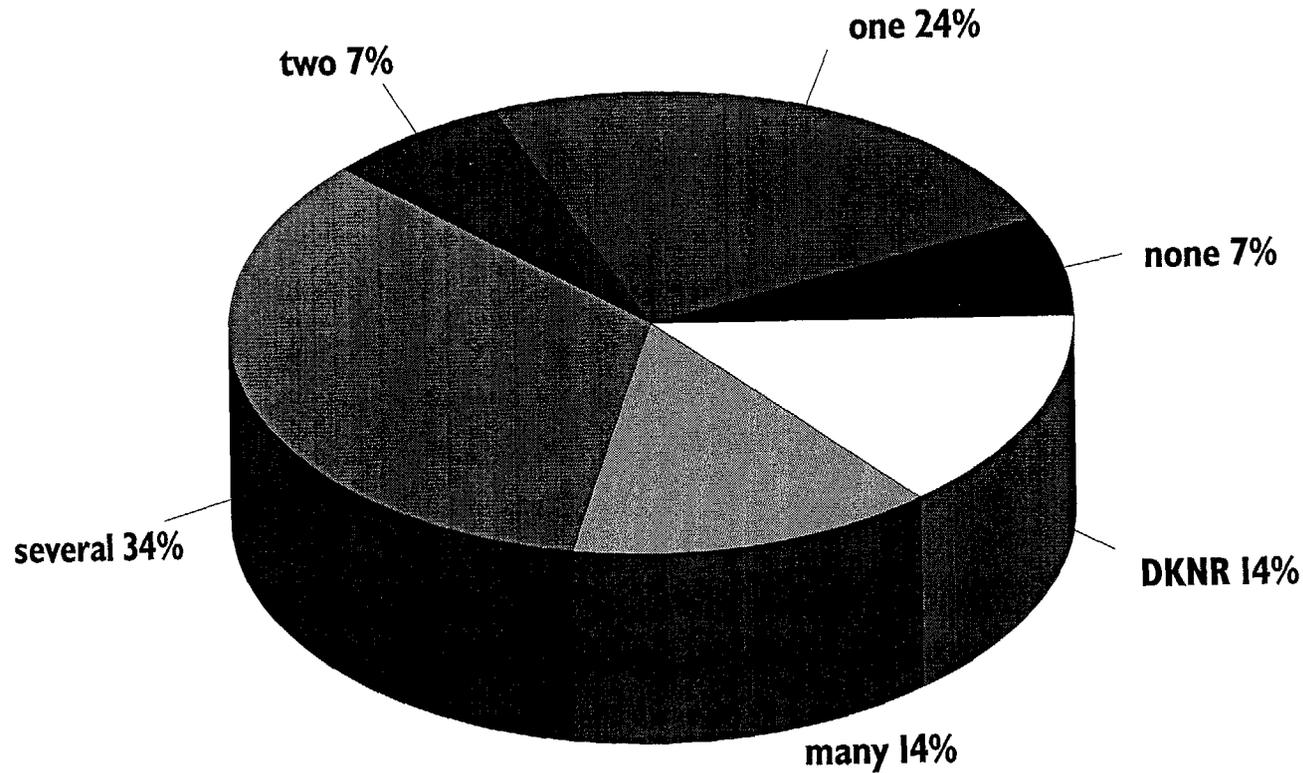
Responses to the question: "Which type of organization would you join?"



27

Ideal number of political parties

Most want two or more political parties.

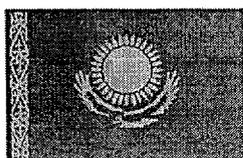


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Identification with a political party

Personally Identify With Political Party (in %)	Total Adult Population	Total by Nationality		Young Adults	
		Kazak	Russian	Kazak	Russian
(Sample size)	(1500)	(598)	(641)	(83)	(197)
Movement Nevada - Semipalatinsk	9	13	8	23	14
Peoples Unity of Kazakstan	7	8	5	10	11
Communist	8	7	10	2	2
Democratic Committee on Human Rights	6	5	7	10	11
Azat	4	0	0	4	1
Slavic Movement Lad	3	0	6	0	8
Zheltoksan	3	6	0	11	2
Renaissance	2	3	2	2	3
Peoples Congress of Kazakstan	2	3	1	5	4
Organizations of Cossacks	2	0	5	0	5
Democratic Order	2	3	1	4	2
Russian Commune	2	0	3	1	5
Alash	2	4	0	0	0
Social Democratic	1	0	1	1	3
Socialist	1	2	1	1	1
Tabigat Party of Social Fairness	1	1	1	4	2
Republican	1	2	0	2	0
Russian Union	1	0	3	0	4
Do not identify with any party, Don't know	43	43	47	19	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Going to the Polls

"Did you vote in the March 1994 elections?"

Did you vote in the referendum elections?"

Opinion about voting and participation in elections (in %):	Total Adult Population	Total by Nationality		Young Adults	
		Kazak	Russian	Kazak	Russian
(Sample size)	(1500)	(589)	(641)	(83)	(197)
Voting empowers citizens	42	51	33	49	27
Voting is not empowerment	46	34	56	42	68
Voted in March 1994 elections	69	74	64	48	36
Voted in referendum	73	79	68	61	50



Reasons for Voting

Percent Selecting Item As Reason for Voting:	Total Adult Populati on	Young Adults
(Sample size)	(1500)	(341)
Duty of a citizen	69	60
To have a voice in the future	16	17
To have regional representation	10	13
Have own interests and concerns represented	11	5
Eventually get favors from the government	10	4
Liked a candidate	9	11
Supported a political party	3	4
Feared consequences if did not vote	5	4
Don't know	1	*
Not asked (did not vote)	37	60



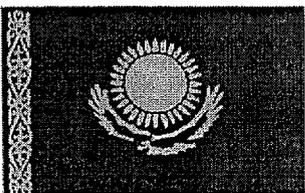
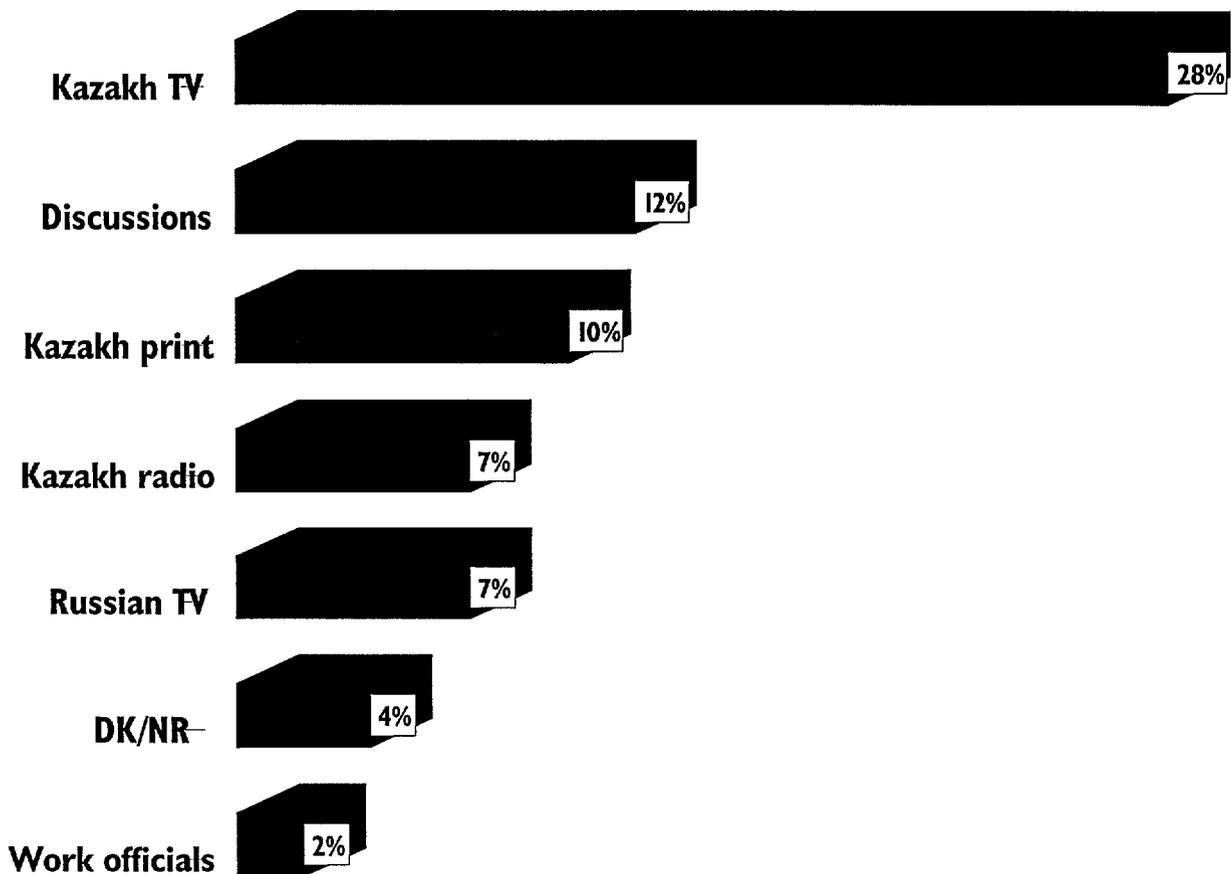
Practices Encountered at Polling Station

Problems Encountered at Polling Station (% selecting problem from a list)	Total Adult Population	Young Adults
SECRECY OF VOTE		
I know of cases where people voted on behalf of family members or neighbors, that is one person voted for a number of people	29	59
I personally voted in such a way (i.e. placed votes for others)	14	30
I saw groups of people voting together without a secret ballot	8	17
I felt that my ballot was not kept secret, and that anyone could learn how I voted	4	7
When I arrived at the polling place, someone had already voted for me	1	3
CAMPAIGNING		
Campaigning on behalf of a candidate occurred on election day	6	11
ELECTION OFFICIALS		
Election officials at the voting place were not helpful and could not respond to any questions concerning voting	5	6
Election officials at the voting place tried to tell me whom to vote for	4	3
PLACE OF VOTING		
The polling place was not convenient	3	3
The polling place was not well equipped, in the areas for voting there were no pens or pencils	3	6
The ballot was confusing	7	3



Sources for voting information

Responses to the question “Which source of information was most important in helping you decide how you would vote?”



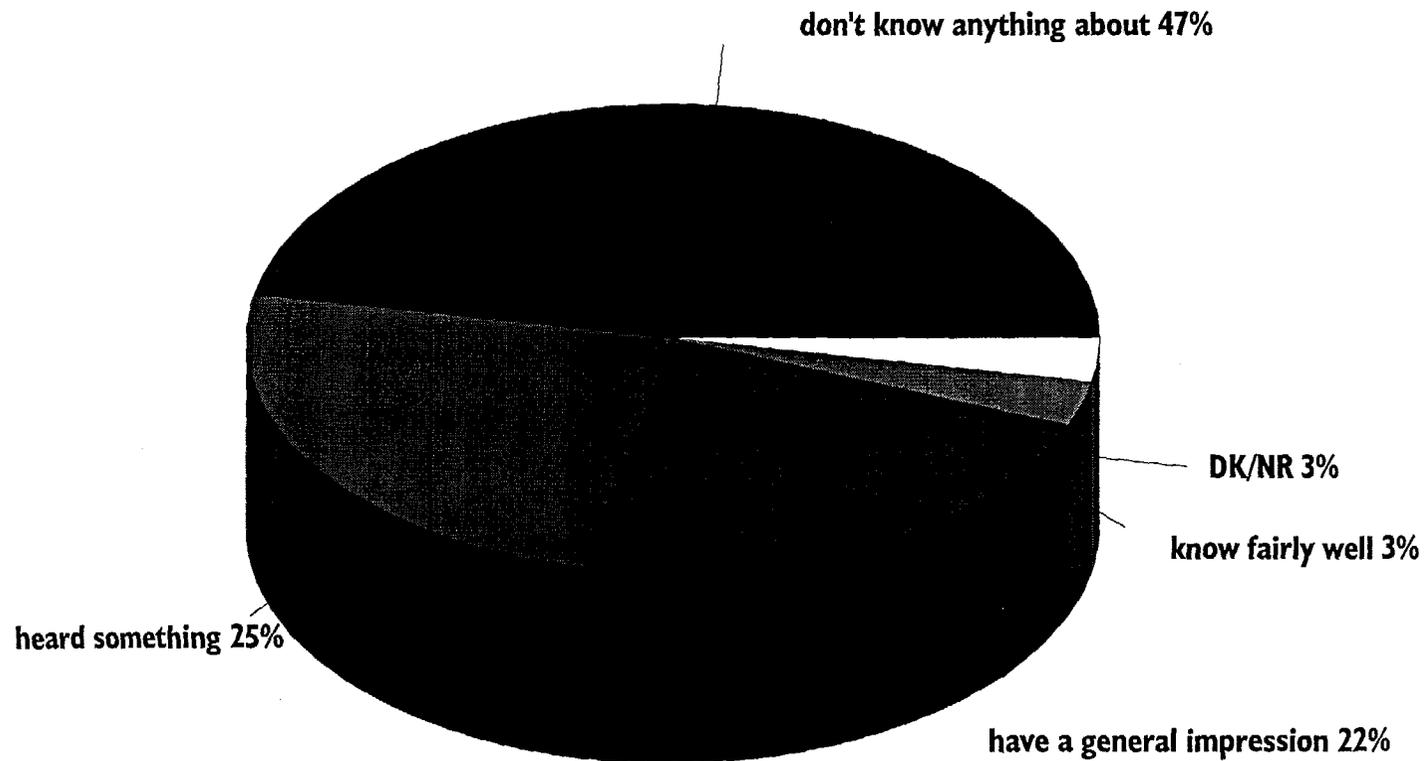
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

37

Knowledge of election laws

Almost half “don’t know anything about the election laws of Kazakhstan.”

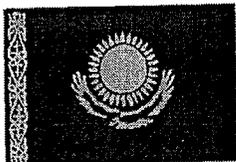
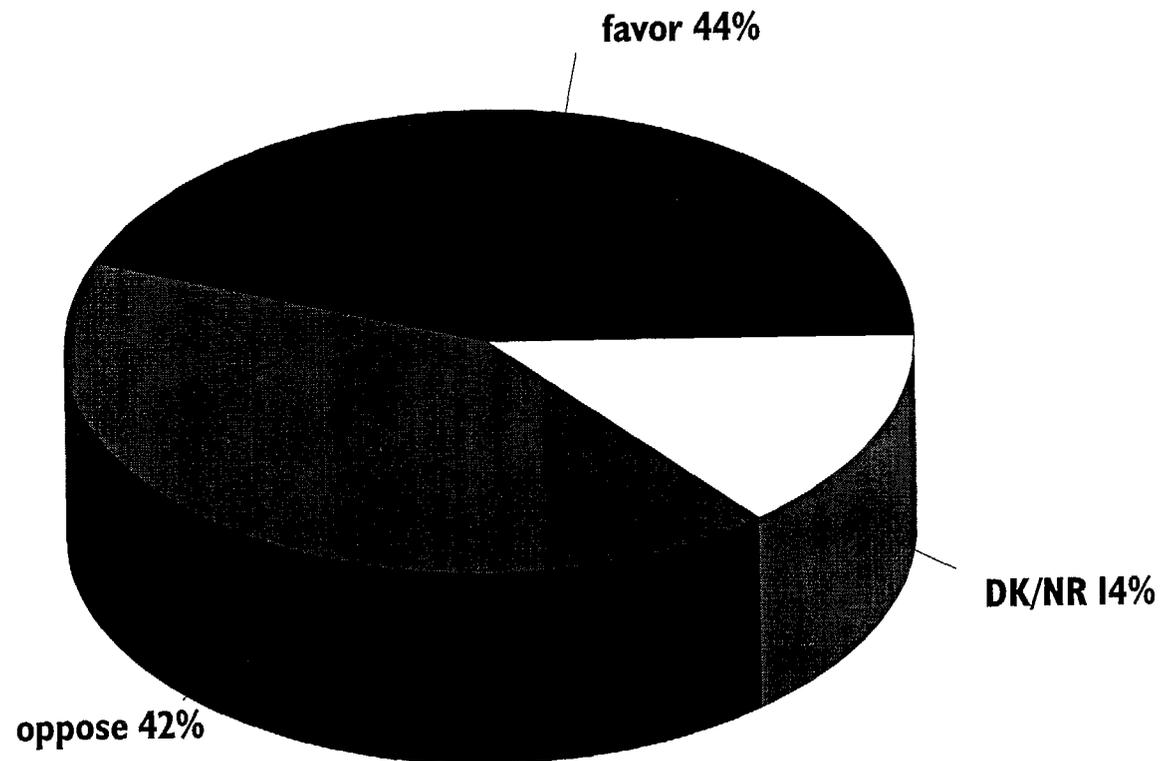


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Gillier Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Appointment of deputies

Less than half support the idea of the President being able to name a certain number of Deputies to the Supreme Council.

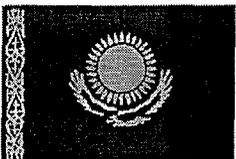
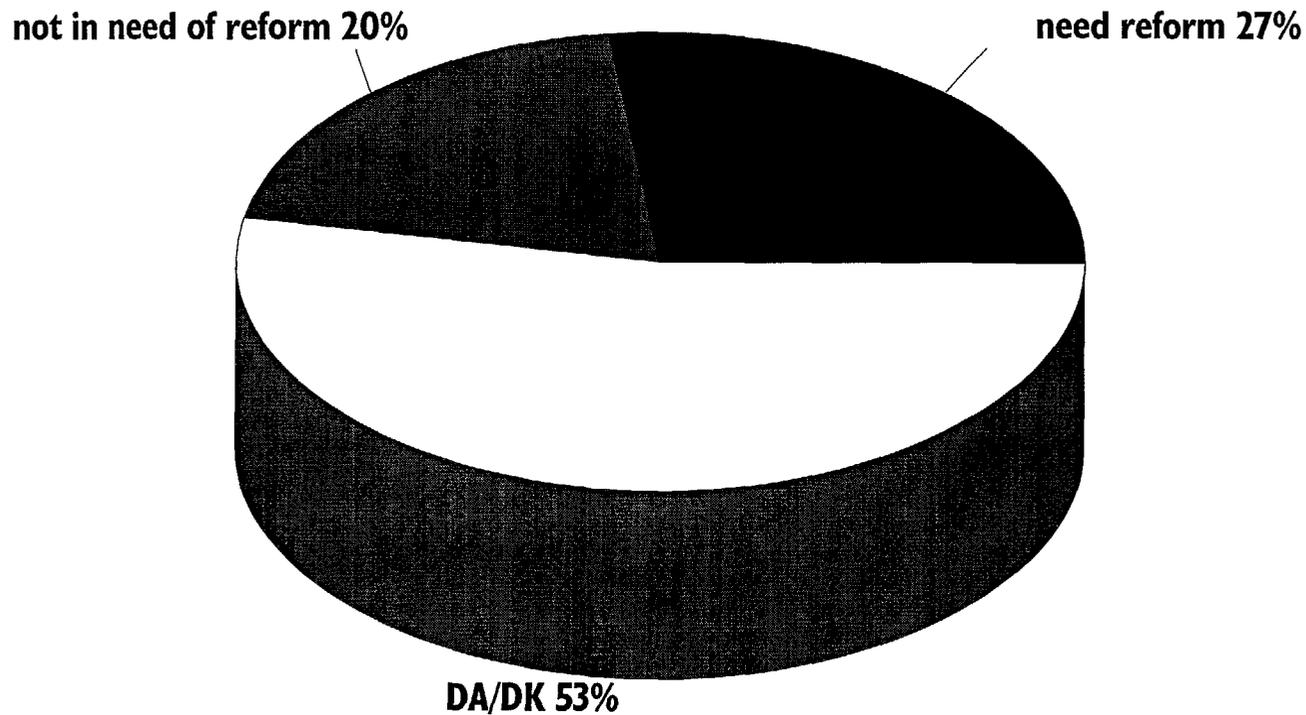


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Election law reform needed

Only 1 in 5 thinks the election laws of Kazakhstan “are not in need of reform.”

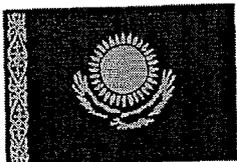
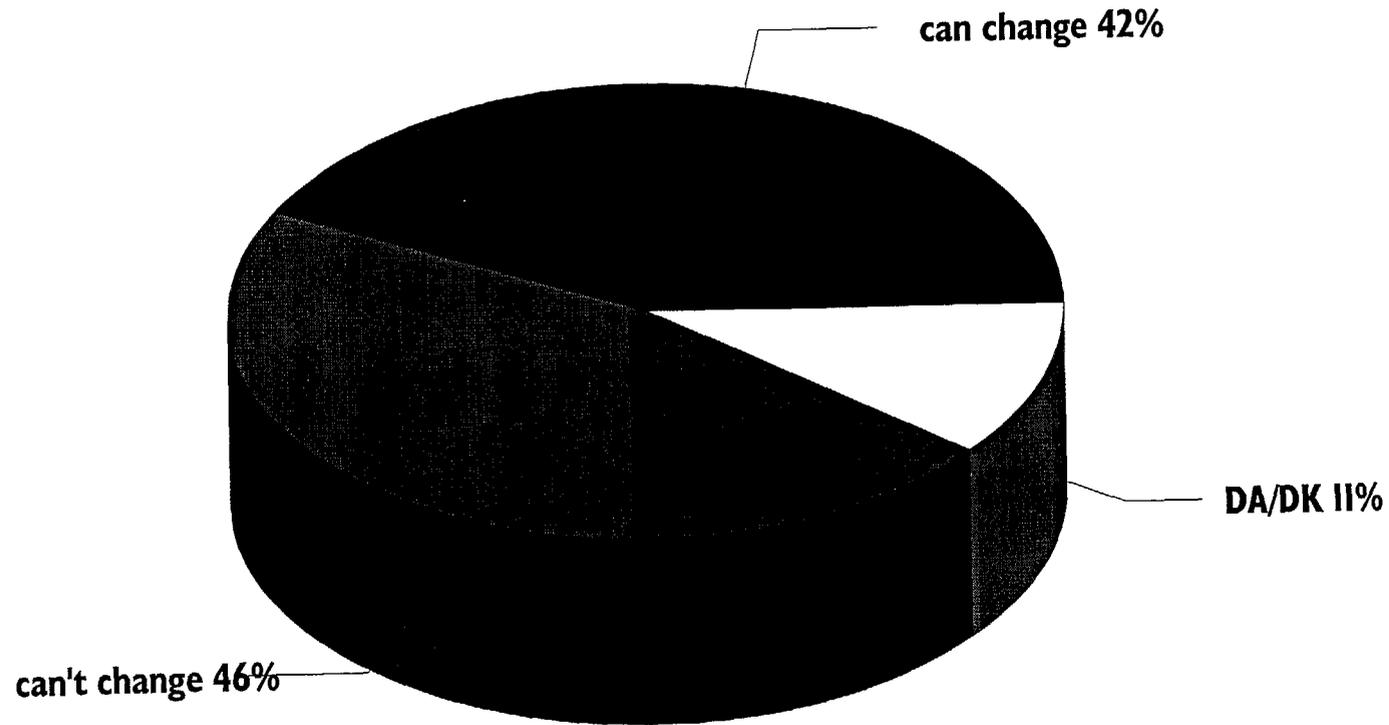


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Can elections change the country?

Nearly half believe “the people of Kazakhstan cannot change the situation in the country by participating in elections.”

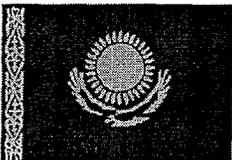
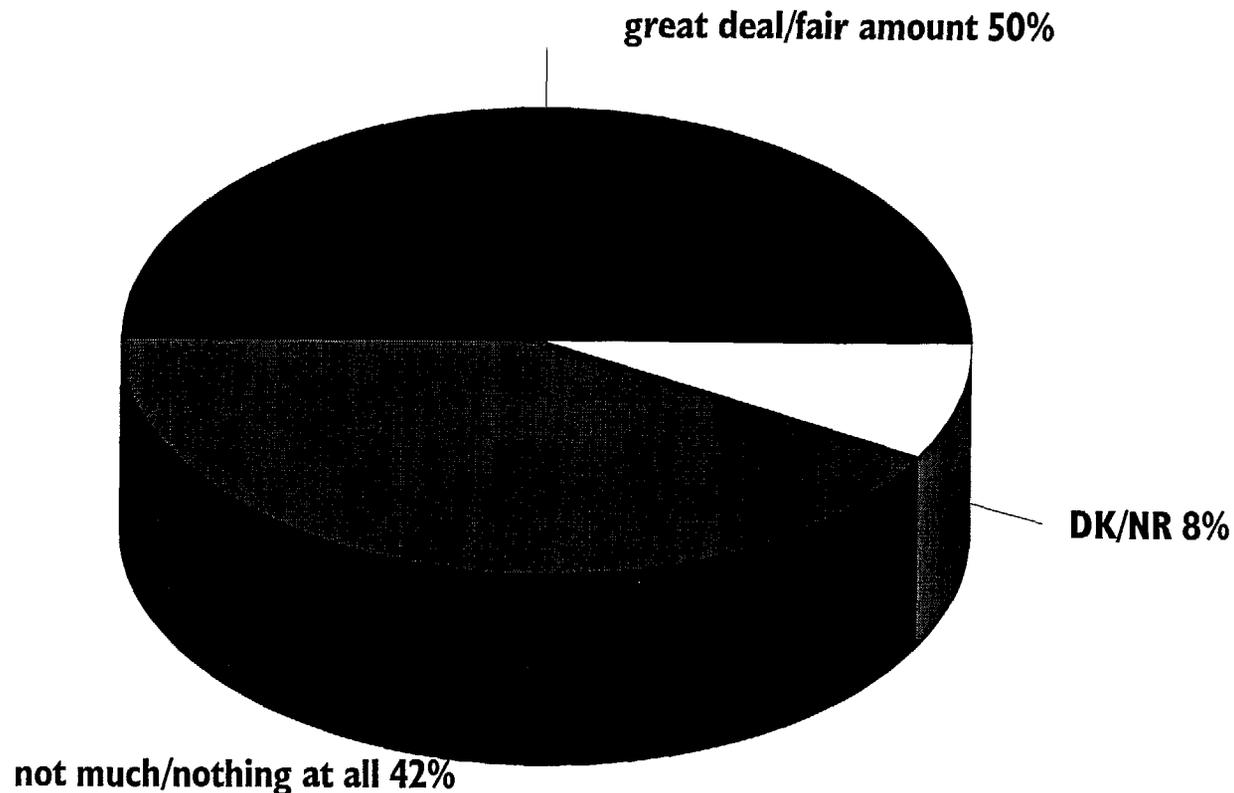


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Half know of political developments

Only half have a “great deal” or “fair amount” of information about political developments.

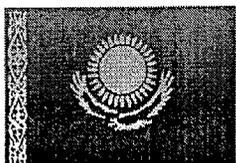
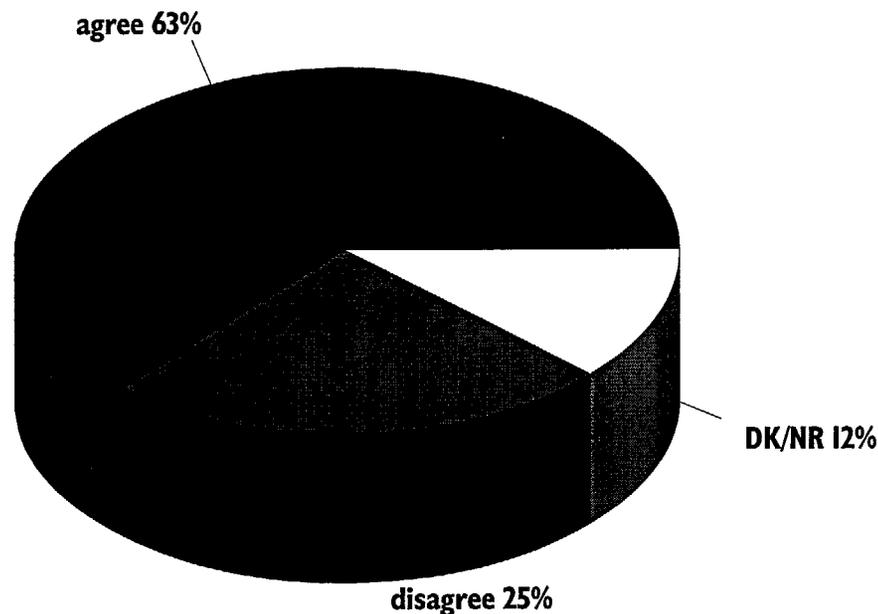


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Not enough information about rights

Of those who believe independence is good, more than half agree they do not have enough information about their rights.

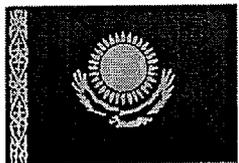
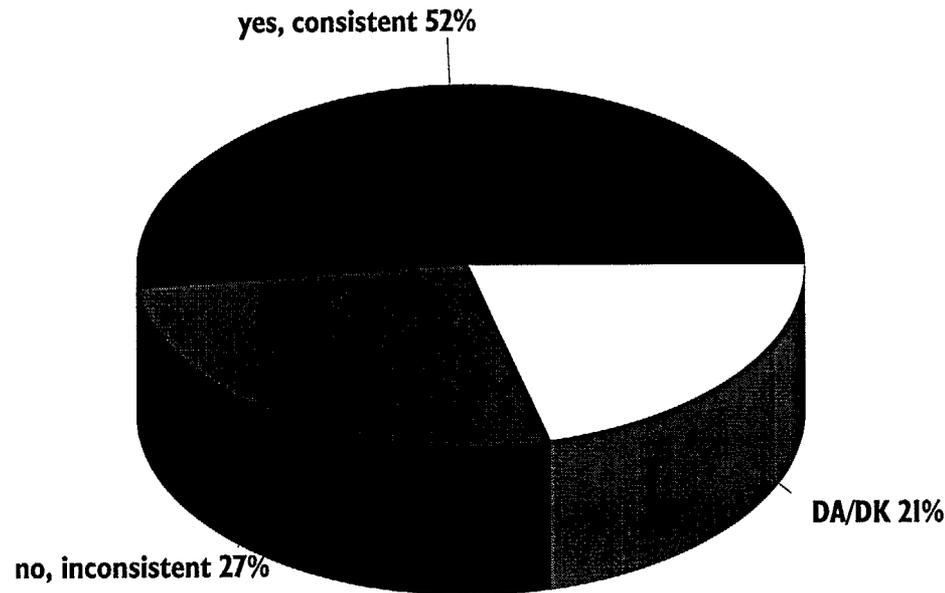


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Presidential term extension

Only half believe “the extension of the Presidential term by means of a referendum, but without a Presidential election, was consistent with Democratic principles.

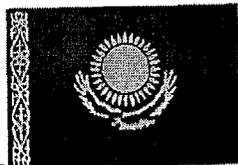
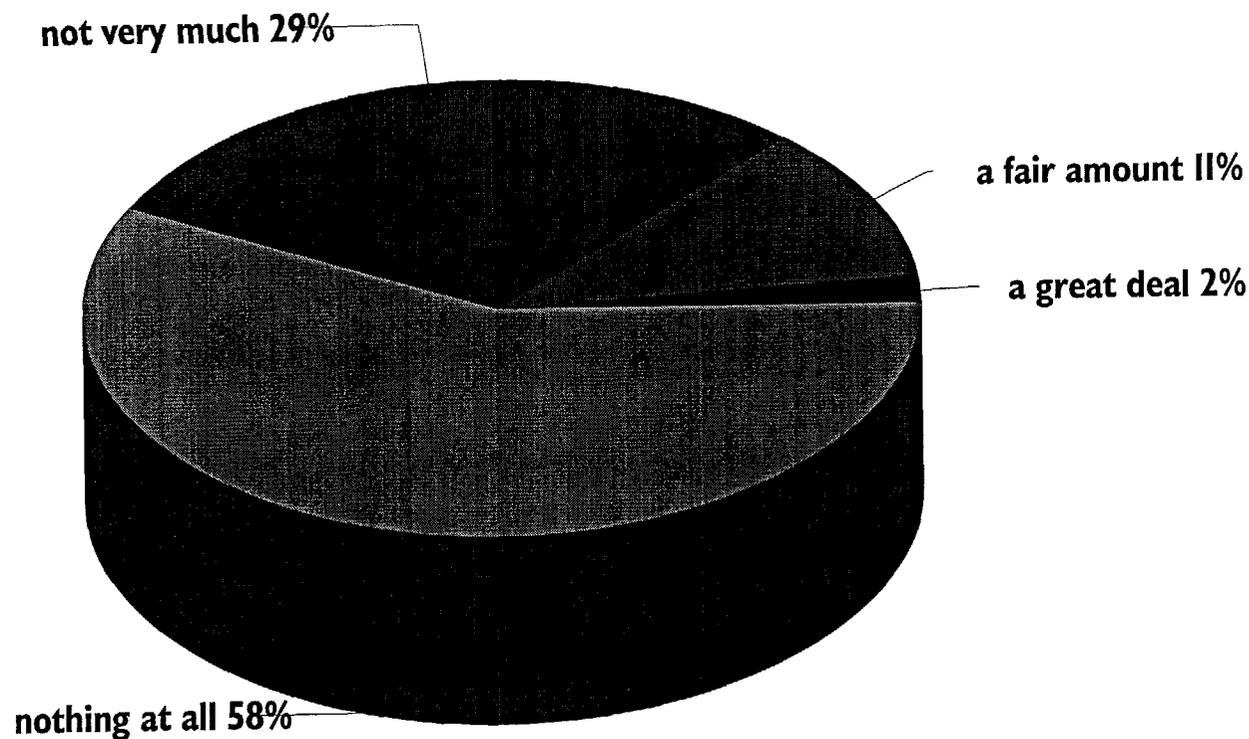


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Gillier Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Central Election Commission

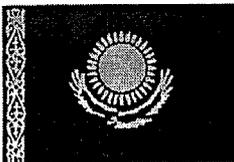
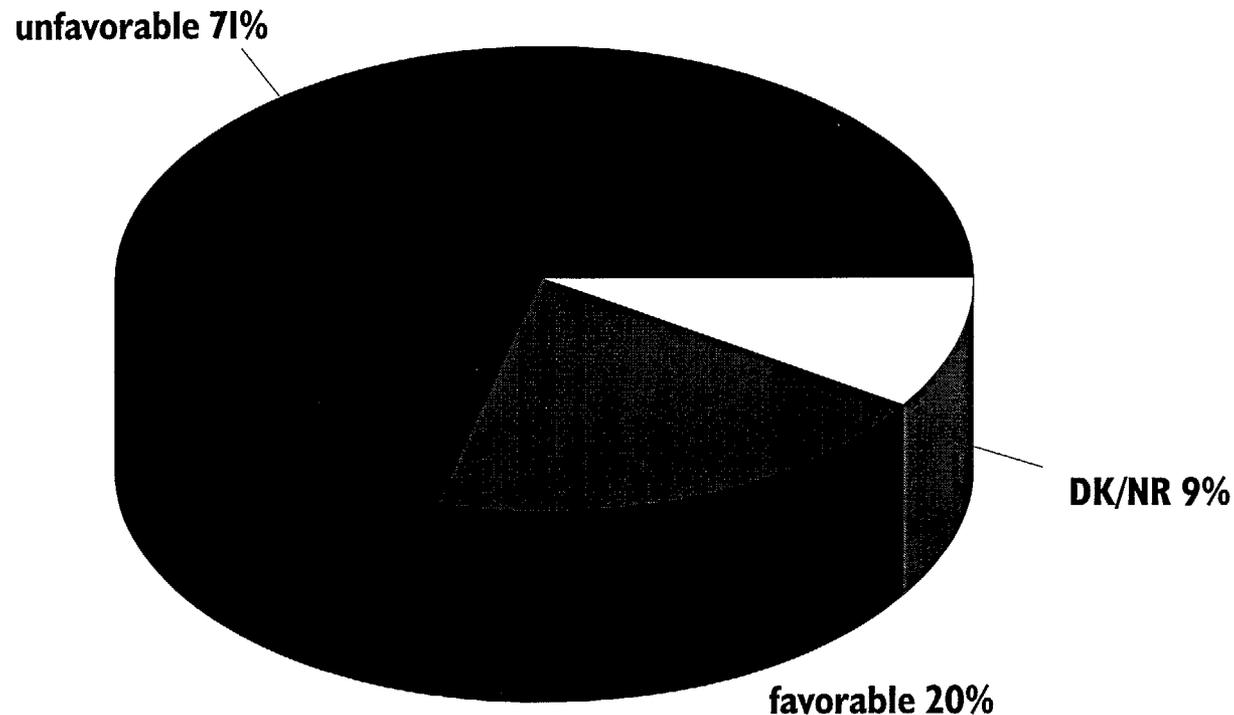
Almost 6 out of 10 have never heard of the Central Election Commission.



Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

Communist Party is weak

Only 1 in 5 has a favorable opinion of the present-day Communist Party.

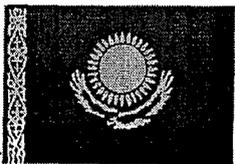
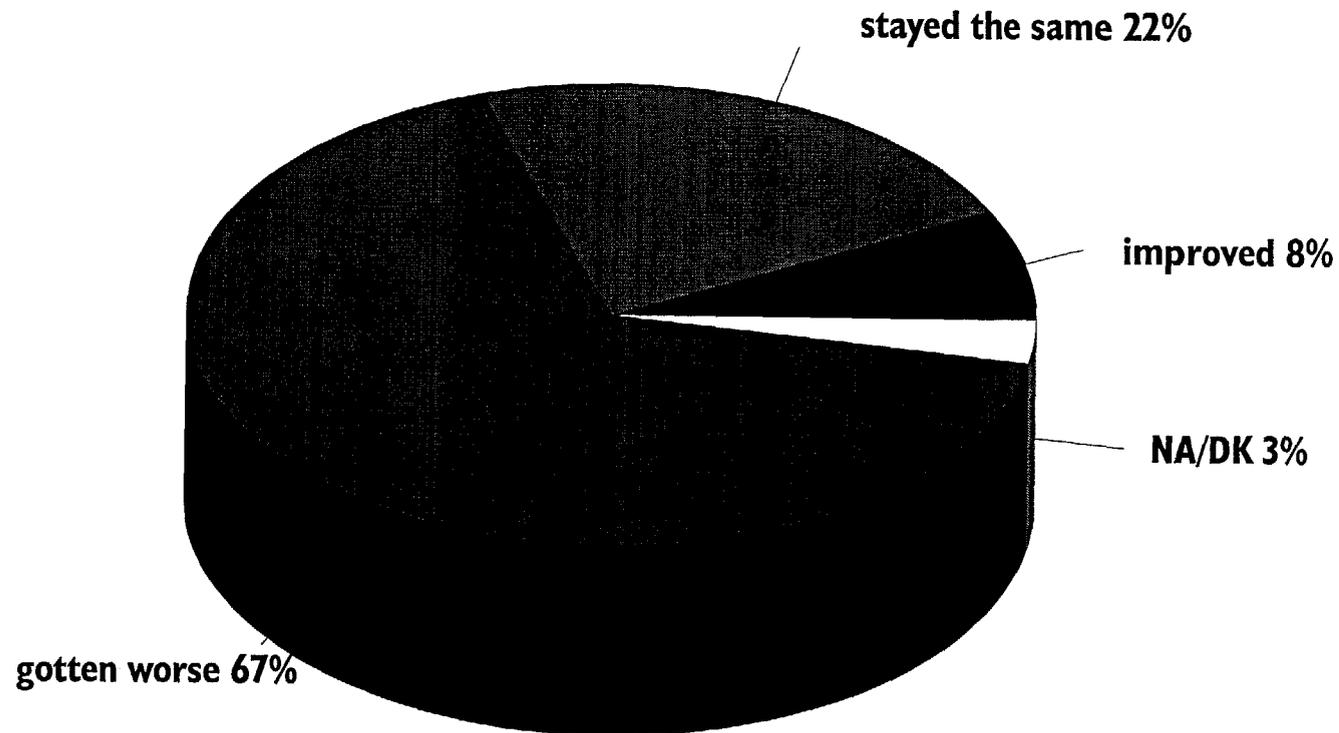


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

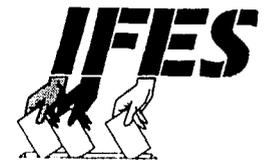


Quality of life has worsened since independence

7 out of 10 say life has “gotten worse” in Kazakhstan since achieving independence.

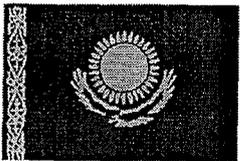
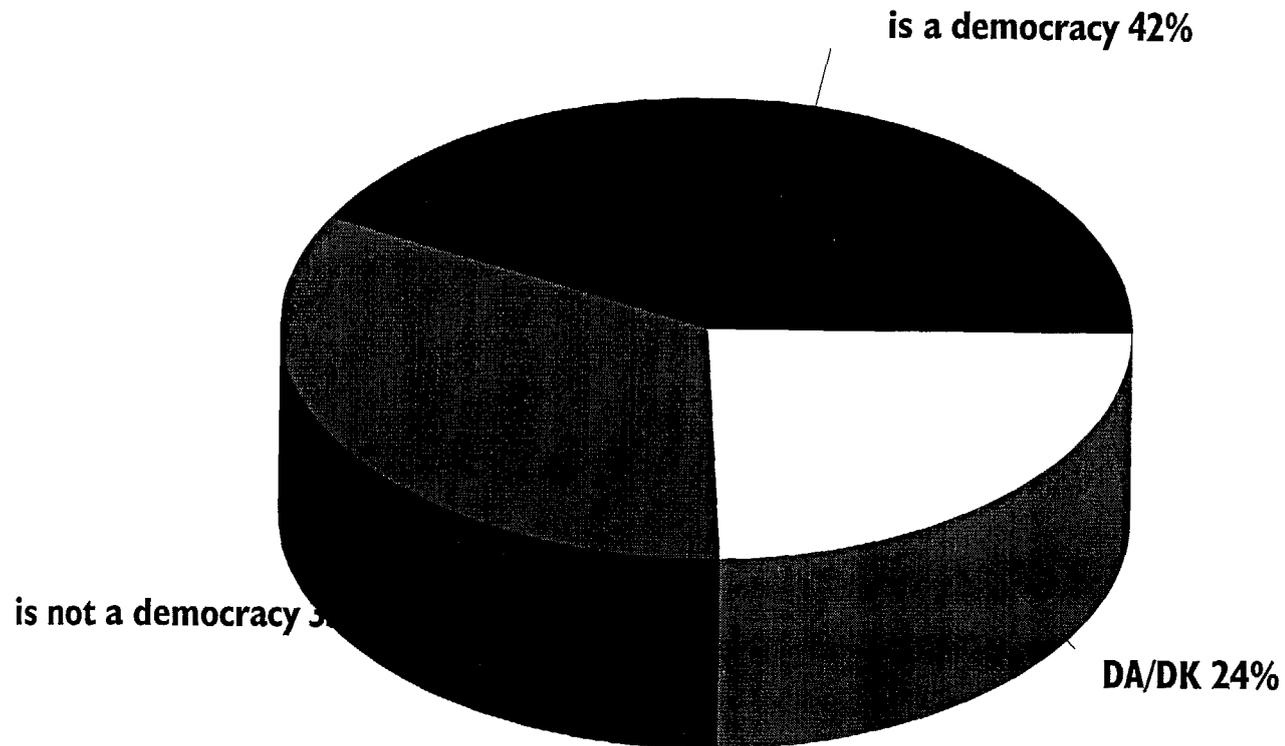


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

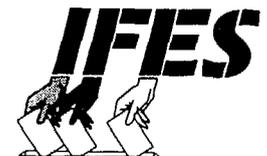


Is Kazakhstan a democracy?

Almost 1 in 4 “don’t know” or did not respond.

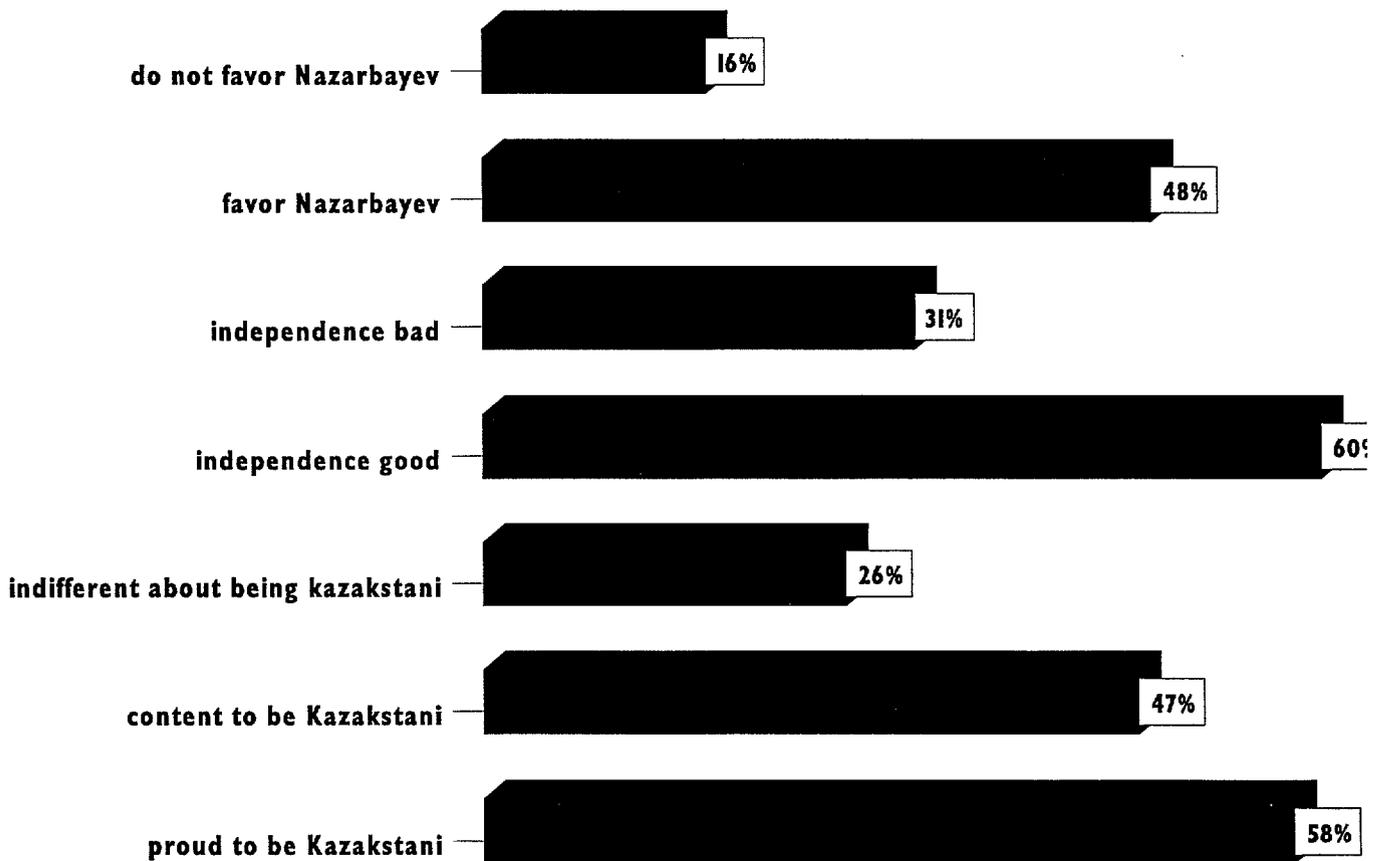


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



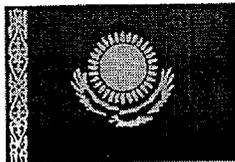
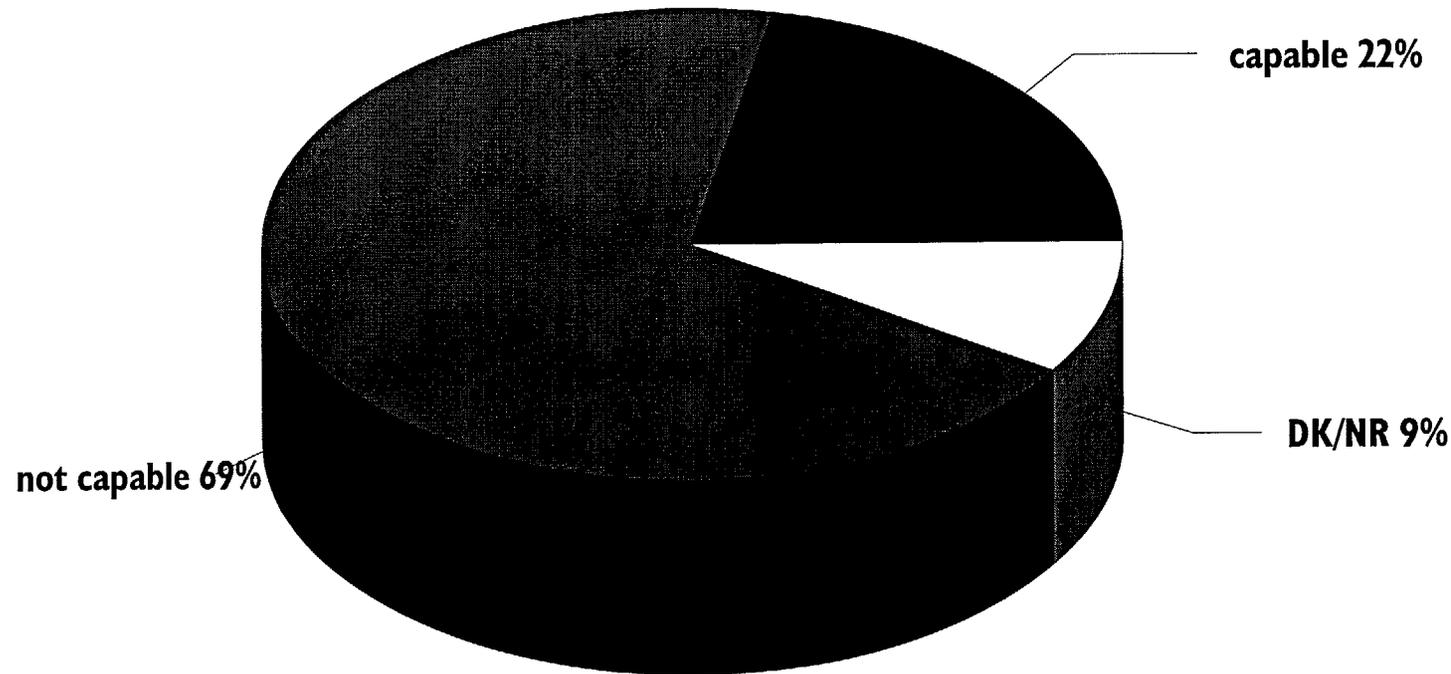
Kazakhstan is a Democracy

Percentage of Kazaks who, according to their attitudes toward their nationality, the independence of their country and their president, agree Kazakhstan is a Democracy.

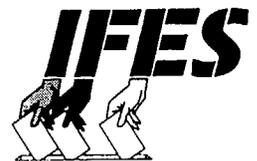


Local officials offer no hope

7 out of 10 believe that local officials are not capable of making any real improvement in their circumstances.

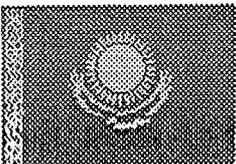
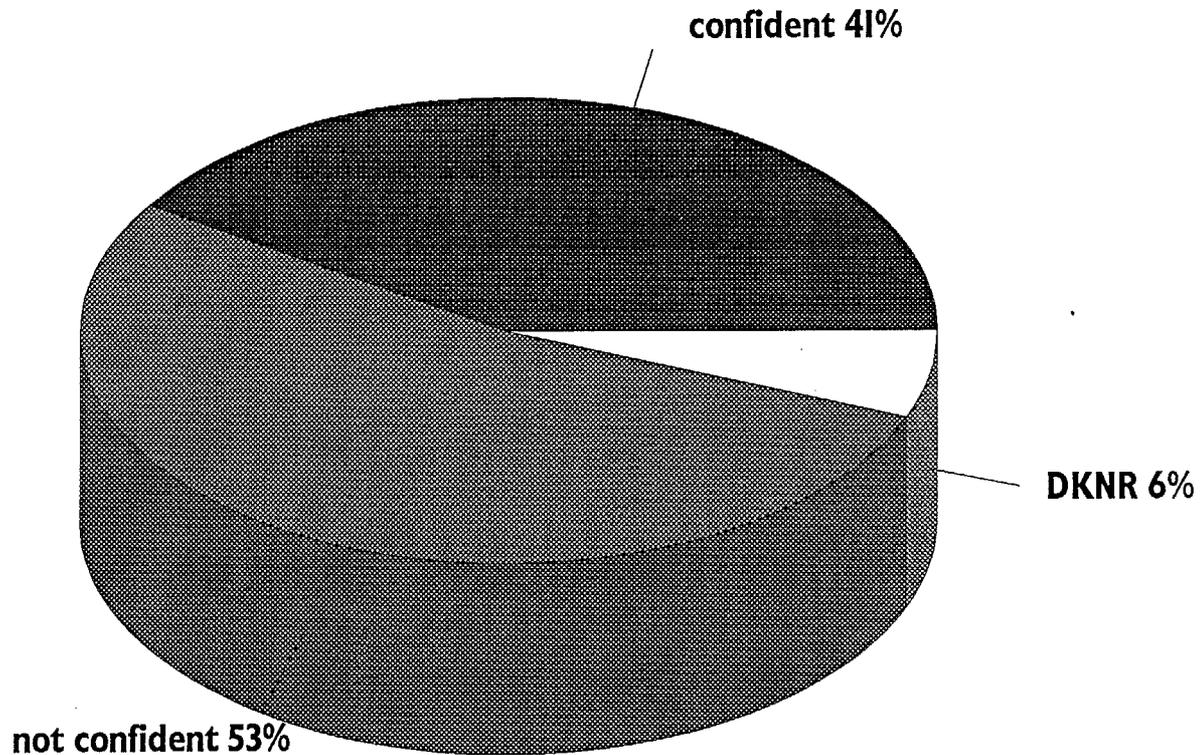


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Confidence in the court system

Half of respondents are not confident in the Kazakhstan court system.

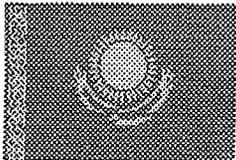
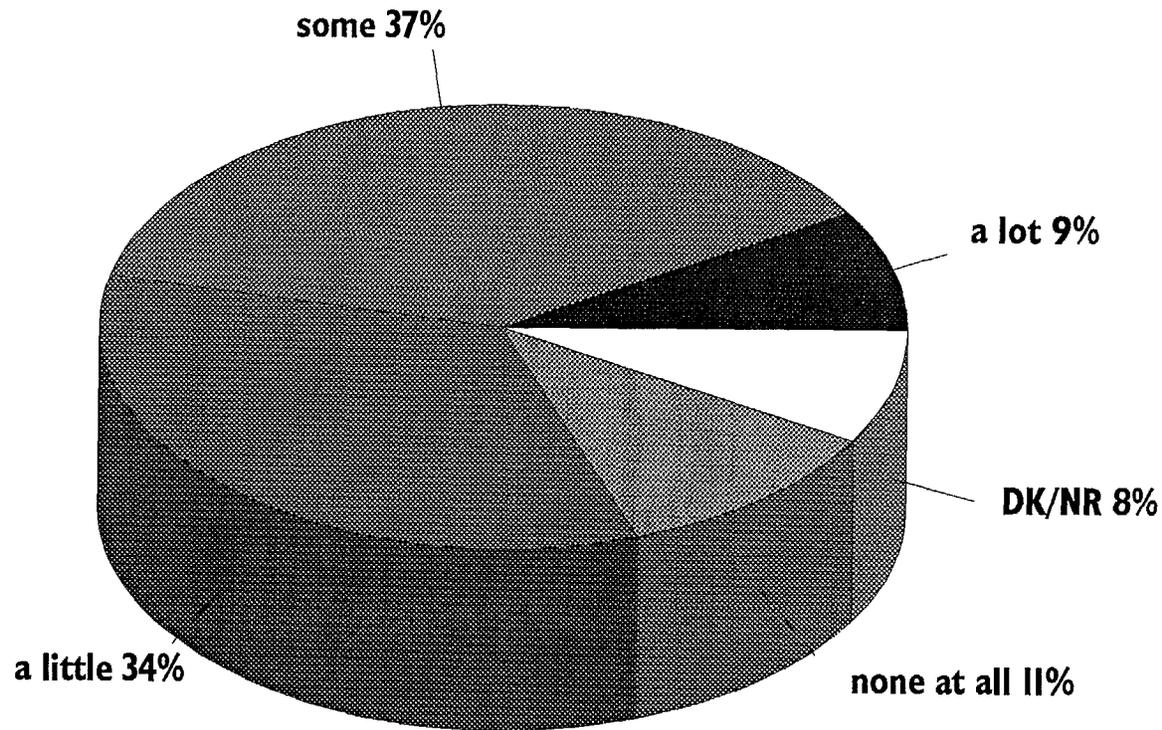


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

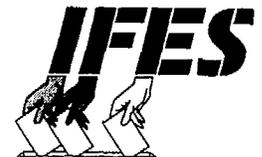


Respect for individual civil rights

There is a wide split in opinion on how much respect there is for individual civil rights now in Kazakhstan.

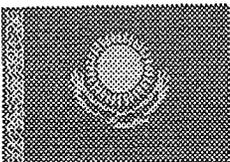
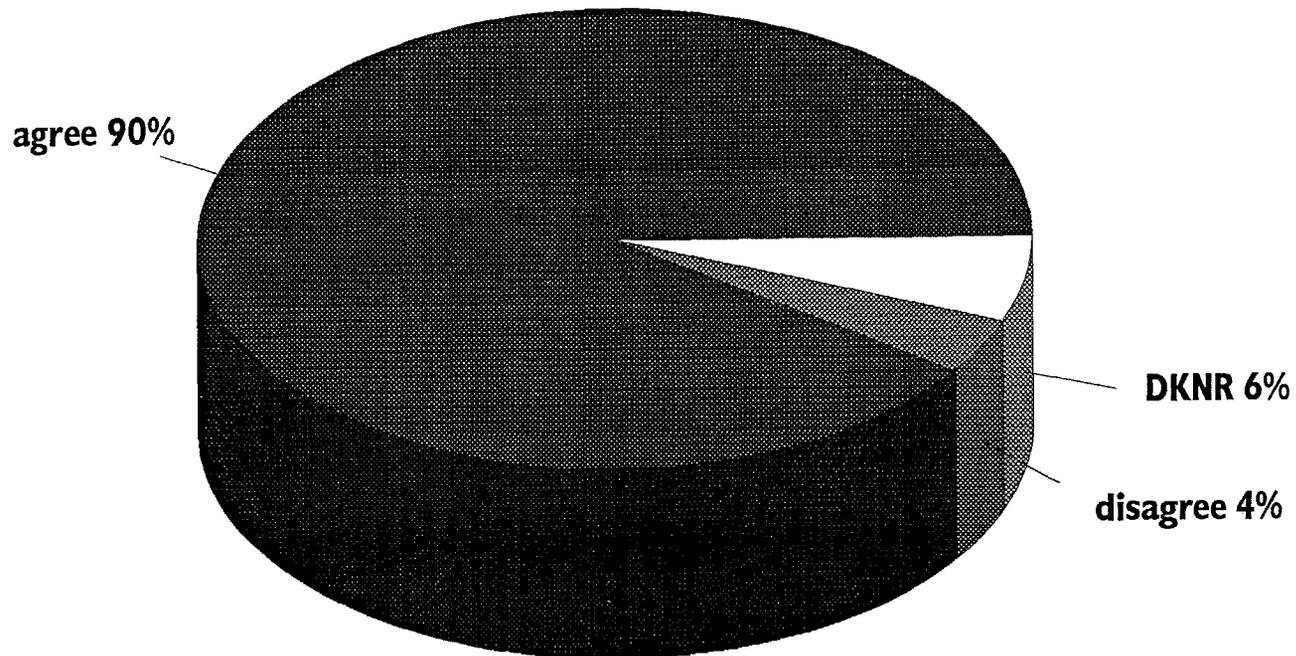


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Educate youth about Democracy

9 out of 10 agree: "We must educate our young people about the democratic process so that they can help make good decisions about our future."

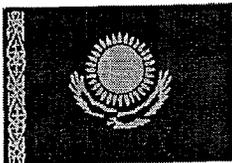
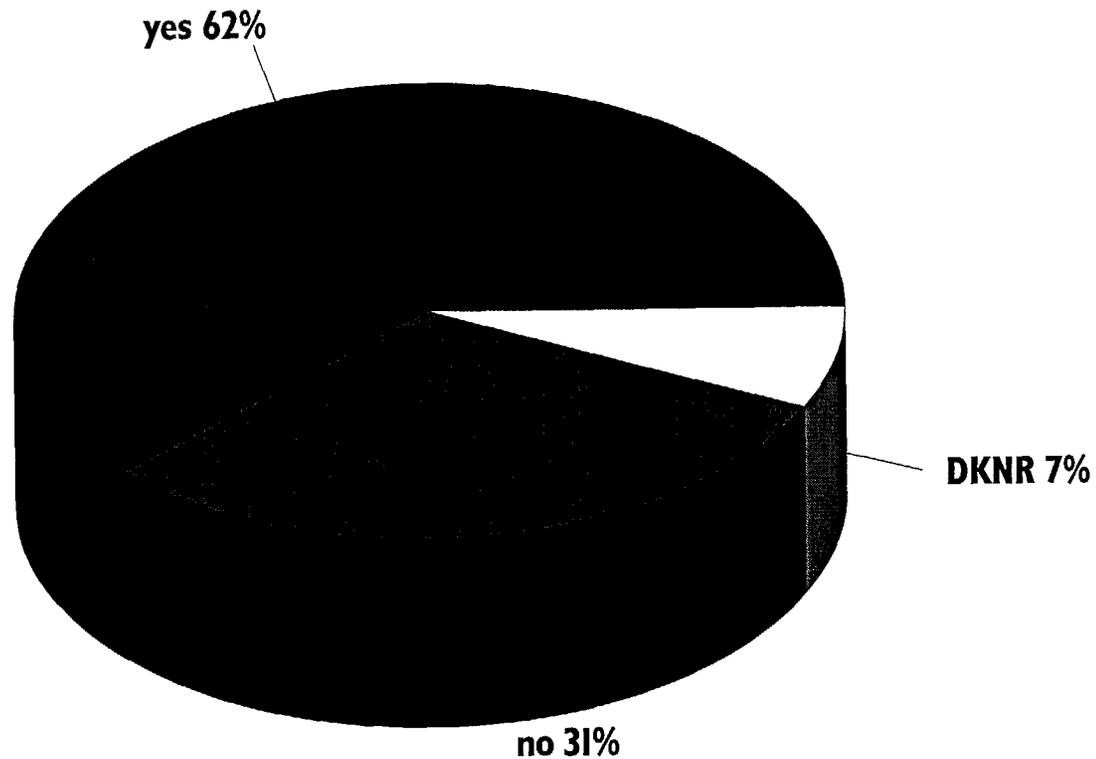


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

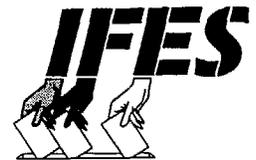


Kazakh: the national language?

More than 6 out of 10 agree that “we should encourage everyone to speak Kazakh in our country.”

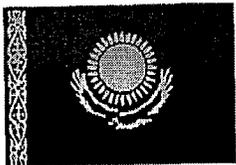
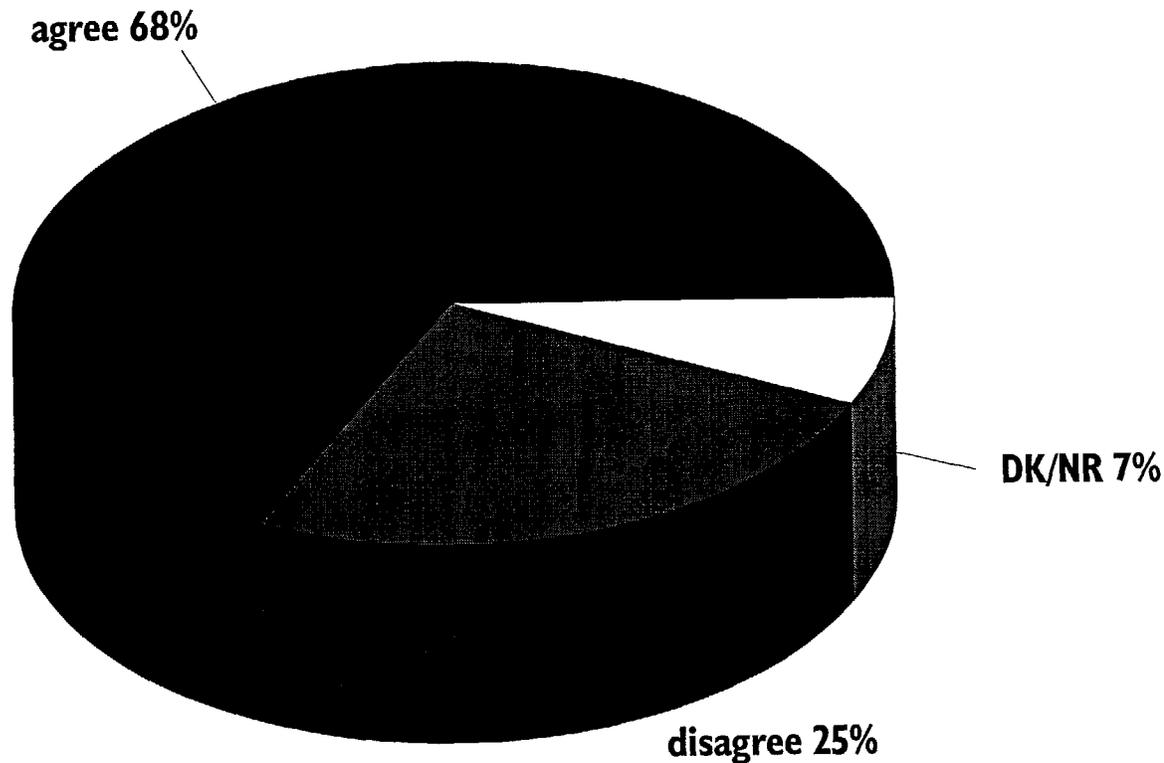


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Gillier Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Preservation of Kazakhstani culture

6 out of 10 agree that "the people of Kazakhstan have a culture and a way of life that deserves to be protected against foreign influences."

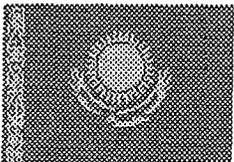
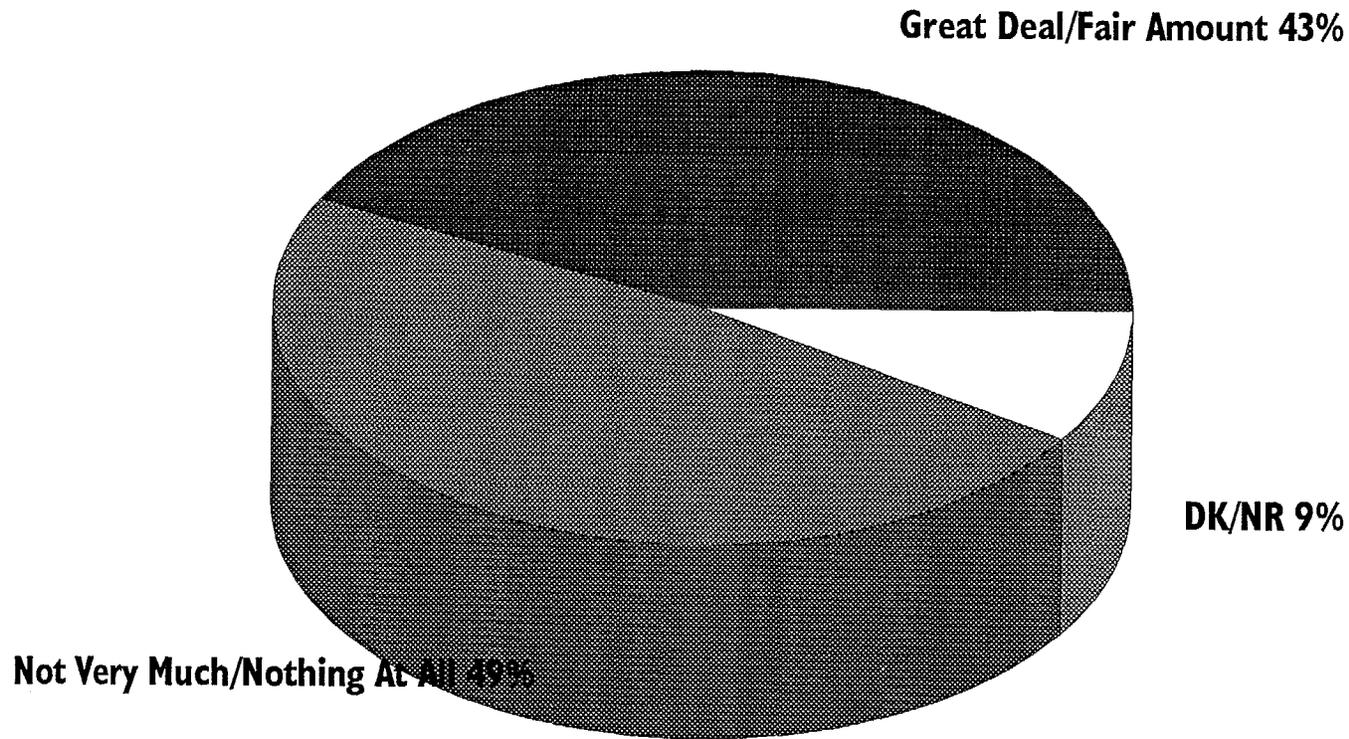


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Few Know of Market Reforms

Only 4 in 10 have a “great deal” or a “fair amount” of information about “free market reforms.”



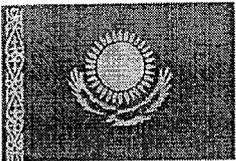
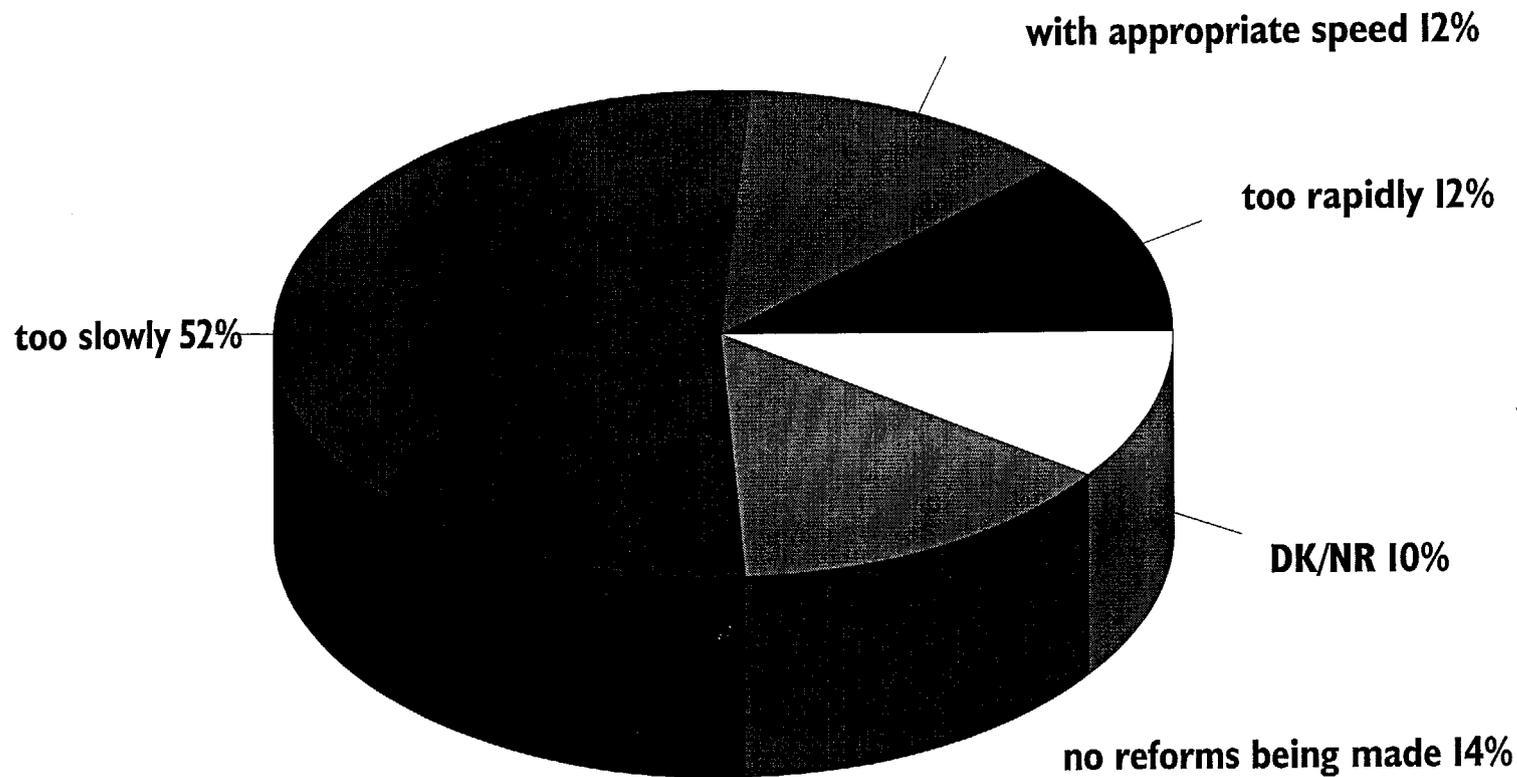
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



2/3

Pace of economic reforms

Almost 7 in 10 believe “economic reforms are made too slowly,” or are not being made.



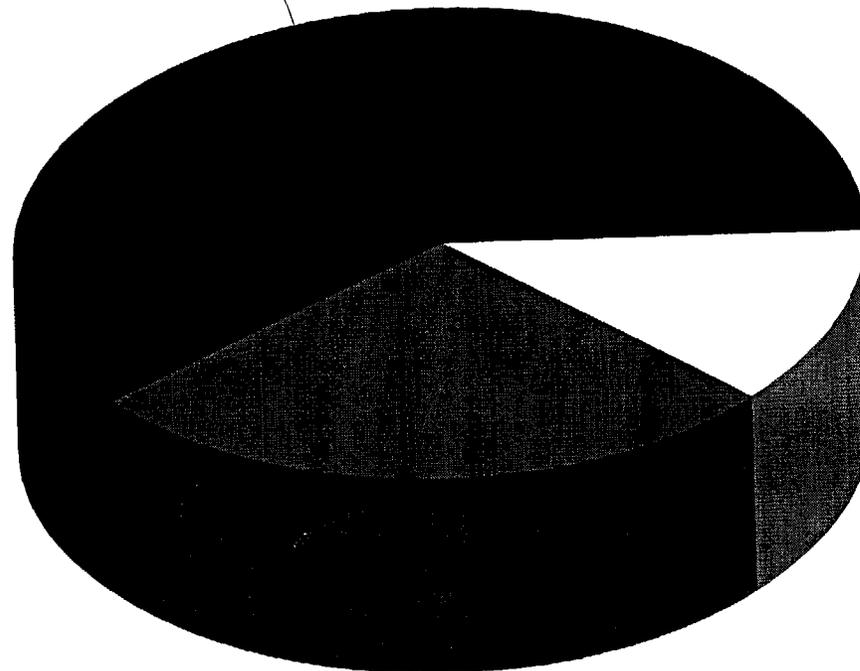
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Rate of change to a free economy

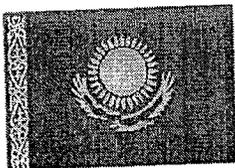
6 in 10 believe Kazakhstan should get to a free market economy through steady, smaller reforms, instead of as quickly as possible.

steady, smaller reforms 61%



DK/NR 12%

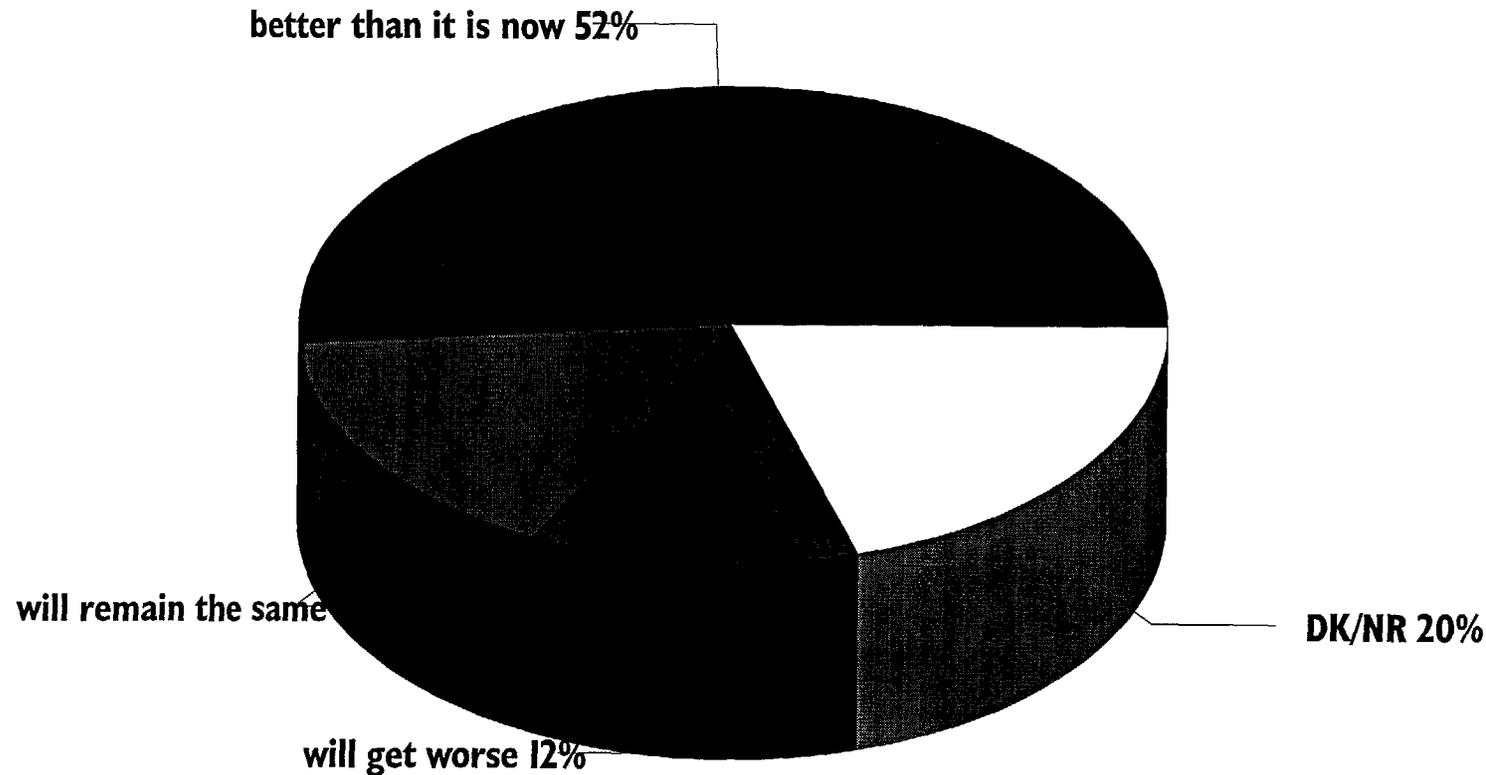
as quickly as possible 27%



Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

Optimism on economic future

Half believe the economic situation in Kazakhstan will be “better than it is now” by the year 2000.



Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

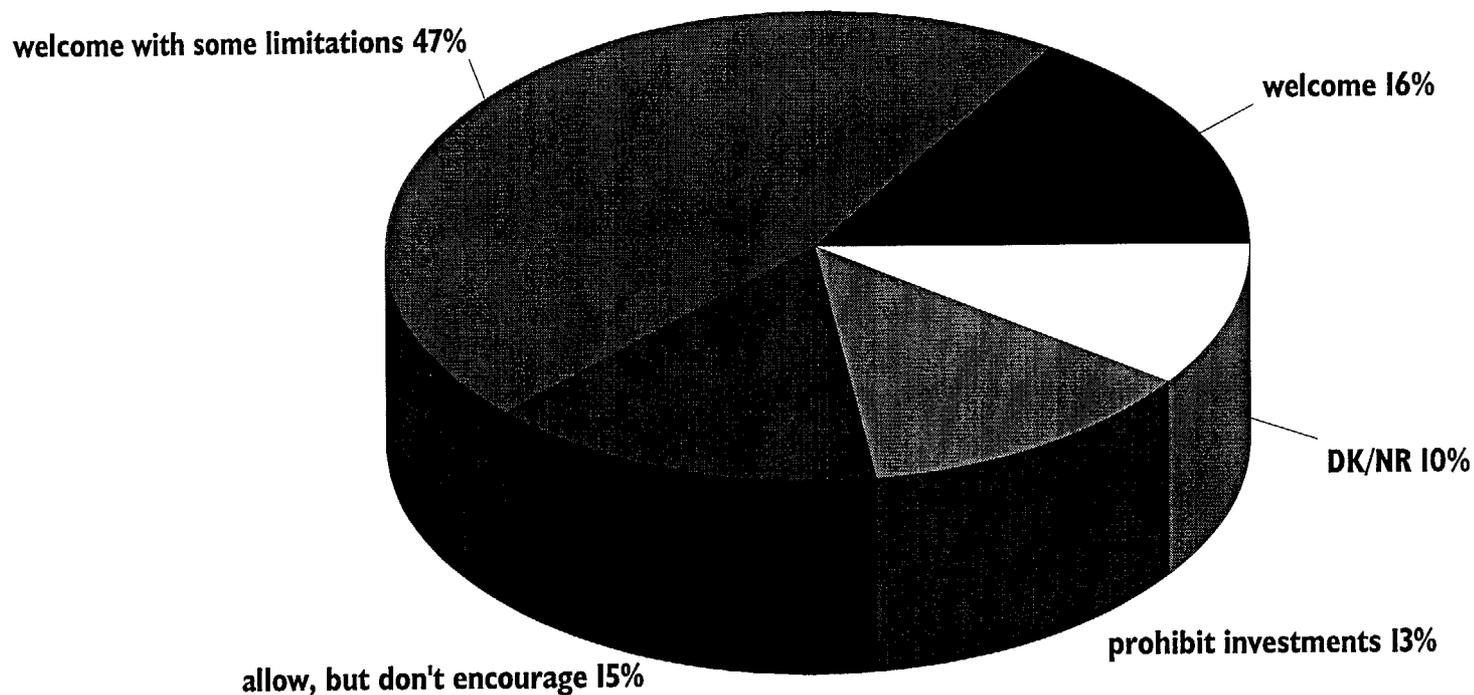
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



55

Foreign investments are welcome in Kazakhstan

Two-thirds believe Kazakhstan should welcome foreign investment.

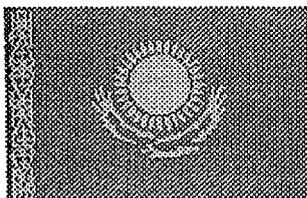
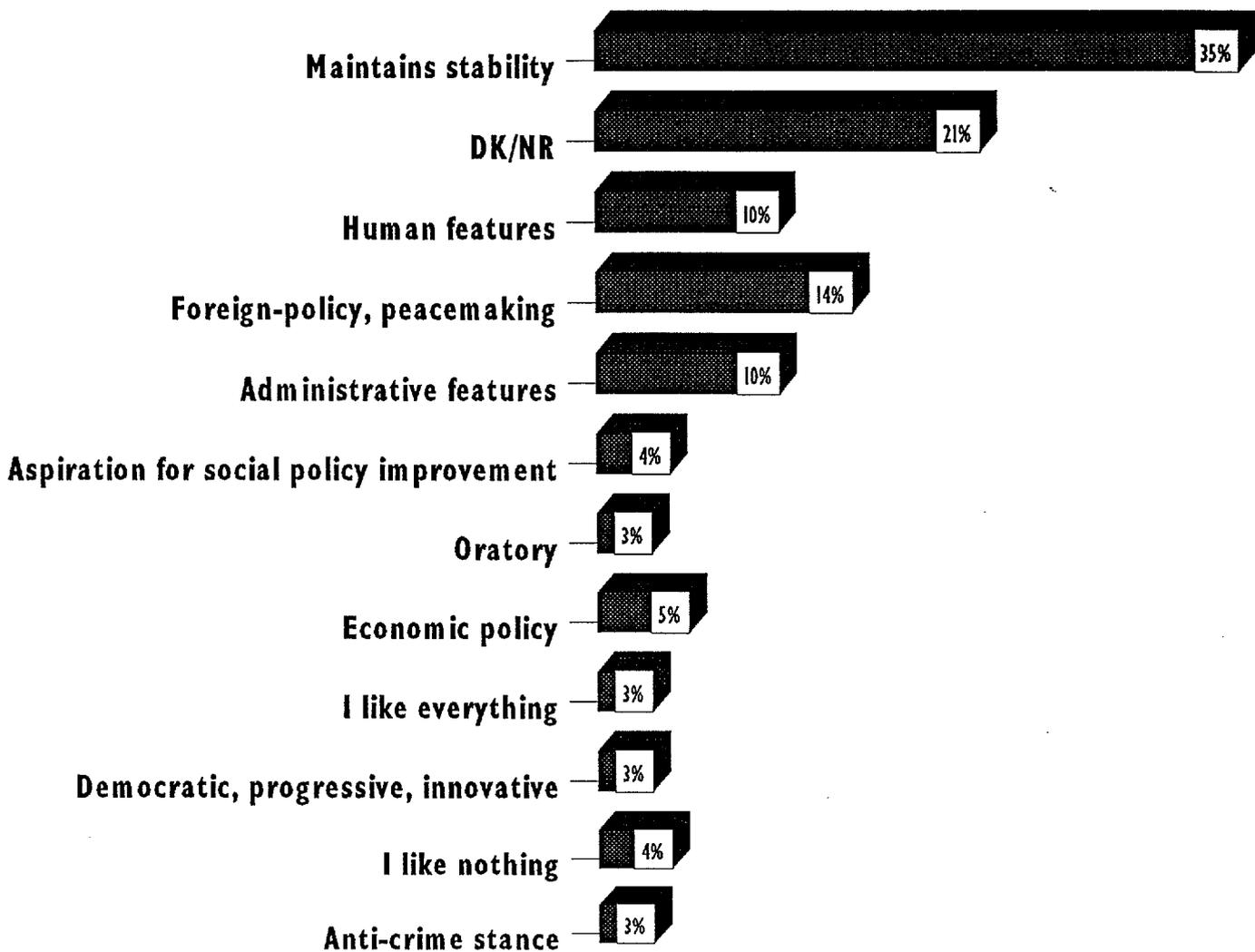


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Desirable qualities of the President

Responses to the question "What qualities do you like the most about President Nazarbayev?"



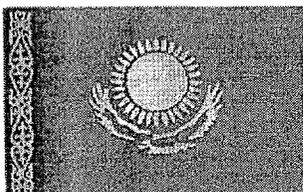
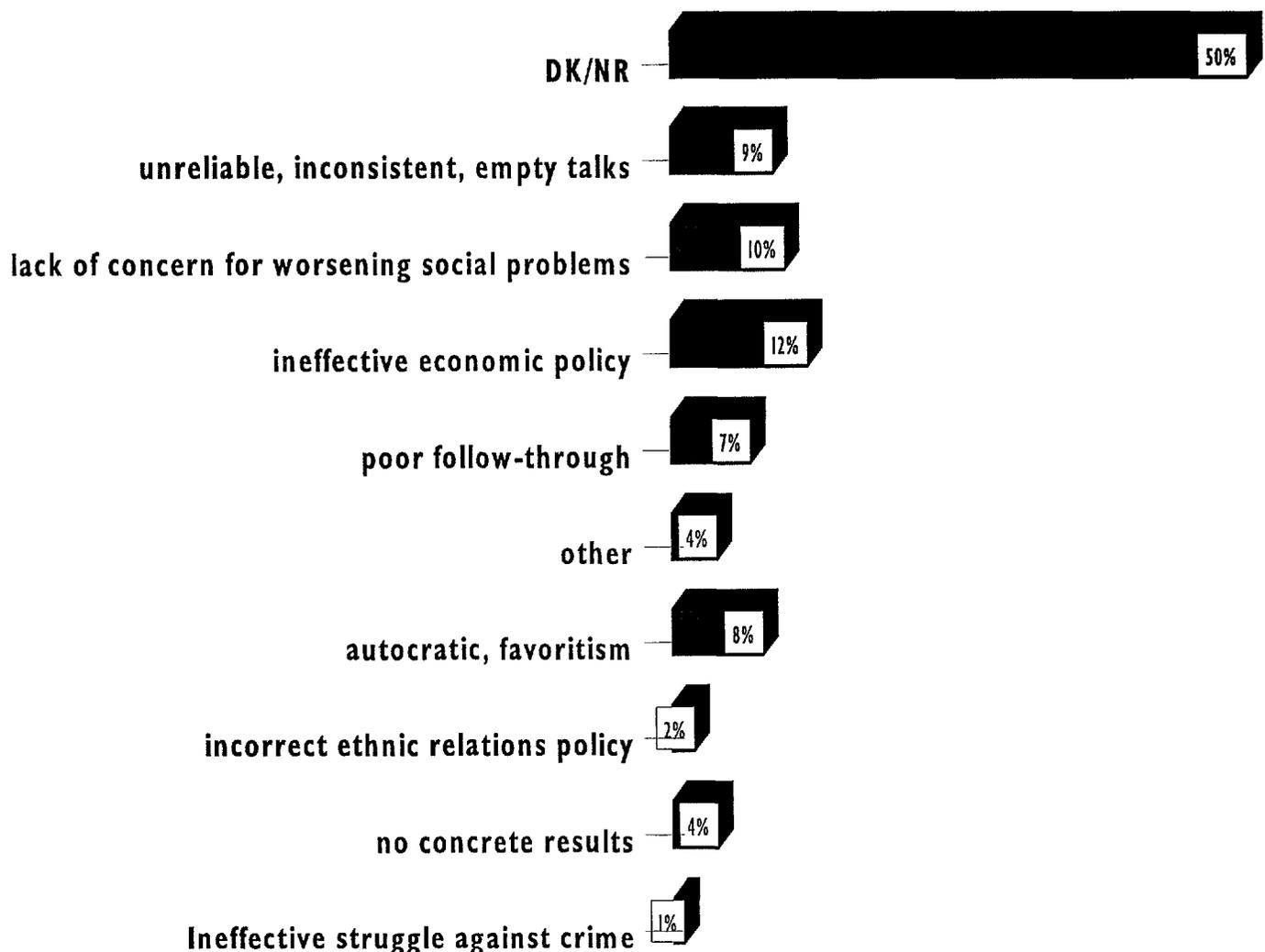
YOUTH OVERSAMPLING



57

Undesirable qualities of the President

Responses to the question "What qualities do you like the least about President Nazarbayev?"

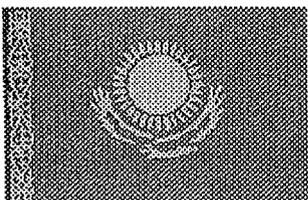
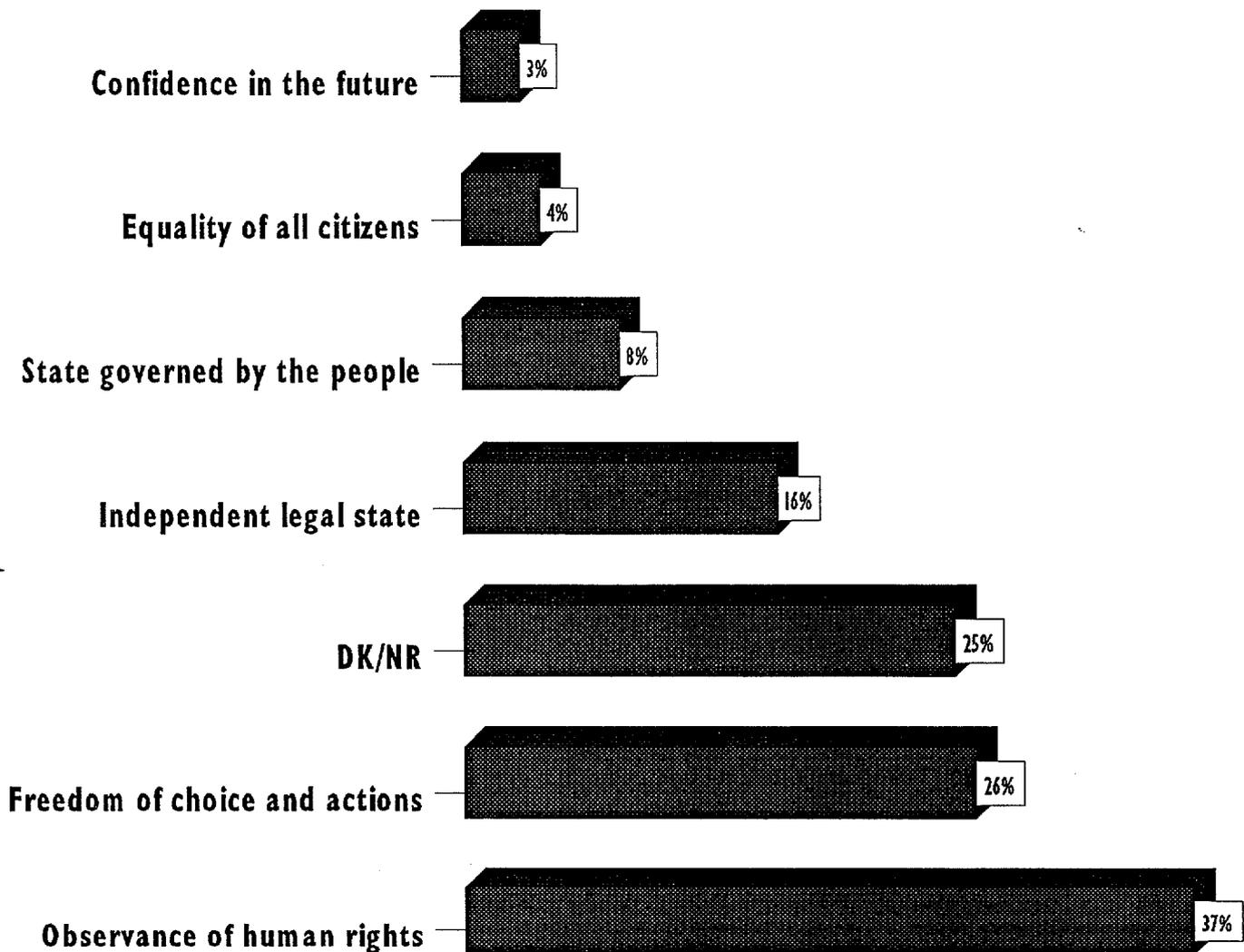


YOUTH OVERSAMPLING



Life in a democracy means

Responses to the open-ended question "What does it mean to you to live in a democracy?"

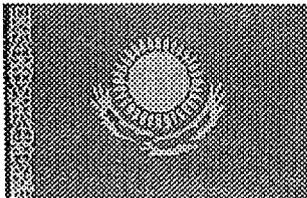
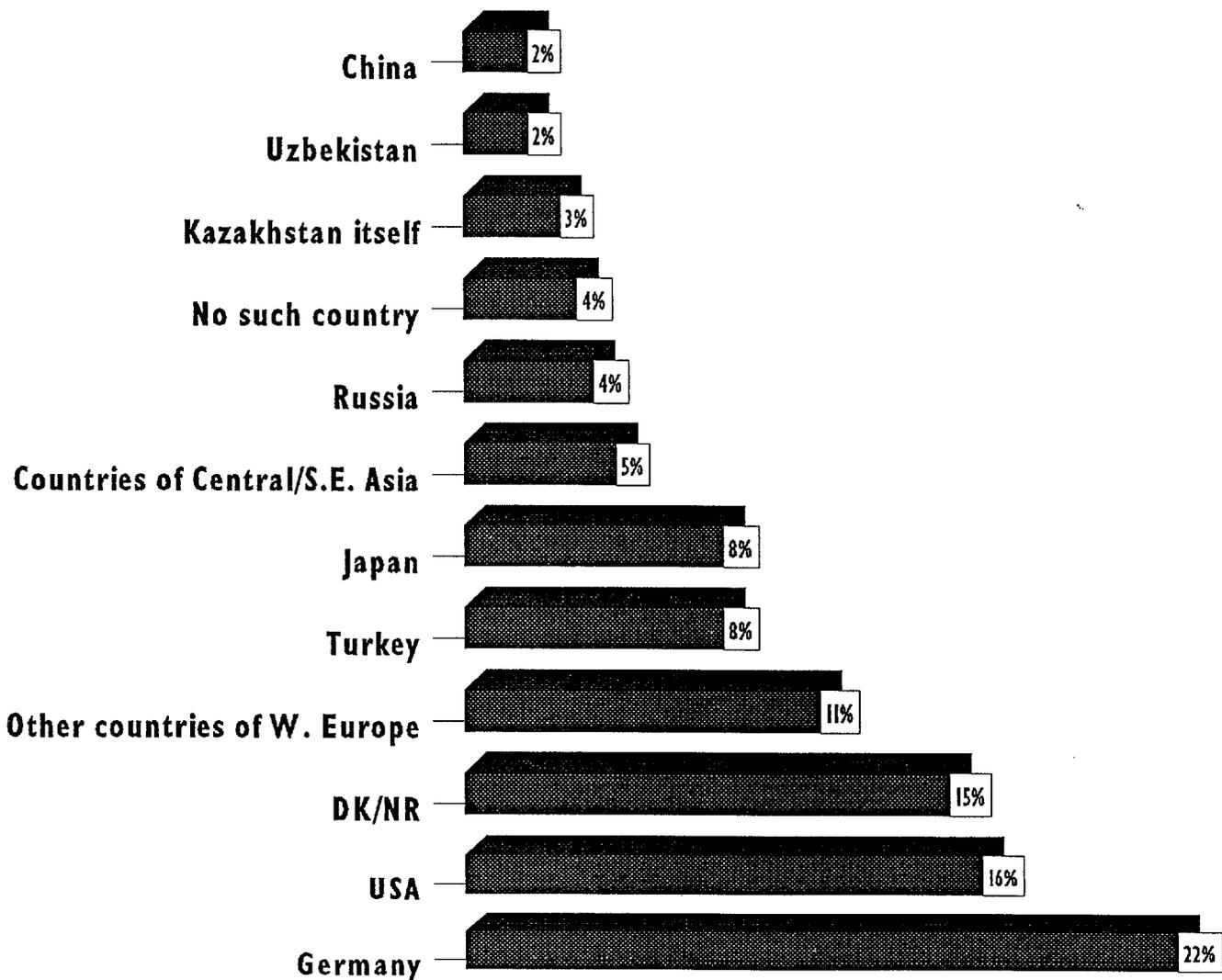


YOUTH OVERSAMPLING



Models for Development

Responses to the open-ended question "Which foreign country could be a model for Kazakhstan's development?"

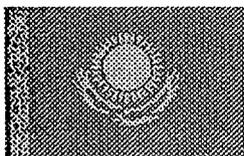
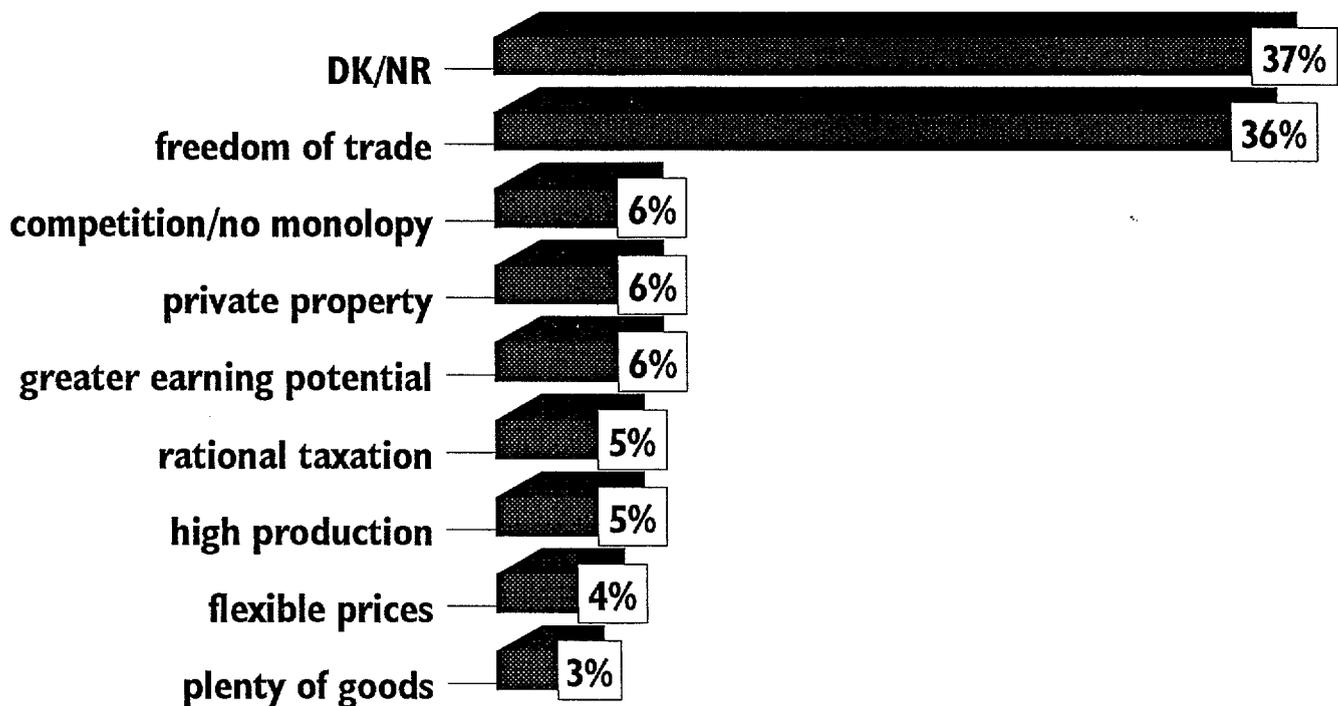


YOUTH OVERSAMPLING



What is a free market economy?

Responses to the open-ended question: "What does it mean to you to have a free market economy?"

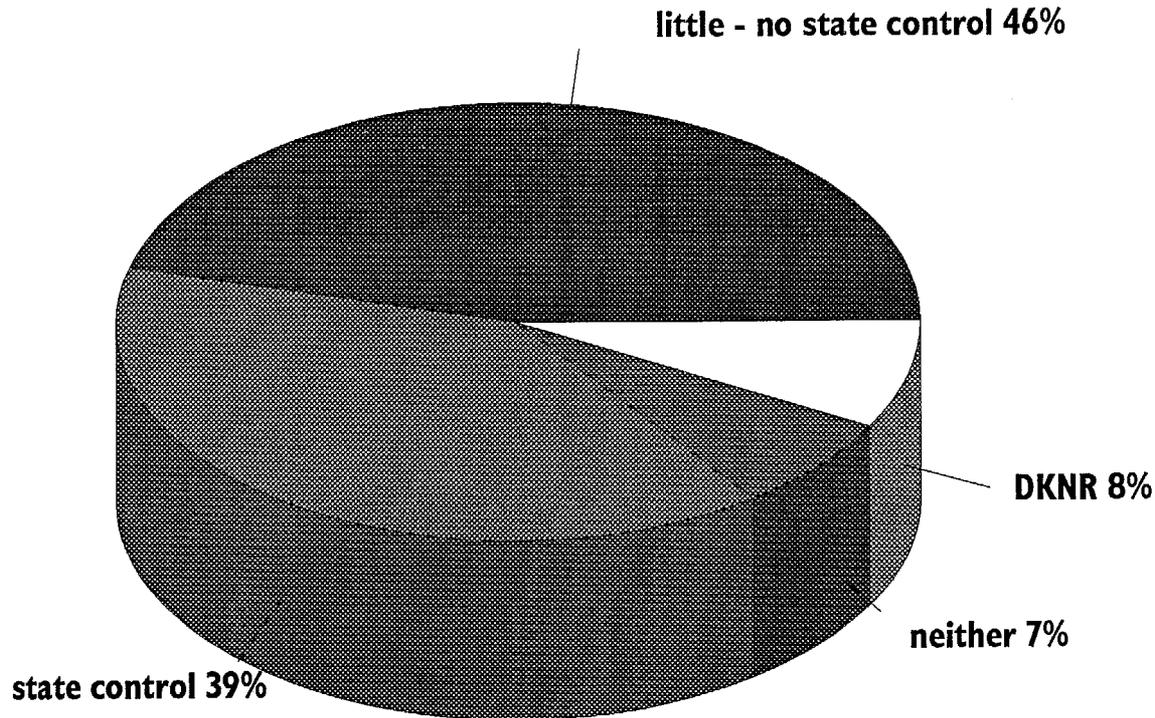


YOUTH OVERSAMPLING



State controlled economy

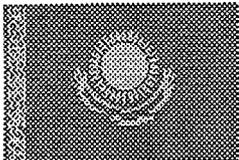
Most believe that Kazakhstan should strive for an economy that is free of any state control.



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

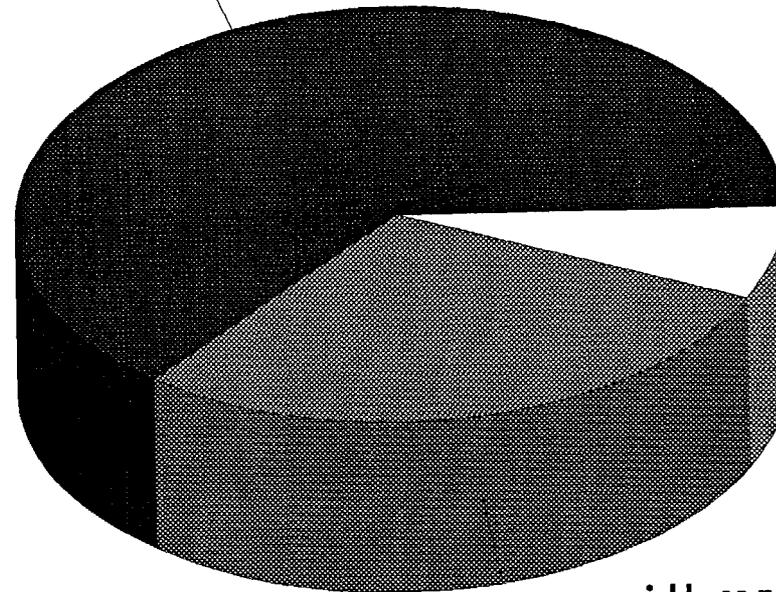
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Gillier Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Rate of change to a free economy

6 in 10 believe Kazakhstan should get to a free market economy through steady, smaller reforms, instead of as quickly as possible.

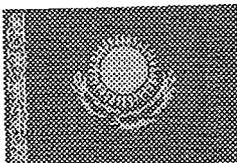
steady, smaller reforms 64%



DK/NR 7%

as quickly as possible 29%

YOUTH OVERSAMPLING



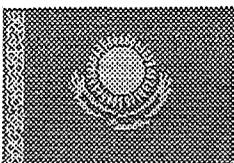
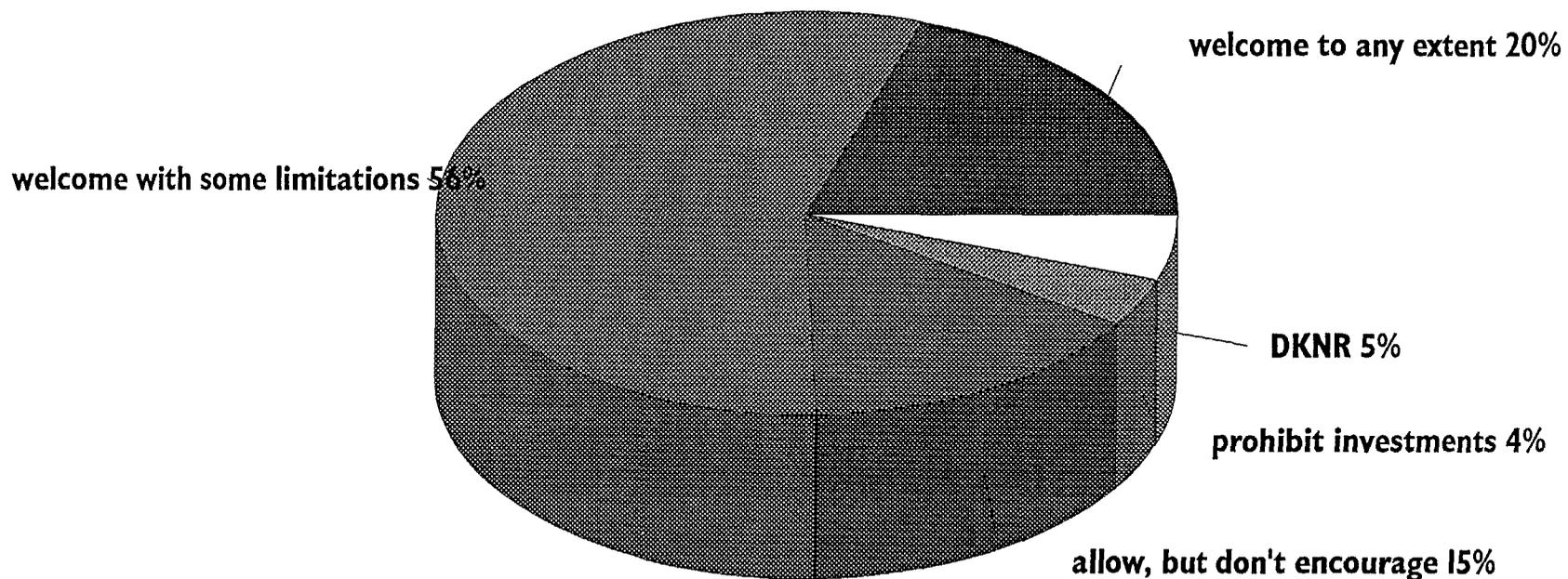
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Foreign investments are welcome in Kazakhstan

75% believe Kazakhstan should welcome foreign investment. Another 15% believe it should be allowed, but not encouraged.



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

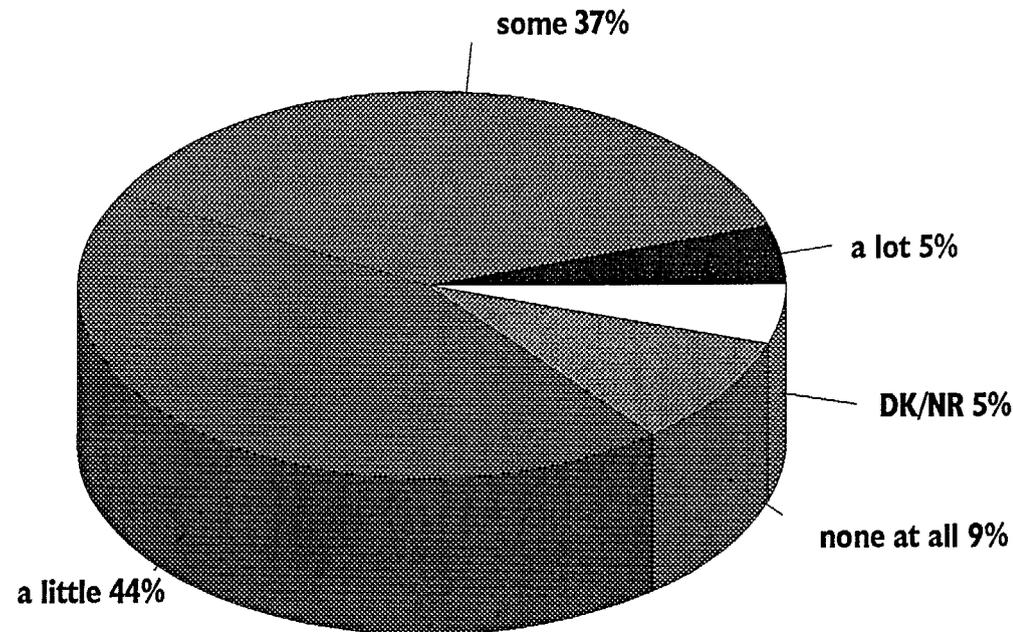
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Gillier Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



104

Respect for individual civil rights

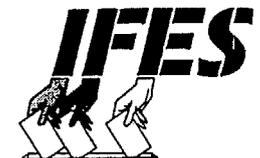
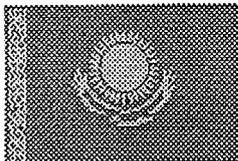
There is a wide split in opinion on how much respect there is for individual civil rights now in Kazakhstan.



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

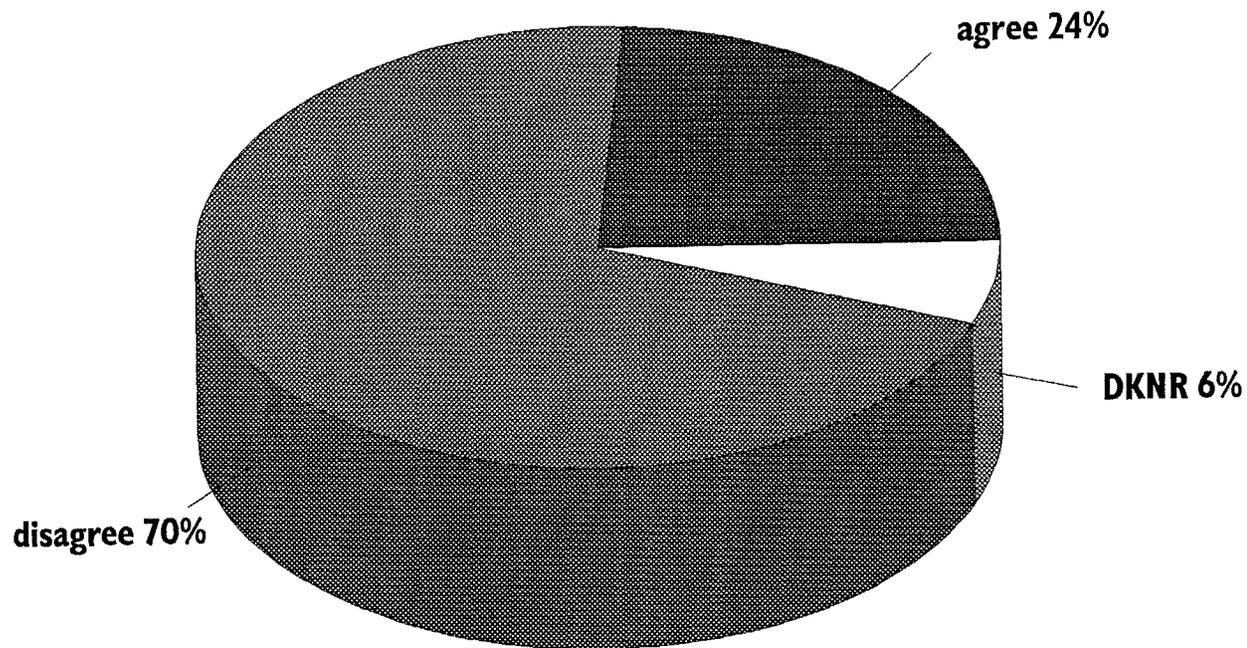
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Do not limit the rights of the people

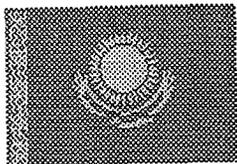
Only 2 in 10 agree that "it is necessary to limit the political and civic rights of the people in order to establish order and discipline."



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

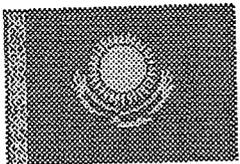
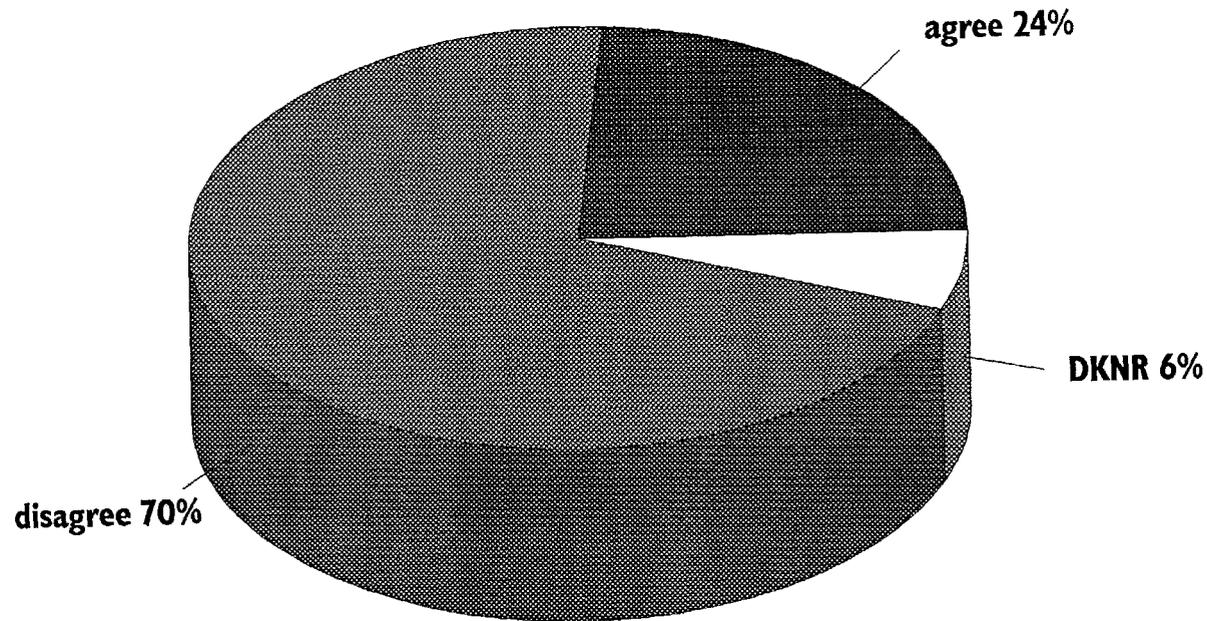
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Dictatorship not necessary

7 out of 10 disagree with the statement that "it is necessary to have a dictatorship in order to establish order and discipline in society."



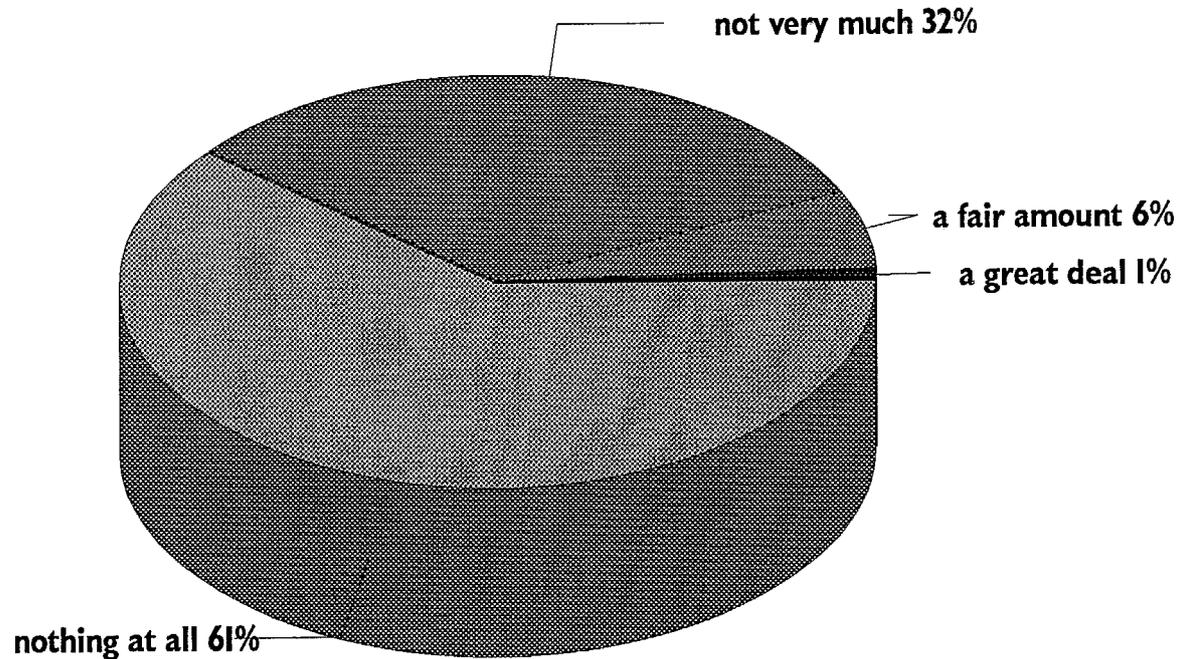
YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Central Election Commission

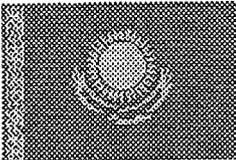
More than 6 out of 10 have never heard of the Central Election Commission



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

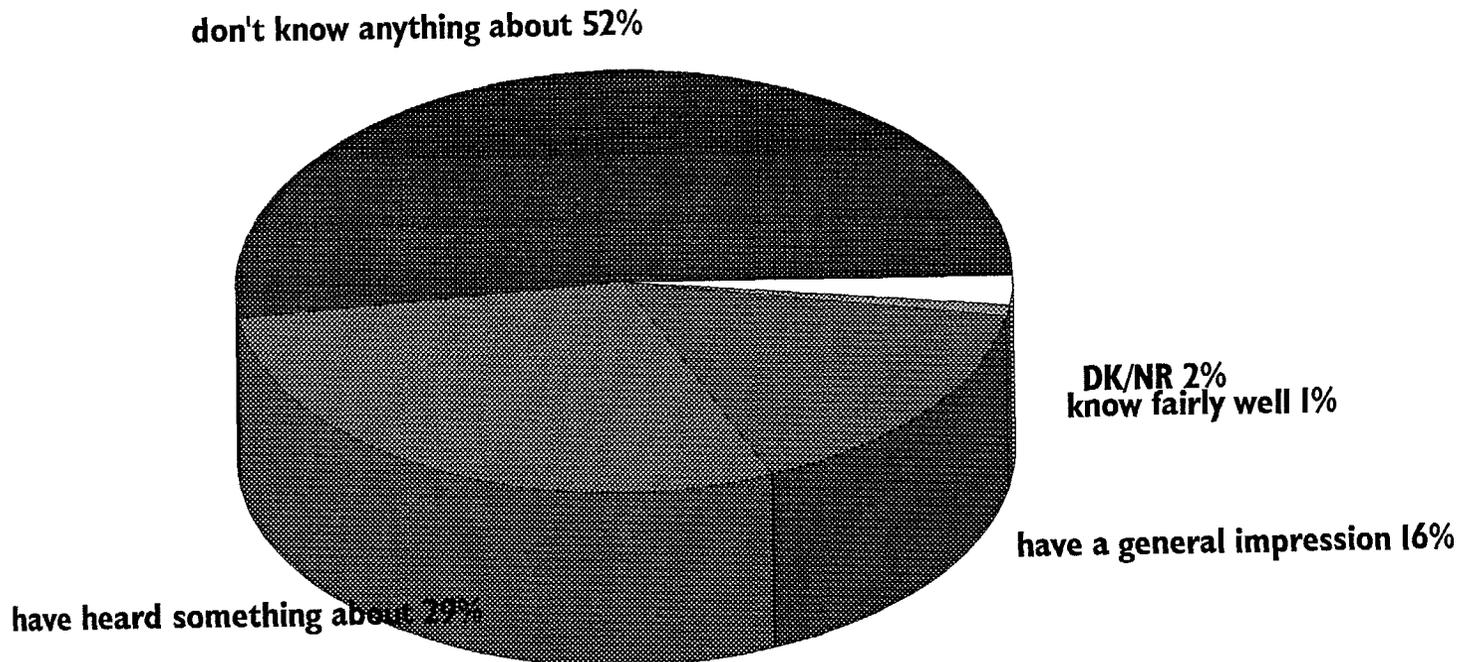
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Knowledge of election laws

More than half "don't know anything about the election laws of Kazakhstan."



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

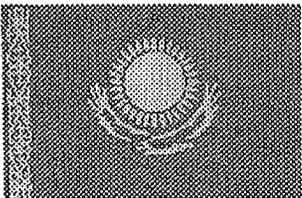
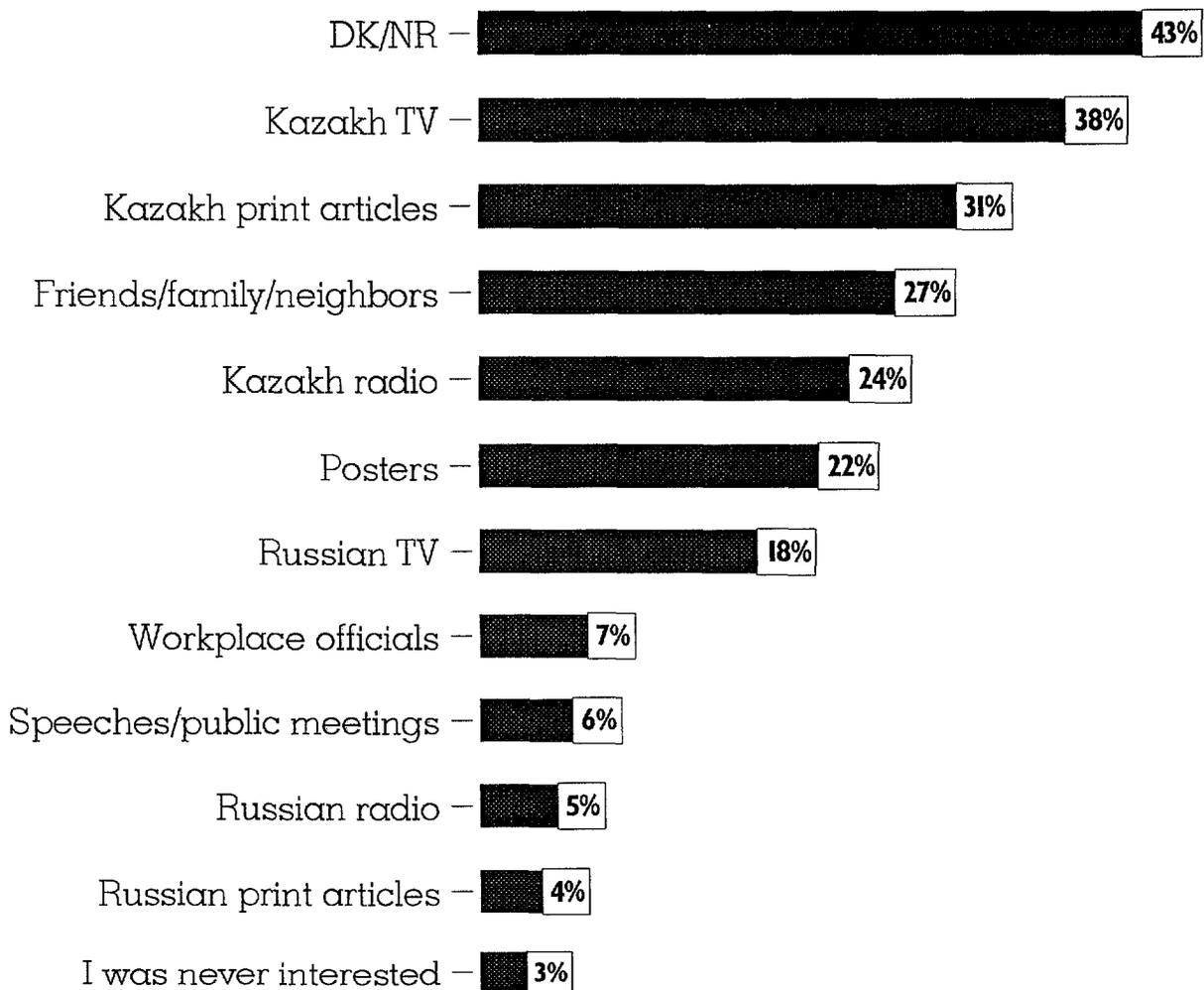
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



Referendum information sources

Responses to the question "What were the places that had given you information about the referendum?"



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

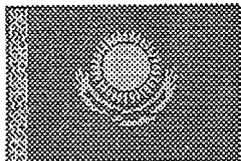
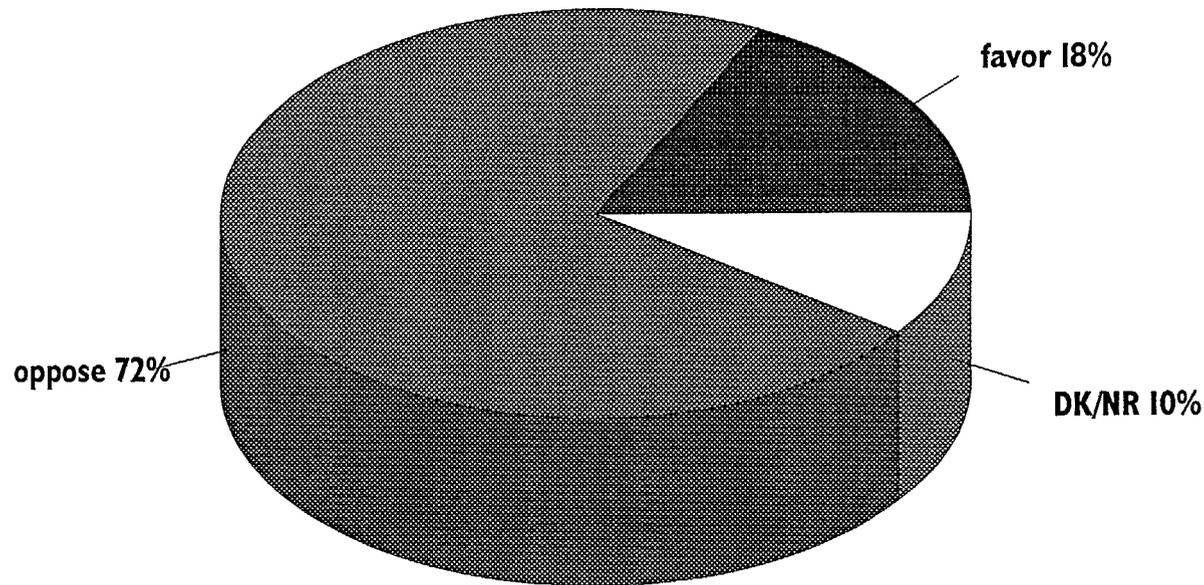


Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

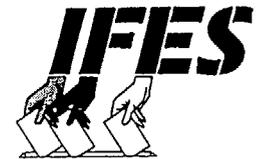
Appointment of Deputies

More than 7 out of 10 oppose the idea of the President being able to name a certain number of Deputies to the Supreme Council:



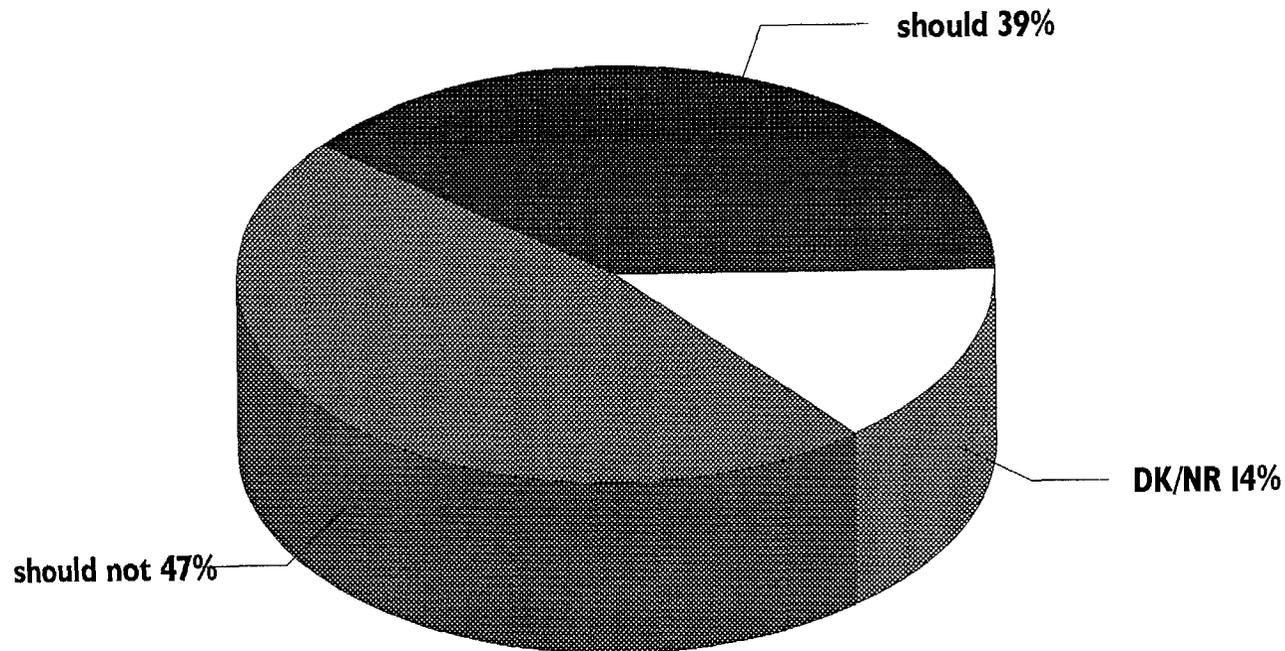
YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; fax: (202) 452-0804



Presidential nomination to Supreme Council?

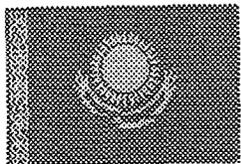
Many think the President “should not be able to nominate” his own list of candidates for the Supreme Council.



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

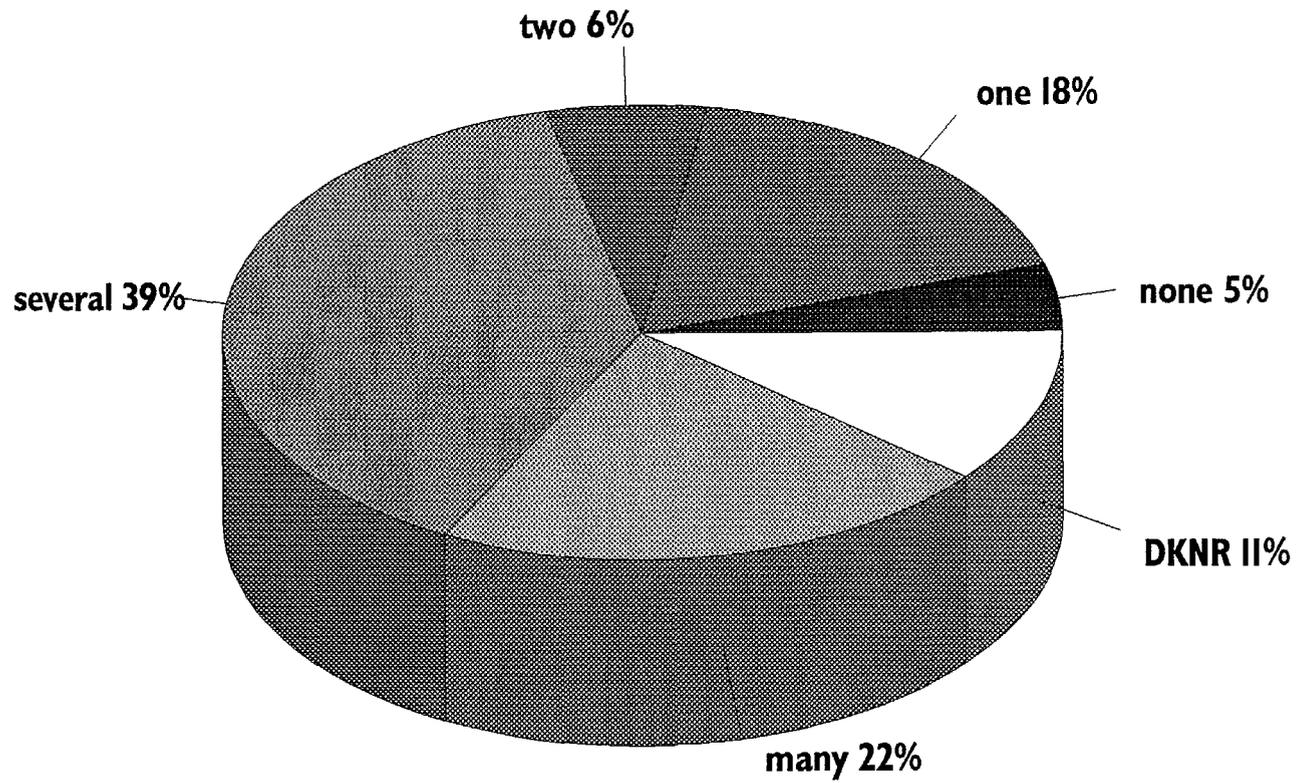
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is $\pm 2.2\%$. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804

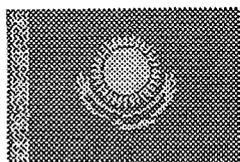


Ideal number of political parties

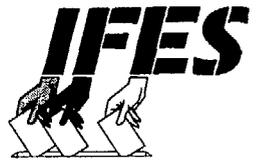
6 in 10 want two or more political parties.



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING



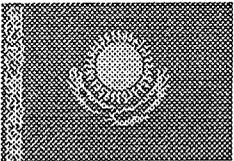
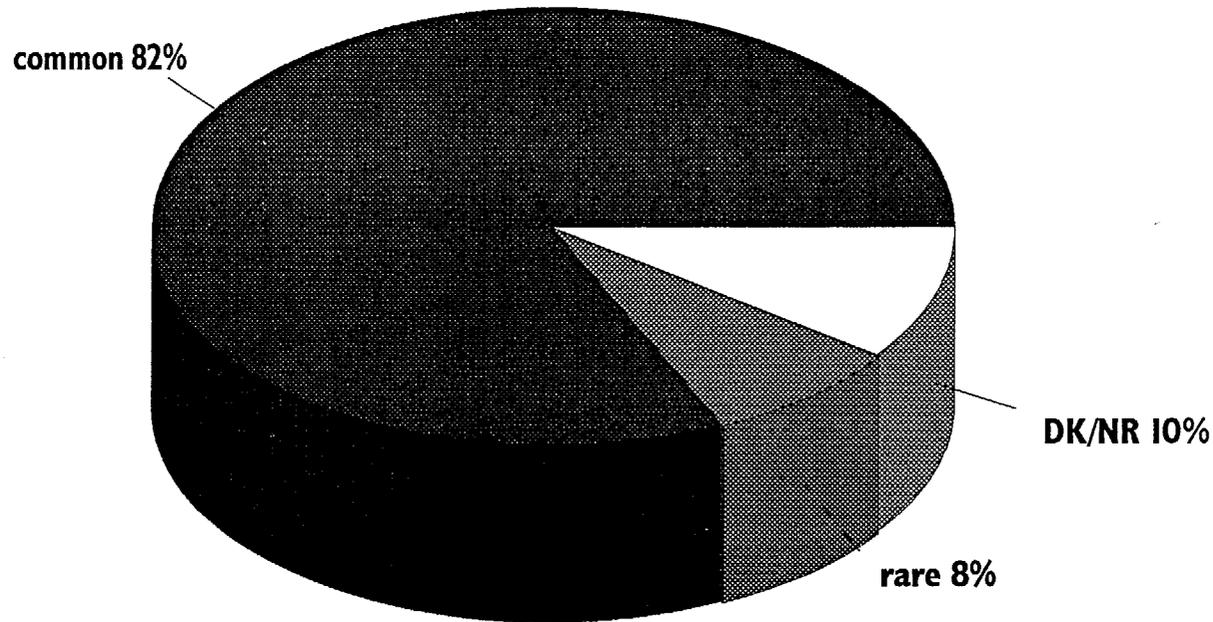
Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.
1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



13

Corruption of officials is common

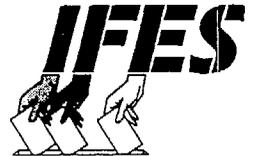
8 out of 10 believe official corruption is common.



YOUTH OVERSAMPLING

Survey design and supervision by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

1500 face-to-face interviews conducted nationwide 9-29 July 1995 by the Giller Institute. Margin of error is +/- 2.2%. For more information contact: IFES, 1101 15th Street, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC. (202) 828-8507; Fax: (202) 452-0804



14