FINAL REPORT

NATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

2002

Republic of Indonesia

SEKRETARIAT JENDERAL DPR RI

SEKRETARIAT JENDERAL MPR RI

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The International Foundation for Election Systems

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1.0 Executive summary

From 30 March to 22 April, Taylor Nelson Sofres Indonesia, in cooperation with the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), conducted a national public opinion survey in Indonesia. The field work was conducted in 30 provinces, including Aceh and North Maluku. The 3,580 respondents came from rural and urban areas using a random sample method. The objective of the survey was to inform members of the House of Representatives (DPR) and the People's consultative Assembly (MPR) about the perceptions, hopes and attitudes of the Indonesian people. The survey covered a number of current topics such as the performance of the Indonesian government and national leaders, the popularity of political parties, the electoral law reform process and regional autonomy.

Survey Findings

In general, this study showed an apparent increase in people's awareness of economic and political issues. Compared to the survey conducted in June 2001, a greater proportion of people were able to provide an answer to most of the questions. In other words, there was a significant decrease in "don't know" and "can't say" responses. What has contributed to this shift is difficult to say and one can only speculate. However, it does highlight that compared to 12 months ago more people hold an opinion on the issues raised in the survey.

The majority of people (55%) believed that their current level of prosperity was about the same as last year, but there was an increase in the proportion of people who felt that their current level of prosperity was better compared to last year (27% in 2001 to 33% in 2002). In terms of security, people felt there had been an improvement and only some (10%) felt it had worsened. Most people (62%) still believed that the government had not put the nation in the right direction, although this figure lower was last year's result (73%). This was particularly notable among those with higher education.

The survey showed that there was an overall increase in awareness about the problems faced by the nation and local communities. This may be an indirect effect of the poor economic conditions experienced by Indonesia.

At the national level, 70% of those surveyed felt that the main problem was poor economic conditions, a 53% increase from 2001. This finding was highly correlated with education and geographic location. That is those with less education and from rural areas answered that poor economic conditions were the main problem of the country.

55% of respondents identified the increased prices for basic goods as the main problem faced by communities followed by difficulty in finding a job (18%). The entire survey population regardless of geographic location, age or level of education, identified poor economic conditions and difficulty in finding a job as the two most prominent problems facing communities. Other issues such as political conflicts; tribalism, religion, race, and class (SARA) conflicts, and lack of security (4%) were perceived to be less significant.

Government Performance.

Performance of State Institutions. Satisfication with the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) and the President were 45% and 52%, respectively. Over half the respondents were dissatisfied with the DPR's performance. Only 32% were satisfied with the DPR.

Implementation of Reform Programs. According to those surveryed, people were most satisfied with the process of democratization (55% satisfied vs. 27% dissatisfied). Other reform programs appeared to have been less successful. For example, 51% of people were dissatisfied with efforts to eradicate KKN, 41% dissatisfied with clean & dignified Government and 44% dissatisfied with law enforcement.

Crisis Handling. According to this survey, the government's handling of riots and situations of unrest has improved compared to previous years. Satisfaction with the government's ability to handle unrest increased to 46% from 22% in 2001. In relation to dealing with crime, satisfaction with the government's performance also increased from 40% in 2001 to 53% this year after a drop from 50% in 2000 to 40% in 2001.

Awareness of Government Institutions. Overall people's awareness of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), the House of Representatives (DPR), the President, the State Audit Board (BPK), the Supreme Advisory Board (DPA), the Supreme Court (MA), and the Attorney General remains relatively low and it is not clear if people fully understand the functions of these institutions.

Many people were not aware of the performance of the BPK, DPA, MA and the Attorney General. Awareness was lower among people in rural areas and with a lower level of education. Although one out of two people believed that the DPA should be maintained, 36% did not have any opinion on this issue. This may be due to a lack of knowledge about the DPA and its function. This was most notable among people in rural areas, older people and people with a lower level of education.

DPR/MPR Awareness. There was a slight increase (1%) in the level of awareness of representatives in parliament (DPR/DPRD). The majority of those that could correctly identify the name of a DPR/DPRD representative had tertiary education or higher. At the same time, the level of communication between people and the members of the House of Representatives (DPR/DPRD) was found to be very limited. The few who had contacted the DPR/DPRD (9%) or had been contacted by the DPR/DPRD (4%) were mostly males with a higher level of education. This lack of communication may be attributed to the fact that in general people are not familiar with the person representing them in the parliament

Performance of National Leaders.

President. While satisfaction with Megawati remained relatively stable at 53% (51% in 2001), it was interesting to note that there was a growing negative sentiment towards her performance among people who previously did not state their opinion.

DPR Speaker. Akbar Tandjung has not recovered from a drop in satisfaction for performance from 2001 where he fell from 44% to 32%. Instead, dissatisfaction with his performance has increased further and he is now at a satisfaction level of 22%.

MPR Speaker. Amien Rais' performance was perceived to be improving and overall satisfaction with his performance more than doubled, from 21% in 2001 to 43% in 2002. However, he has not fully recovered to the satisfaction level of 50% that he enjoyed in July 2000.

Political Parties

Awareness of Political Parties. In 2002, people's awareness of political parties increased and 39% could name 5 or more parties. Younger age groups had a good ability to recall several parties.

General Perception of Parties. 37% thought that political parties were more interested in their own political agenda, instead of people's participation (27%). This view was held more strongly by those with a higher level of education. In contrast, those with lower education did not have an opinion about this issue.

Political Party Finances. Almost three-quarters of those surveyed (72%) believed that party finances should be made available to the public.

Presidential Election System

Election of President and Vice President. More than three-quarters of the people (78%) believed that the President and the Vice President should be elected directly by the people in the future. Ideally, this direct form of election should be implemented immediately in the next election in 2004 (74% of people agree). People with a higher level of education supported these arguments strongly. The opinion of people was split on the issue of whether candidates for President and Vice President should be paired or separate. However, one in two people (50%) believed that the candidates should come from political parties.

55% of people support the idea of having a second round direct election if the leading candidate in does not achieve the set quota in the first round. Only 28% of people support having the MPR perform a second round election.

Regional Autonomy

Confidence in Local Government. The majority (60%) of people had confidence in local governments' ability to manage their respective areas in the era of regional autonomy. 42% also believed that it would be easier to supervise them at the regional level. However, there was still a concern that local governments may abuse their power (56%), and this concern has increased slightly compared to last year (51% in 2001).

2.0   INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of a public opinion survey conducted from 30 March to 22 April 2002. The results are based on 3580 respondents in 30 provinces throughout Indonesia. The respondents were chosen randomly in urban and rural areas. The sample size taken in each province was determined according to its proportion of the total population.

The objective of the survey is to inform members of the House of Representatives (DPR) and Peoples Consultative Assembly (MPR), and other related institutions, about the perceptions, hopes and attitudes held by the people of Indonesia. The survey explored a number of current issues including the performance of the Government, DPR, MPR, national leaders, the popularity of political parties, the election system and issues relating to regional autonomy.

The fieldwork and analysis of the survey were conducted by Taylor Nelson Sofres Indonesia, in cooperation with International Foundation for Election System (IFES) Indonesia. Some findings in this report have been compared with the results of previous surveys conducted in June 2001 (by LP3ES) and July 2000.

3.0   METHODOLOGY

The sampling method used in this survey was stratified random sampling. A number of districts and localities (Kecamatan) were first selected from a list containing all districts and localities in Indonesia, for all provinces including both urban and rural areas. The number of districts and localities selected from each province was adjusted according to the proportion of the population. Within each district and locality, a number of neighborhoods (Rukun Tetangga or RT) were randomly selected. For each neighborhood selected, a systematic random sample method was used to select three to four households.

The selection of respondent households in each neighborhood was carried out using the random walking method. The selection of individual respondents within the household was made through the Kish Grid method. Eligible respondents were those aged over 17 years or married. The collection method was made by face-to-face interviewing.

The sample size of the survey was 3,580 respondents representing adults throughout Indonesia. Based on the total sample size, the survey margin of error has been estimated to be around 1.7% at the 95% confidence level. This means that if the same survey was conducted 100 times, then 95 of them would yield results within plus and minus 1.7% of the result reported in this survey. For example, if the proportion of people who agreed to a particular question was found to be 69% in this survey, then 95 times out of 100 the result would be in the range of 67.3% to 70.7%. For analysis of subgroups (e.g. analysis by province), please refer to the Margin of Error table that has been provided as Appendix 1.

For the purpose of this report cross tabulation analysis was carried out with variables of age, socio economic status, level of education, rural-urban and satisfaction with political parties. In order to show relevant and interesting findings, only those cross tabulations that show significant differences between variables have been included in this report. For some questions in the table section at the back, the percentage is not always 100%, but sometimes 99% or 101%. This is simply a rounding error and should be ignored.

Some of the questions in this year's survey were repeated from the survey conducted in June 2001 and consequently it was possible to have comparative results. The 2001 survey had 3440 responses and was also conducted throughout Indonesia. However, it should be pointed out that the survey in June 2001 did not include North Maluku, whereas in this year's survey it was included. It should be noted that the opinions held by people at the national level were not statistically different if the province of North Maluku was included in the total sample. Consequently, the results from last year's survey, which did not cover North Maluku, are still comparable to this year's survey, which included all provinces. The same applies to results compared back to July 2000. The survey carried out in 2000 did not include Maluku, Aceh and West Papua.

4.0   DEMOGRAPHY

- The breakdown of rural and urban proportions was 64% and 36% respectively (consequential of survey design).
- The gender breakdown was almost equal with approximately 49% male and 51% female (consequential of survey design).
- The education background was: 4% never attended school, 44% have completed or attended elementary school at some point, 46% have completed or attended secondary education at some stage, and 6% had tertiary education or higher.
- The age breakdown was up to 24 years (19%), 25-34 years (28%), 35-44 years (25%), 45 - 54 years (17%) and 55 and over (12%). Of all respondents 80% were married and only 2 of those were under the age of 17.
- The majority of respondents were Moslems (89%), followed by Protestants (6%), Catholics (2%), Hindus (2%) and other religions (1%).
- At the time of the fieldwork 59% were working, 7% were looking for work, 4% went to school, and 29% were homemakers looking after the household.
- Of those working, 48% were from the industry of agriculture and 19% were in trading.
- Some 53% of those working had their own business and 37% were paid employees.
- The breakdown on economic status was: 50% were from lower level Social Economic Status (SES) level of D & E (monthly household expenditure of Rp. 500,000 or less), 40% were from medium SES level of C (monthly household expenditure of Rp. 500,001 to Rp. 1,000,000), and 9% were from high SES level of A & B (monthly household expenditure of Rp. 1,000,001 or above).
- Most people mention TV as their main source of information (85%), while radio (8%) and newspaper (2.8%) were found to be less significant.

The composition found above is not significantly different from the Indonesian population that is eligible to vote (electorate) according to the National Statistics Bureau (BPS). As can be seen in Table 1 below, the respondents interviewed in this survey are representative of the Indonesian population as a whole.

5.0   FINDINGS

5.1   Prosperity and Security

In the past couple of years, the people of Indonesia have experienced turbulent times. The main reason for this has been the Asian economic crisis, which began in 1998. Its effect can still be felt today. Two main aspects of people's living conditions that have been affected by this economic crisis relate to the level of prosperity people enjoy and their perceived level of security. The crisis' effects on prosperity could be seen in the decreasing value of the Rupiah as well as price increases for basic goods. Consequently, the purchasing power of people has been significantly reduced. The effects on security could be seen through an increase in crime, unrest in some areas, and frequent demonstrations and mass rallies. This survey was conducted to gain an insight into people's situation in terms of prosperity and security, compared to the same time last year. In addition, the survey measured people's perception on whether the government is seen to be doing the right thing to help bring Indonesia out of the crisis.

1. Level of Prosperity/Quality of Life

Better: 27% Jun-01, 33% Apr-02
The same: 52% Jun-01, 55% Apr-02
Worse: 20% Jun-01, 12% Apr-02
DK/NR: 2% Jun-01, 0% Apr-02

■ Jun-01 □ Apr-02

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
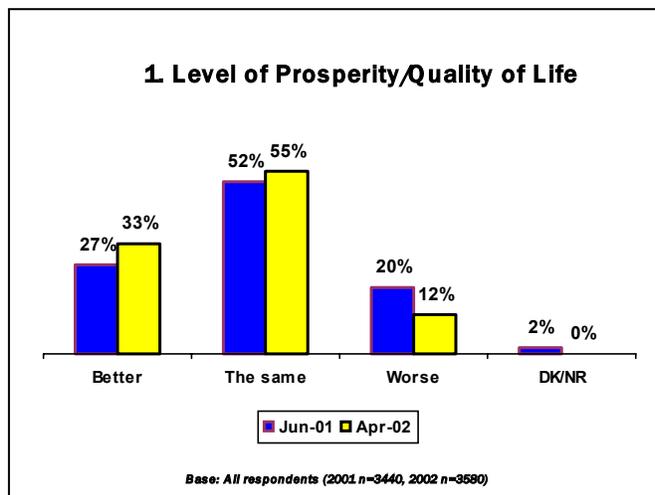
Graph 1 shows that around one in two people (55%) thought their level of prosperity has remained unchanged compared to the same time last year (June 2001).   However, 33% felt that their prosperity has improved and represents a significant increase over the last 12 months. Overall, 12% felt their level of prosperity was worse today compared to before but this figure saw some regional differences. In Western Java – including Jakarta and Banten (14%), Sumatra (20%), Bali/Nusa Tenggara (14%), and the troubled regions of Aceh/Maluku/West Papua (16%) a greater proportion of people felt that their level of prosperity was worse than last year (June 2001).

Looking ahead to the next 12 months, 38% believed the prosperity of their household will improve compared to only 5% who stated their situation will be worse. Quite a large proportion of people (28%) were not able to predict whether they would be better off in the next 12 months.
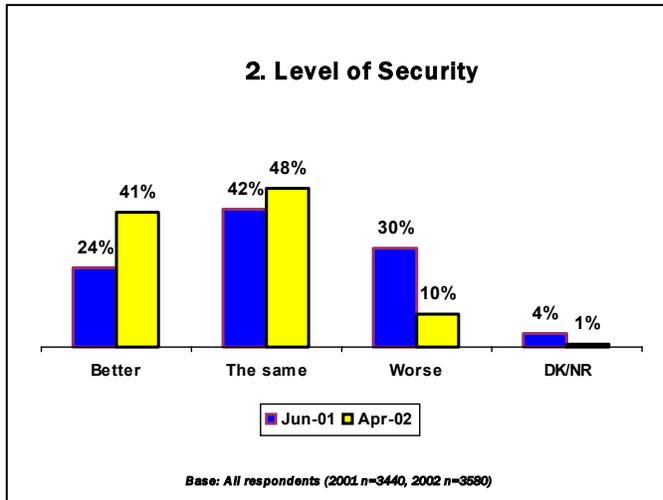
2. Level of Security

As can be seen in Graph 2, in 2002, 48% of people perceived the level of security to be the same as last year. Overall there is a clear indication that the perceived level of security has improved. Only 10% felt it has become worse compared to the 41% who felt there has been an improvement in this area. This represents a significant increase from last year where only 24% said security levels have improved. Only 1% of people said they don't know, indicating that this is an issue on which people have a clear opinion. It should be noted, however, that a greater proportion of people in Western Java (14%) and Sumatra (16%) believed that security levels are worse than last year's. Looking to the next 12 months, 68% of the people believed security levels will be better or stay the same, and 6% thought they would be worse.

Better 24% (Jun-01), 41% (Apr-02); The same 42% (Jun-01), 48% (Apr-02); Worse 30% (Jun-01), 10% (Apr-02); DK/NR 4% (Jun-01), 1% (Apr-02)

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)

3. Perception of Government Efforts to Further Indonesia
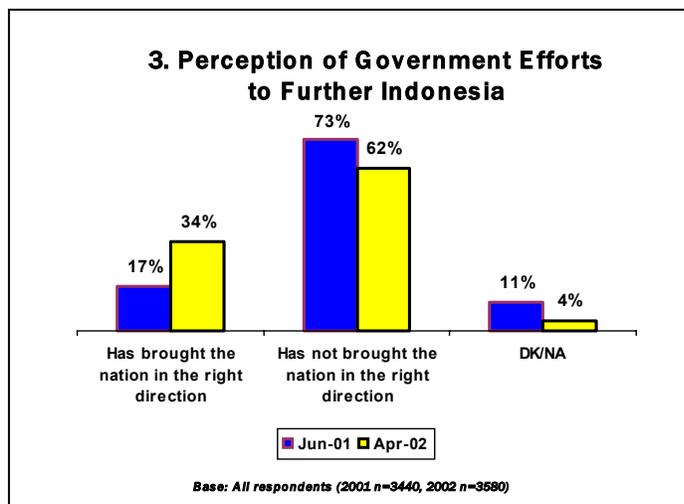
The majority of people (62%) believed that the Government has not managed to bring the nation in the right direction. This leaves just over one third (34%) agreeing that the Government is moving in the right direction. However, compared to last year this figure is up from 17% and highlights a significant improvement. People in Western Java (73%), Sumatra (65%) and those with higher education (74%) represent subgroups within which an overall larger group of people believed that no progress has been made by the government.

Has brought the nation in the right direction 17% (Jun-01), 34% (Apr-02); Has not brought the nation in the right direction 73% (Jun-01), 62% (Apr-02); DK/NA 11% (Jun-01), 4% (Apr-02)

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)

When asked about the biggest problem facing Indonesia today, poor economic conditions was still perceived to be the main issue for the nation. Compared to last year, this response saw an increase from 53% in 2001 to 70% in 2002. There was also a markable decrease in the proportion of "don't knows." The message from the people is clear - the economy is in

4. Principal Problem Faced by Nation

Problem	Jun-01	Apr-02
Poor economic conditions	53%	70%
Political conflicts	17%	11%
SARA conflict	4%	4%
Lack of security	5%	4%
Uncertainty of Laws	2%	4%
KKN	0%	1%
Other	3%	1%
DK/NR	17%	6%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
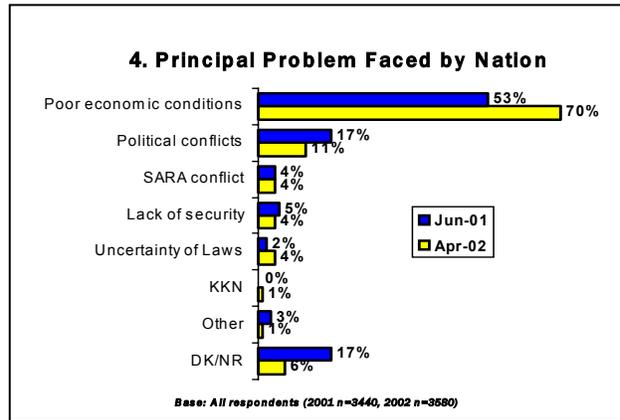
need of improvement. Not surprisingly perhaps, the need for improved economic conditions is felt to a greater extent among people in rural areas (71%) and those with lower education (72%). Other issues worth mentioning were politician conflicts (11%); tribalism, religion, race and class (SARA) conflicts (4%); and lack of security (4%). It is interesting to note that more people compared to last year actually had a clear opinion about this question. Graph 4 shows that the proportion of people who were unable to provide an answer decreased from 17% to 6% and may indicate that more people than before are aware of political and economic issues.

5. Principal Problem Faced by Community

Problem	Jun-01	Apr-02
Increased price of basic goods	46%	55%
Difficult to find jobs	15%	18%
Lack of security	5%	5%
Increased cost of education	2%	4%
Uncertain political situation	2%	2%
Lack of facility	2%	4%
Others	2%	1%
DK/NR	16%	6%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
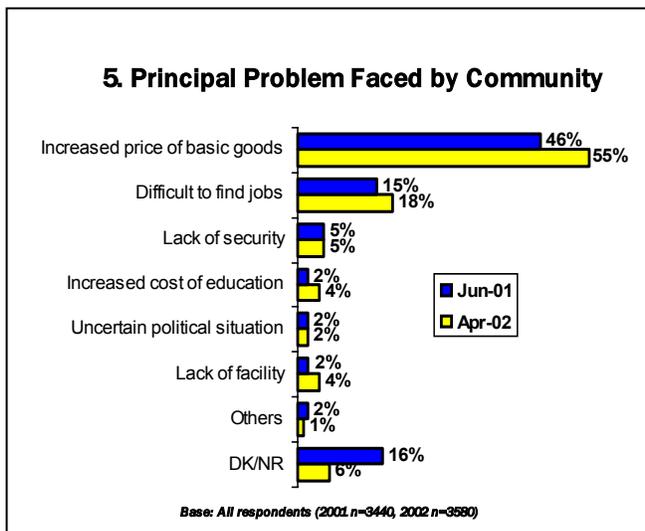
In contrast to national issues, people were also questioned about problems in their own local community. As with the last survey in 2001, the main problem faced by local communities was the increase of price of basic goods. This response saw an increase, up from 46% in 2001 to 55% in 2002. However, this problem was more prominent among people in Sumatra (61%). More people also felt it is more difficult to find a job, up from 15% in 2001 to 18% in 2002. Again, regional differences were found in Eastern Java (24%) and Aceh/Maluku/West Papua (24%).

A significant change from the previous survey was that overall awareness of community problems has increased significantly. Again, this was indicated by the decrease in the proportion of people who provided a "don't know" answer, down from 16% in 2001 to 6% in 2002 as shown in Graph 5.

5.2   Crisis Handling

Some of the main crises faced by Indonesia include riots; collusion, corruption and nepotism (KKN); and crime. Since the beginning of the economic crisis riots have occurred in many areas including Aceh, Maluku, Kalimantan and West Papua. KKN practices have been widespread since the New Order was implemented and the level of crime has become distressing for people, as drug abuse and robberies are becoming more common.

6. Satisfaction with Government's Ability to Handle Crises

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
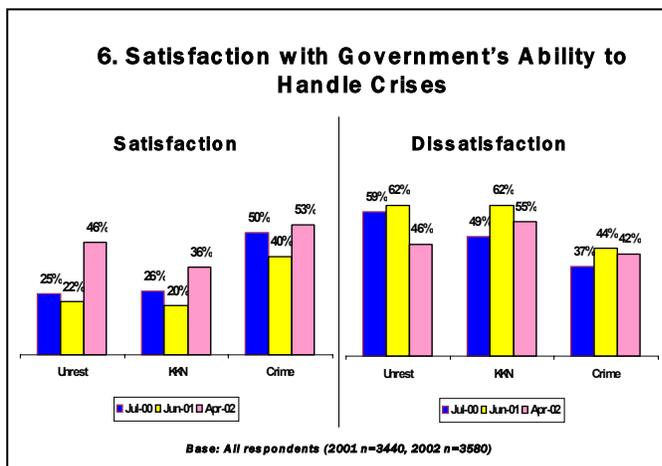
Overall, the percentage of people who were dissatisfied with the Government's crisis handling decreased to some extent compared to last year. Unrest, KKN practices and crime issues all experienced an improvement in public opinion. However, compared to two years ago, the only issue perceived to have improved significantly is the Government's dealing with unrest. Satisfaction increased significantly (up to 46% from 22%) and dissatisfaction went down to 46% from 59%.

7. How to Solve Problems in Aceh

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
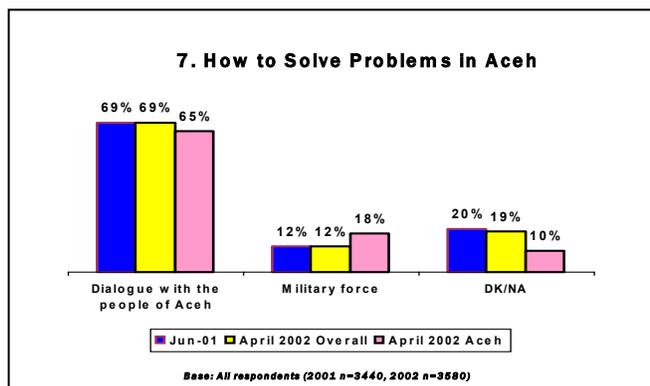
Over the last couple of years, problems in Aceh Province have received extensive attention in the media. People's opinion about how the problem in Aceh Province should be solved has not changed significantly compared to the previous year's survey. The vast majority of people agreed that the best

approach would be to hold a dialogue with the people of Aceh (69%) as opposed to the use military force (12%). The same was true for people in Aceh although military force as a solution was supported to a greater extent (18%*).

(Note: The sample size in Aceh was relatively small with n=60).

5.3 Performance of National Leaders

One section of the survey was specifically designed to measure people's satisfaction with the performance of national leaders. The current government, with Megawati as president, has an important task in implementing the reform programs that were formulated to bring the nation out of crisis.
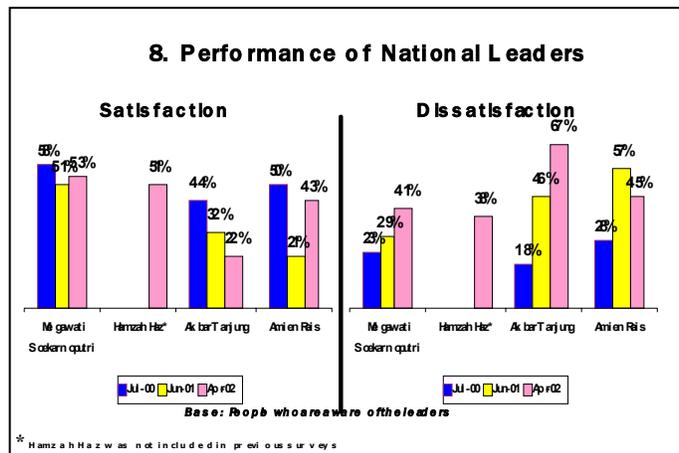
Compared to last year, satisfaction with Megawati's performance remained steady at 51% in 2001 compared to 53% in 2002. Satisfaction with her performance was found to be lower among people in Western Java (43%) and people with higher education (36%).

With an overall satisfaction score of 51%, Hamzah Haz' performance (not included in the previous surveys) was perceived to be at a similar level with Megawati. Satisfaction with his perfomance is notably lower among people in Bali/Nusa Tenggara (42%) and higher educated people (43%).

Akbar Tanjung has not recovered from his drop in satisfaction in 2001 when he fell from 44% to 32%. Instead, his performance decreased further and he is now at a satisfaction level of 22%. People in Eastern Java and Aceh/Maluku/West Papua were found to have less satisfaction with his performance, 12% and 15% respectively.

In contrast, Amien Rais' performance was perceived to be improving and overall satisfaction with his performance more than doubled, up from 21% in 2001 to 43% in 2002. However, he has not fully recovered to the satisfaction level of 50% that he enjoyed in July 2000. People in Bali/Nusa Tenggara (36%) displayed less satisfaction with Amien Rais' performance.

9. Performance of Megawati as President - by Party Affinity

Base: People who are aware of Megawati (n=3566)

Overall, people in Kalimantan and Sulawesi tended to be more satisfied with the leaders' performance, compared to people in other areas.

Satisfaction with the current president is of course of special interest. Graph 9 shows how satisfaction and dissatisfaction levels for Megawati vary across different party voters. The majority (64%) of people who voted for the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI Perjuangan) in 1999 are satisfied with Megawati's performance. However, almost one in three (31%) of those who voted for Megawati were dissatisfied. As expected, the level of satisfaction towards Megawati's performance was lower among other party voters. Most notably were the opinions of voters within the Nation Mandate Party (PAN) with 43% and the National Awakening Party (PKB) with 43%. It should be noted that there were relatively few "Don't Know" responses, indicating that the vast majority of people held an opinion about the performance of the president.

10. Implementation of Reform Program

Base: All respondents (n=3580)

In terms of the implementation of various reform programs, people were most satisfied with the implementation of democratization (55% satisfied compared to 27% dissatisfied). Other reform programs appeared to have been less successful. For example, the proportion of people who were dissatisfied was larger than those satisfied in relation
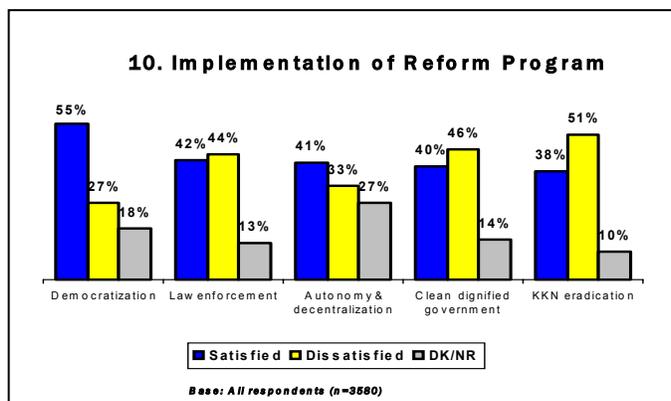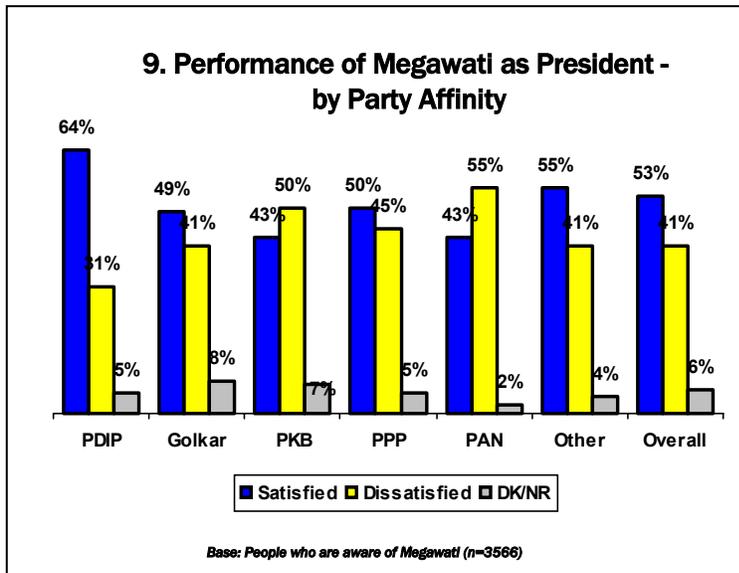
to the eradication of collusion, cor-ruption and nepotism (KKN), with 38% satisfied versus 51% dissatisfied. The same applied to having a clean & dignified government (40% satisfied vs 46% dissatisfied) and law enforcement (42% satisfied vs 44% dissatisfied). The Autonomy and Decentralization program may have good potential as indicated by its relatively higher satisfaction score, but a large proportion of people (27%) were unable to provide an opinion. This may suggest people are unaware of what this agenda reform has achieved.

5.4   Performance of State Institutions

11. Performance of State Institutions

Base: All respondents (n=3580)
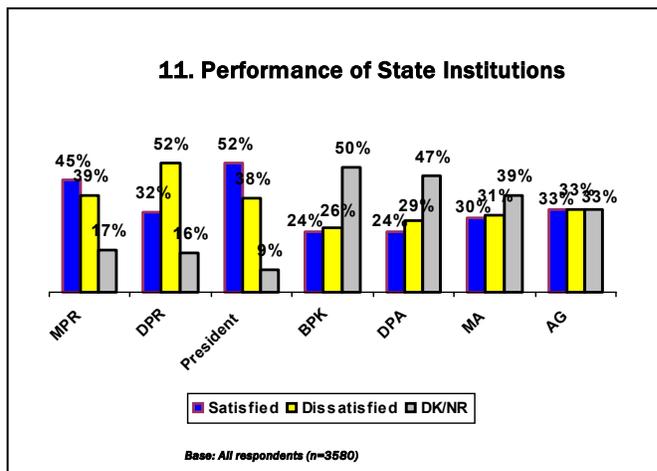
Performance of state institutions was another important aspect covered by this survey. This included the Peoples Consultative Assembly (MPR), the House of Representatives (DPR), the President, the State Audit Board (BPK), the Supreme Advisory Board (DPA), the Supreme Court (MA), and the Attorney General. Overall, people's awareness of these institution remains relatively low and whether people fully understand the function of these institutions may

to some extent be questionable. In particular, the perceived usefulness of the Supreme Advisory Board (DPA) has been debated and there was a need to explore whether this institution is still relevant today. Satisfaction with state institutions was consequently measured and analyzed.

12. Perceived Need of the DPA

Base: All respondents (n=3580)
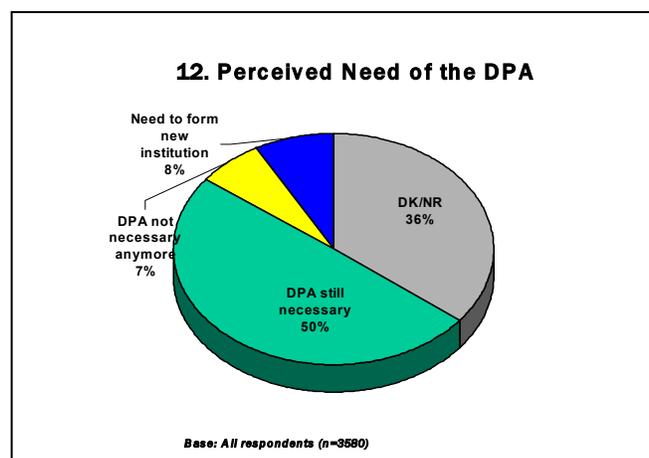
State institutions that satisfied people to a greater extent include MPR (45% satisfied vs. 39% dissatisfied) and the President (52% satisfied vs. 38 dissatisfied). One in two people (52%) were not satisfied with DPR's performance, significantly more than those who were satisfied (32%). Relatively low levels of satisfaction were recorded for BPK, DPA, MA and the Attorney General. It should be noted, however, that a large proportion of people were unable to

provide a satisfaction rating for these institutions. This may indicate that many people are simply unaware of their performance. Further analysis found that people in Java and rural areas, and those with low education, were generally not aware of these institutions' performance.

When asked about the necessity of the Supreme Advisory Board (DPA) one in two people (50%) believed that this state institution is still needed. On the other hand, 36% of people were unable to comment, especially people in rural areas (42%), older people (42%), lower educated people (79%), and people who reside in Eastern Java (44%) and Sumatra (38%).

5.5   Performance of Political Parties and Political Freedom

Political awareness is an interesting as well as an important issue. In this survey people were

13. Political Party Awareness

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
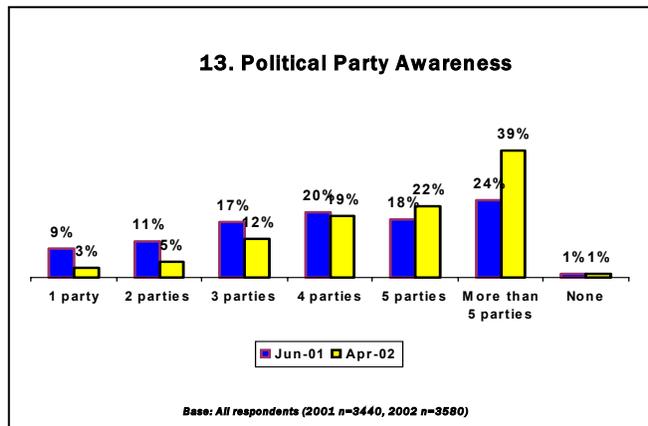
asked to mention as many political parties as they could remember and the results can be seen in Graph 13. People's awareness of political parties has increased significantly in the last 12 months. In this survey 39% were aware of more than 5 parties, compared to 24% in 2001. Only 1% of people were unable to mention any party.

The usual expectation is that a political party should represent people who have similar aspirations. Nevertheless, there is still the question about the actual orientation of some parties, namely, whether they are really interested in people's participation, or, whether they exist to serve their own political

14. General Perception of Political Parties

People's participation

Party Finance Disclosure

Base: All respondents (n=3580)
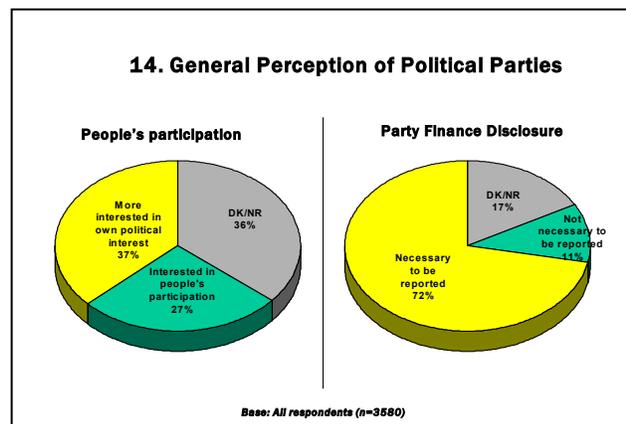
agenda. The party's handling of its finances and whether these should be disclosed to the public is another crucial aspect. In addition, questions were asked in this survey to learn about people's

perception of political parties. Which parties support people's aspirations and which ones have managed to earn public trust?

As shown in Graph 14, there were more people who thought that political parties are more interested in their own political interest (37%), compared to those who believed that parties are interested in people's participation (27%). This opinion (i.e. more concerned about their own interests) was quite strong among males (43%), higher educated people (54%), and people in Western Java (49%), Central Java - including Yogyakarta (41%) and Sumatra (39%). The remaining 36% could not provide an answer. These were, in particular, lower educated people (66%) and people in Western Java (44%). The majority of the people believed that party finances should be made available to the public (72%).

15. Perceived Ability of Parties to Support the Aspirations of People in 2002

Base: People who think political party is the best way to support aspiration n=1148
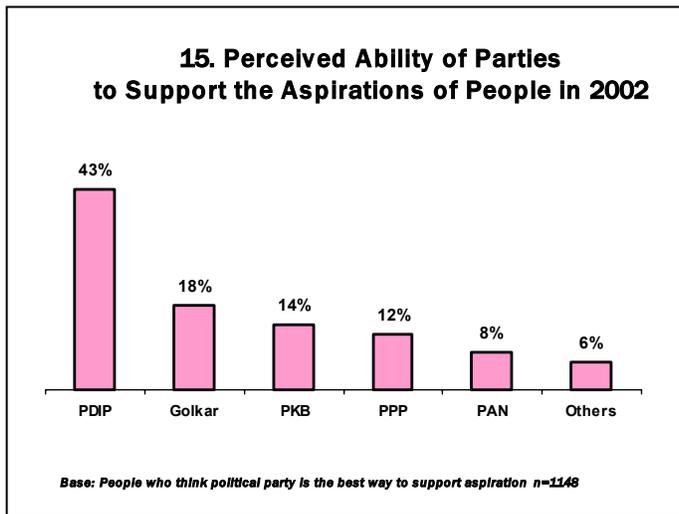
Ability to support the aspirations of people is one measure of party performance. This measure becomes more relevant when measured across a number of parties. In this survey, the perceived ability of different parties to support the aspirations of people was measured in two steps. First, respondents had to indicate whether they believed that political parties could be supportive of people's aspirations. Overall, 32% of people felt that political parties had the capacity to do this. In this context, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI Perjuangan) was the party found to perform the best followed by Golkar, the National Awakening Party (PKB), the United Development Party (PPP) and the National Mandate Party (PAN).

16. Trust Toward Known Political Parties

■ Trust □ Do not trust

Base: People who are aware of the parties
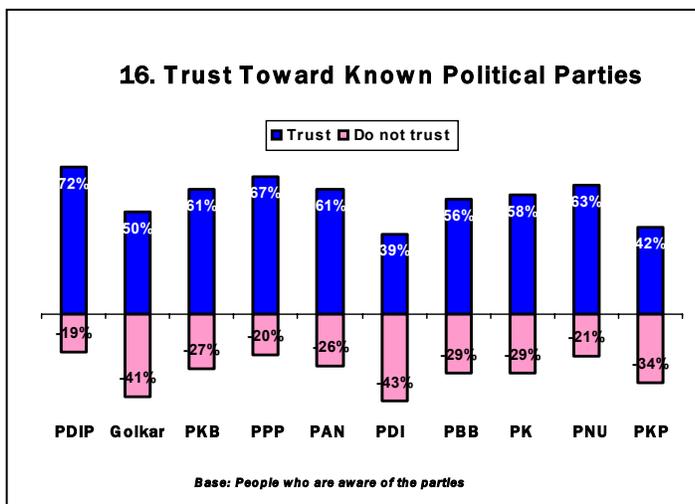
d shows the extent to which political parties
order to answer this question, respondents
nce, responses are based on a subset of the
uggle (PDI Perjuangan) received the highest
not trust). Number two was the United

18

Development Party (PPP) with 67% who trust versus 20% who do not trust. Next in line were the National Mandate Party (PAN) with 61% who trust versus 26% who do not trust, and the National Awakening Party (PKB) with 61% who trust versus 27% who do not trust. The level of trust toward Golkar and the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) was relatively low, 50% and 39% respectively.

17. Satisfaction with Freedom of Speech/Demonstration as a Political Tool

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
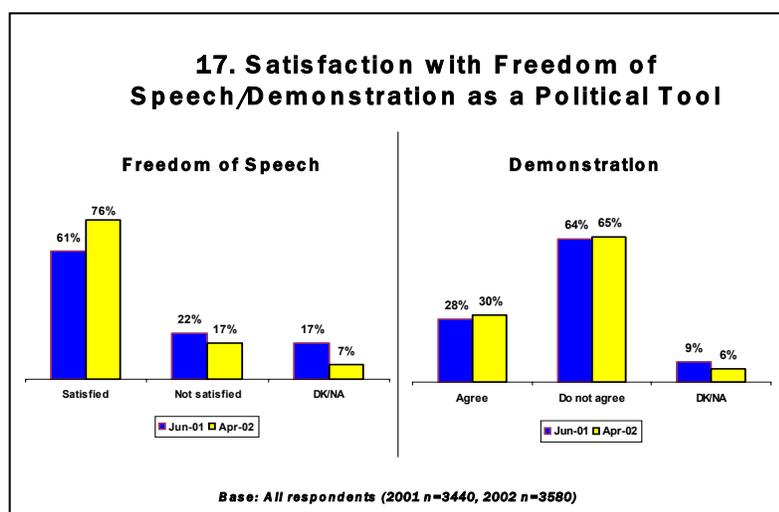
People's satisfaction with the perceived ability to practice freedom of speech has increased from 61% in 2001 to 76% in 2002. More people compared to before also held an opinion on this issue. The majority (65%) of people still did not agree that demonstrations or mass rallies should be used as a political tool.

5.6 Performance of DPR/DPRD

DPR, DPRD I, and DPRD II represent different levels within the House of Representatives. DPR is the National House of Representatives while DPRD I is the Provincial House of Representatives and DPRD II represents the Regency/Municipality House of Representatives. The DPR and DPRDs have several functions, of which the key ones are to supervise the government, draft the budget, and constitute laws. However, it remains to be seen whether people perceive DPR/DPRD as fully representing them and whether the people are actually aware of its functions. This survey therefore set out to investigate DPR/DPRD's performance in conducting those functions as well as determining whether people were familiar with any of the DPR members who represent their region or province.

People appear to have had very little interaction with the DPR and DPRD. As highlighted in Graph 18, oral or written communication between people and the DPR/DPRD is relatively low with only 9% having contacted DPR/DPRD and only 4% having been contacted by DPR/DPRD in the past 12 months. Generally,

18. Communication with DPR/DPRD

	Contacted DPR/DPRD	Never contact DPR/DPRD	Contacted by DPR/DPRD	Never been contacted by DPR/DPRD
Jun-01	7%	72%	5%	85%
Apr-02	9%	67%	4%	87%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
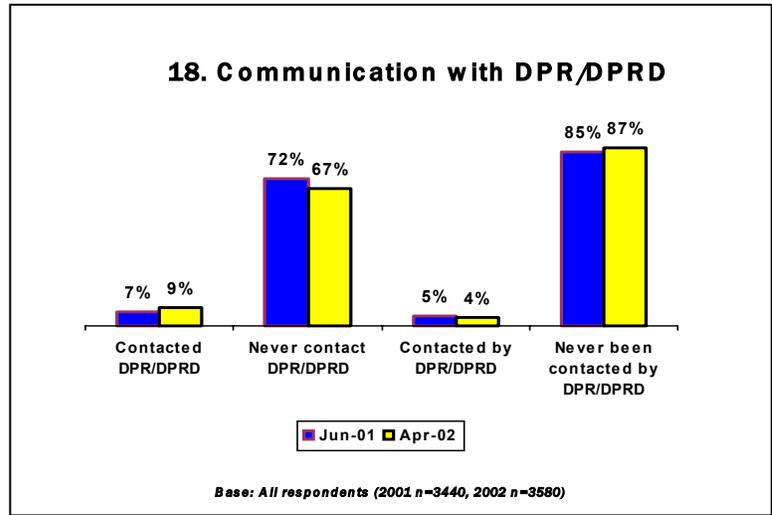
people who had been in contact with DPR/DPRD were males and more highly educated. In addition, more people had communication with DPR/DPRD in Sumatra and Aceh/Maluku/West Papua compared to other areas.

Awareness of members of the House of Representatives (DPR) from the respondent's province was very low and may be a result of the lack of communication. As can be seen in Graph 19, only 4% of people could correctly identify the name of one of the DPR representatives in their province. Still, there has been an

19. Awareness of the Provincial Representatives in DPR

	Mentioned a DPR member who is from the province	Mentioned a name but not a DPR member from the province	DK/NR
Jun-01	1%	7%	92%
Apr-02	4%	9%	86%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
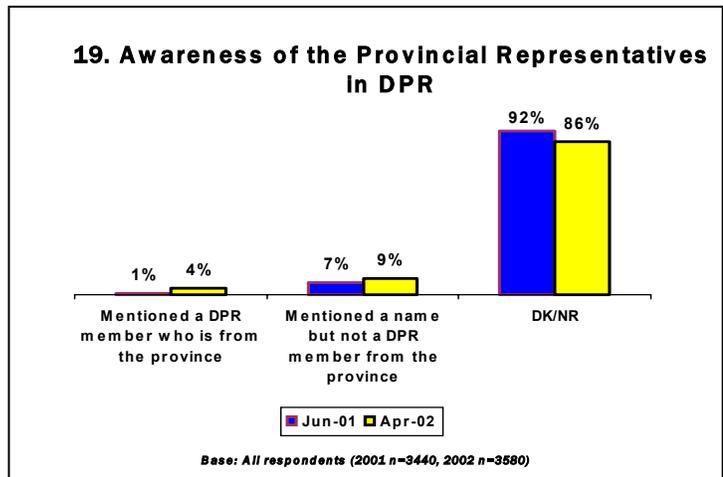
increase in awareness (up to 4%) compared to last year when only 1% was able to correctly identify one of their local representatives.

20. Satisfaction with Legislative Functions by House of Representative

Satisfied

	Control	Budget	Law
DPR	46%	38%	50%
DPRD I	50%	43%	50%
DPRD II	53%	46%	52%

Dissatisfied

	Control	Budget	Law
DPR	50%	54%	42%
DPRD I	42%	47%	40%
DPRD II	40%	45%	40%

Base: People who are aware of the Legislative functions
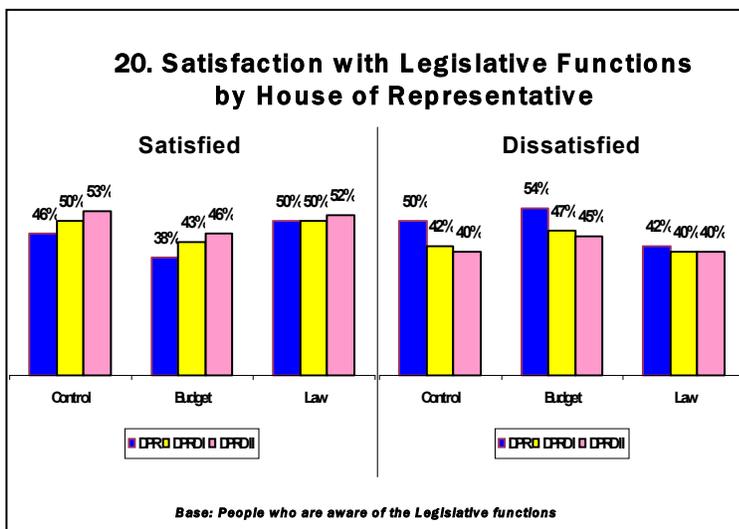
Graph 20 shows people's satisfaction and dissatisfaction levels with different legislative functions. A comparison is made between the National House of Representatives (DPR), the Provincial House of

Representatives (DPRD I), and the Regency/Municipality House of Representatives (DPRD II). Only those respondents who were aware of the different legislative functions were asked to provide a satisfaction rating. As Graph 20 shows, satisfaction levels are quite balanced among the three functions. However, budgeting received on average lower satisfaction scores compared to the functions of control and law. It can also be seen that people were relatively more satisfied with the performance of the Provincial and Local Assemblies (DPRD I and II) in relation to the control and budget functions.

21. Agreement to "Recall"

49% 69%
23% 13%
28% 18%

Agree   Do not agree   DK/NA

■ Jun-01 □ Apr-02

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
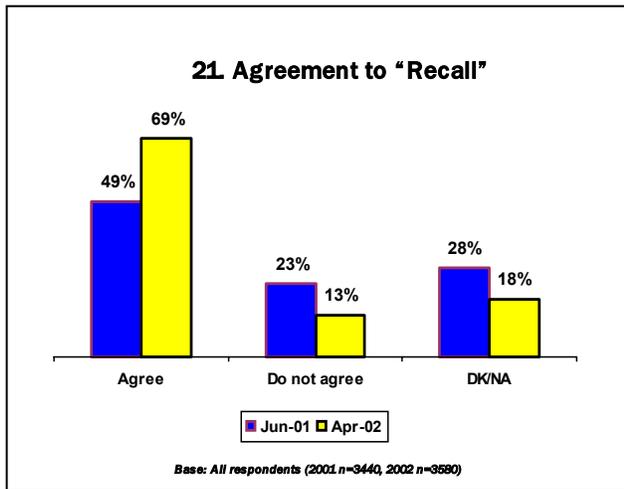
In cases where members of the House of Representatives (DPR) engage in some improper conduct, the party to which they belong can have them removed from their post. This action is known as 'recall'. In terms of DPR members being 'recalled' by their parties, there was a significant increase in agreement to this practice in this year's survey. In total, 69% of people agreed that this is a good practice compared to 49% in 2001.

22. The DPR Speaker's Legal Case

■ Agree
□ Do not agree
▨ DK/NR

Speaker should stay in position until the case is settled — 51% / 31% / 19%
Speaker should be dismissed immediately — 39% / 42% / 19%
Special assembly of MPR should be held — 48% / 28% / 25%

Base: All respondents (n=3580)
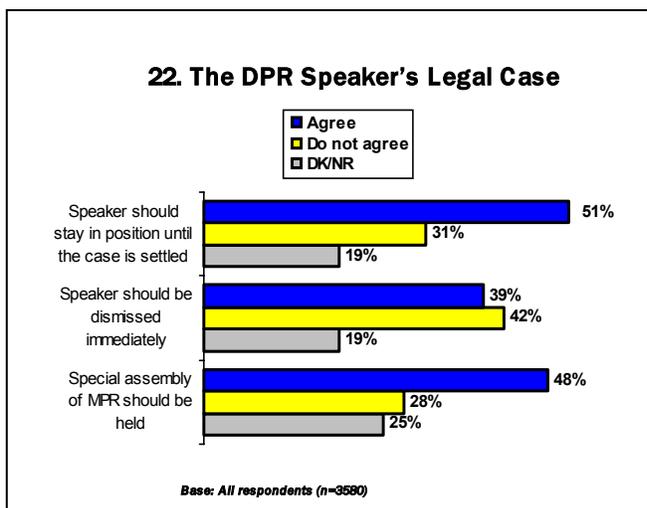
There appears to be split opinion regarding the high-profile case of the Speaker of the House of Representatives (DPR). The Speaker is being tried in court for corruption charges. Just over 50% agreed that the speaker should stay in the job until the verdict is handed down compared to 39% who believed that he should step down immediately. Nearly one in two people

(48%) agreed that the MPR should hold a special assembly to discuss the issue further.

5.7 The Presidential Election System

In the current election system, parties propose a list of candidates for each province, for election to the National House of Representatives (DPR). People vote for a party of their choice. Elected representatives to the DPR are then selected from political parties' candidate lists on the basis of the proportion of the total votes cast for each party. The Peoples Consultative Assembly (MPR) consists of 500 DPR members plus 200 appointed members. The MPR is the body that elects the president by a vote of its 700 members. The process of presidential election was explored as part of this survey and respondents had the opportunity to have their say in how they thought the presidential election should be conducted.
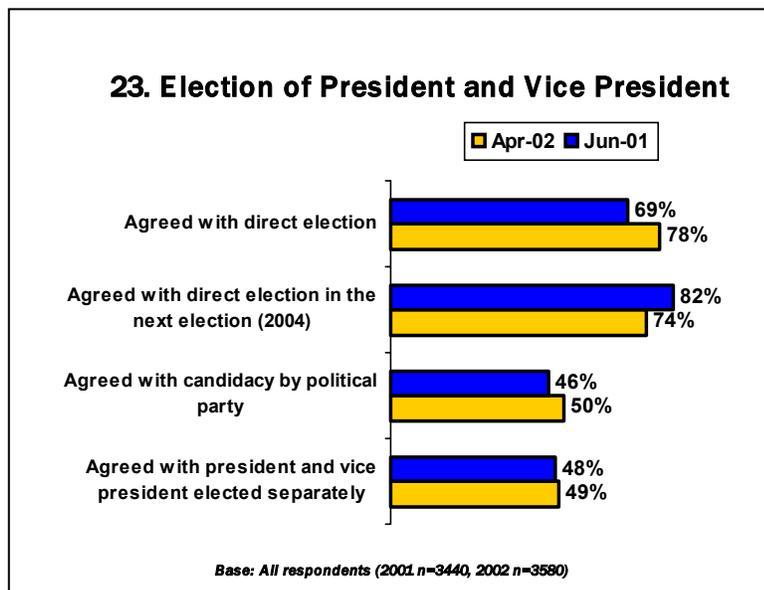
23. Election of President and Vice President

☐ Apr-02 ■ Jun-01

Agreed with direct election	69% / 78%
Agreed with direct election in the next election (2004)	82% / 74%
Agreed with candidacy by political party	46% / 50%
Agreed with president and vice president elected separately	48% / 49%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)

The option to have direct Presidential elections has become increasingly popular with 78% agreeing to this option (up from 69% in 2001). This option was especially preferred by younger people (82%), people with higher education (82%), and people living in Eastern Java (82%), Bali/Nusa Tenggara (91%), and Sulawesi (83%). The majority (74%) also agreed that there should be a direct election in the next election which is to be held in 2004 (down from 82% in 2001).

For the remaining questions in Graph 23, opinions were split almost 50/50. Fifty percent of people believed that political parties should propose the candidates to be elected. Nearly one in two people (48%) believed that the candidacy of president and vice president should be proposed separately compared to 44% who believe that the president and vice president should be proposed together as a pair.

24. Second Round Election - if Quota Is Not Met

DK/NR 17%

Directly elected by MPR 28%

Directly elected by the people 55%

Base: All respondents (n=3580)
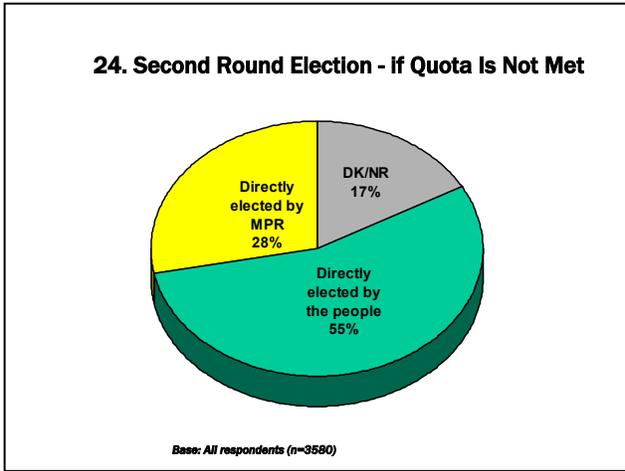
Graph 24 looks at people's preferences if the first stage election does not meet the set quota and a second round election needs to be held. This section highlights issues relevant to the discussion about the forth amendment to the constitution to be dealt with by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) in 2002. In the case of a second stage election, the majority of people (55%) believed that the president should be elected directly by the people. A significantly smaller proportion of people (28%) think the president should be elected by the MPR. The remaining 17% don't say or simply don't know.

5.8   Regional Autonomy

25. Confidence In Local Government to Manage Their Regions

	Confident	Not confident	DK/NA
Jun-01	46%	27%	27%
Apr-02	60%	24%	16%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
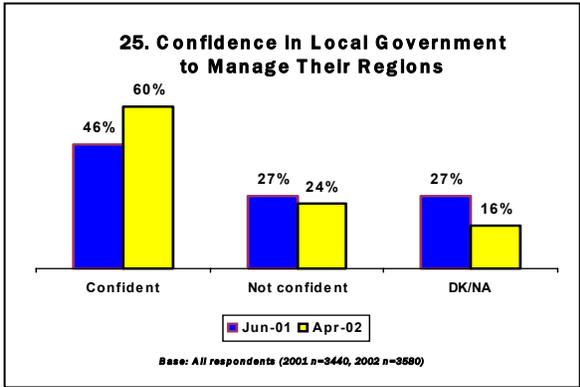
Since the reform era, provincial governments have gradually been given more power to manage their respective areas under what is called the regional autonomy scheme. It was therefore important to gain feedback from people on whether they are confident that local governments are capable of managing their own areas, and whether there was any concern that local or provincial governments could misuse their power in any way.

The survey results show that there is support for the regional autonomy scheme as there has been a significant increase in the number of people who were confident that local governments could manage their respective regions. In the latest survey 60% of people displayed confidence in local government compared to 46% in 2001. Around one in four people are still not confident about this issue. "Don't know" responses dropped from 27% down to 16%.

That public opinion towards regional autonomy has moved in a positive direction can also be

IFES National Public Opinion Survey 2002

26. Supervision Of Local Govt.

	Easier	The same	More difficult	DK/NA
Jun-01	34%	22%	13%	31%
Apr-02	42%	31%	11%	16%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
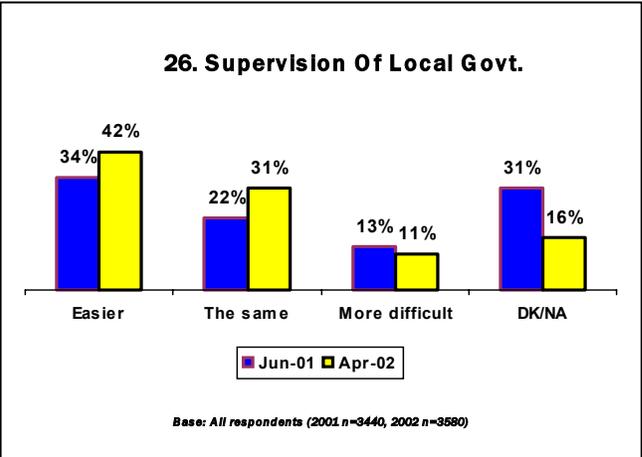
seen in Graph 26. More people compared to before (up to 42% from 34%) believe that it will be easier to supervise government on a regional level. On the other hand, 11% believe it will be more difficult and 16% were unable to say (significant drop from 31% in June 2001).

While public opinion shows confidence in regional autonomy, quite a large number of people were concerned about the potential for local governments to misuse their powers. Compared to last year the proportion of people with this concern increased from 51% to 56% in 2002. This concern was raised to a greater extent by people in urban areas (61%), younger people (63%), and those with higher education (69%). In addition, people who live in Western Java (63%), Bali/Nusa Tenggara (60%), Sumatra (62%) and Aceh/Maluku/West Papua (70%), felt relatively stronger about this issue. Again, "don't know" responses dropped significantly from 29% to 17%.

27. Concern about Misuse of Power

Not concerned: Jun-01 21%, Apr-02 27%
Concerned: Jun-01 51%, Apr-02 56%
DK/NA: Jun-01 29%, Apr-02 17%

Legend: Jun-01, Apr-02

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
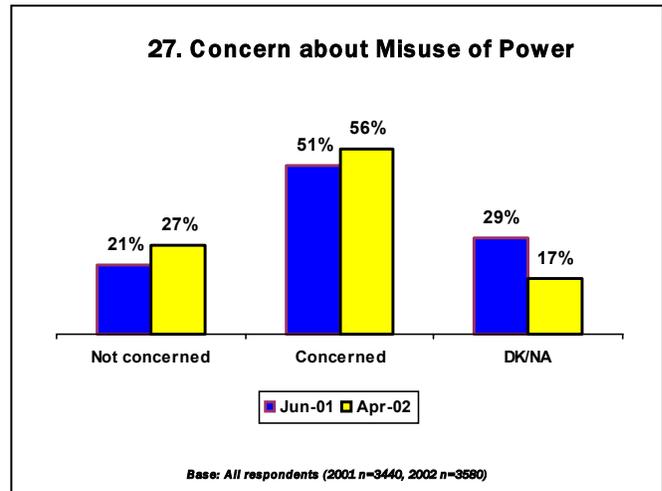
Regarding the appointment of local government heads, the majority of Indonesians believed they should be elected directly by the people (55%). This also represents an increase from last year (50%). Currently, the practice is to have local leaders elected by the Provincial or Regency/Municipality House of Representatives (DPRD I or II) and 33% of people still agree this is the best method to use. Here also, "don't know" responses decreased, down to 12% from 21%.

28. Appointment of Local Government Head

Elected by DPRD: Jun-01 29%, Apr-02 33%
Elected directly by the people: Jun-01 50%, Apr-02 55%
DK/NA: Jun-01 21%, Apr-02 12%

Legend: Jun-01, Apr-02

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
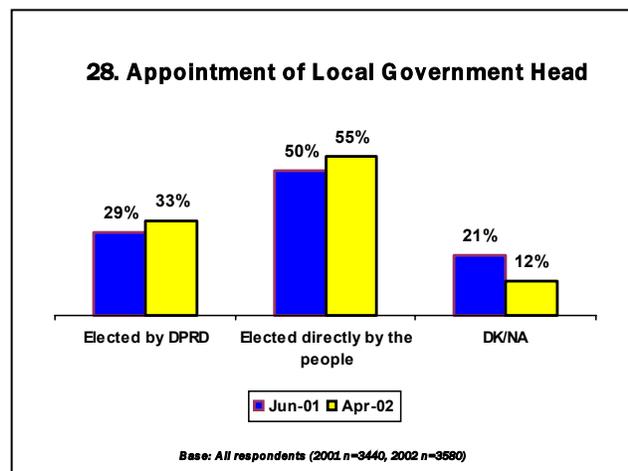
5.9 Other Information

This section provides results for a number of additional topics covered in the survey including gift giving, appointment of state officials, attitude towards taxes, and media exposure. Starting with gift giving, it is common practice in Indonesia for the president to receive gifts in the form of money or goods. Graph 29 shows what people believe to be the appropriate action in cases where the president receives a gift either in cash or in kind. The majority of people (65%) believed that all such gifts should be submitted to the state. This result is consistent with that of last year (63%). A further 24% said the president might keep gifts as long as it is properly reported. Two percent believed the president could keep gifts without having to report and 8% did not have an opinion.
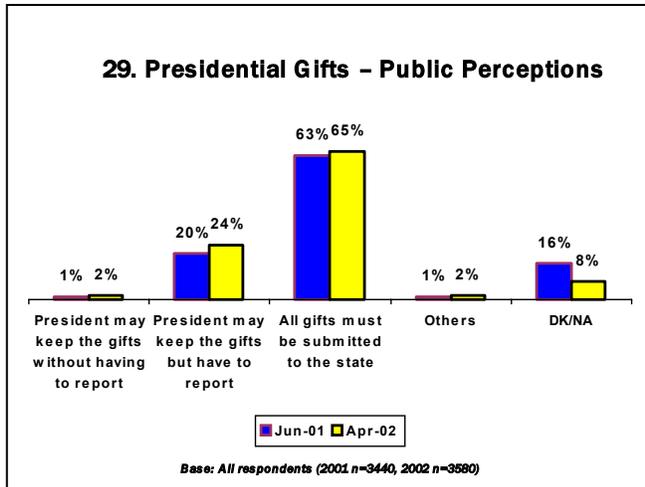
29. Presidential Gifts – Public Perceptions

	President may keep the gifts without having to report	President may keep the gifts but have to report	All gifts must be submitted to the state	Others	DK/NA
Jun-01	1%	20%	63%	1%	16%
Apr-02	2%	24%	65%	2%	8%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)

30. Appointment of State Officials
Need Approval from DPR

	Attorney General	Chief of Police	Armed Forces Chief	Ministers	Ambassadors
Jun-01	53%	50%		50%	44%
Apr-02	66%	66%	66%	62%	56%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)

It is part of the president's job to appoint officials to the various state posts such as the attorney general and the police chief. Most people believed it is good practice for the president to seek approval from the DPR before appointing high-level government officials. Graph 30 also indicates that a greater proportion of people compared to last year agreed to this practice. The increase was significant across all types of government officials appointed by the president.

One of the Indonesian citizen's obligations is to pay various types of taxes to the government, such as income tax, land ownership tax and vehicle ownership tax. In relation to this people were asked whether they obtain good value for their tax money. As graph 31 shows, one out of two people (47%) believed that services currently obtained from the government do not

31. Services Obtained Compared with Taxes Paid

	More equivalent	Equivalent	Less equivalent	DK/NA
Jun-01	13%	28%	34%	25%
Apr-02	11%	27%	47%	16%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)
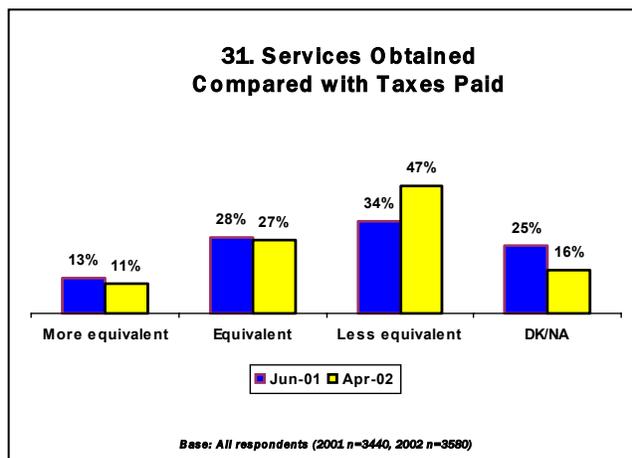
measure up to the amount of taxes that they pay. This result per se may not mean a great deal. What is more interesting is that more people now compared to earlier polls believed this to be the case, as indicated by the increase from 34% in 2001 to 47% in 2002. This opinion was strongly raised by people in urban areas (53%), people of higher education (57%), and people in Western Java (62%) and Sumatra (55%).
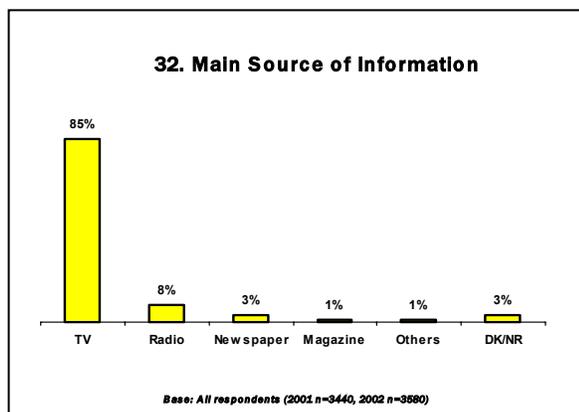
32. Main Source of Information

TV	Radio	Newspaper	Magazine	Others	DK/NR
85%	8%	3%	1%	1%	3%

Base: All respondents (2001 n=3440, 2002 n=3580)

People participating in this survey were asked to state which media channel represented their main source of information. Television was by far the most common response with 85% of people

claiming this to be their main information source. Other media such as radio, newspapers and magazines were perceived to be of less significance. People with lower education were found to rely on radio to a greater extent (12% compared to 8% overall).

32. Audience and Quality of *Indonesia Baru*

Audience

Have watched or heard 16%
DK/NR 16%
Have not watched or heard 68%

Base: All respondents (n=3580)

Quality

Very good 12%
DK/NR 2%
Very bad 1%
Bad 2%
Good 83%

Base: People who are aware of Indonesia Baru (n=558)
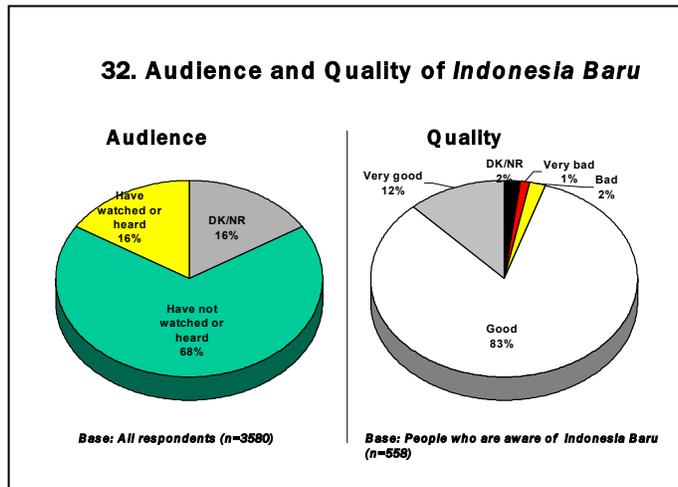
Indonesia Baru is a television program that is broadcast every Tuesday evening. The DPR and the MPR both sponsor *Indonesia Baru* as a vehicle to inform the public about issues of public interest. The proportion of respondents who have watched or heard this program among all people was 16%. Further analysis indicated that this program is relatively more popular among people in Aceh/Maluku/West Papua (30%), Sulawesi (24%), and Bali/Nusa Tenggara (21%). It is also more popular among males (20%) and highly educated people, especially those with tertiary education (36%). What is encouraging is that the vast majority (95%) of those who had watched or heard the program rated it as being 'good' or 'very good'.

33. Topics That Should Be Discussed in *Indonesia Baru*

Economic situation 52%
Political situation 14%
Law & statehood 13%
Living conditions 11%
Others 17%
DK/NR 13%

Base: People who are aware of Indonesia Baru n=558
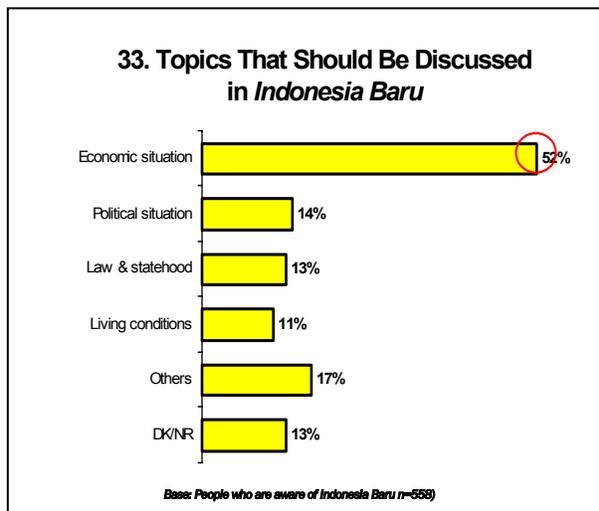
The respondents who had watched or heard *Indonesia Baru* were asked further about any topics that they think should be discussed on the program. More than half of them (52%) thought that issues related to the economic situation should be discussed. Fourteen percent of the people believed that political issues should be discussed. Other major issues that needed to be discussed were law and statehood (13%) and living conditions (11%).

APPENDIX 1: RESPONDENT COMPOSITION COMPARED TO THE INDONESIAN POPULATION

Category	Sample n=3580 (%)	Electorate BPS (%)
Male	49	50
Female	51	50
Moslem	89	87
Non-Moslem	11	13
Rural	64	64
Urban	36	36
17-19 years old	19*	15
20-29 years old	28	25
30-39 years old	25	22
40-49 years old	17	17
Greater than 50 years old	12	20
Less than elementary school	48	60
Finished junior high school	21	19
Finished high school	24	18
Greater than high school	6	4
Lower SES D & E	50	42
Medium SES C	40	38
Higher SES A & B	10	20

Two respondents were under the age of 17 but were married and hence eligible to vote

To achieve an even better match to the actual population, the total sample was weighted based on age, gender and the distribution of the provincial population by urban and rural locations.

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF MARGIN OF ERRORS

Sampling errors table										
n= 3580										
	5% or 95%	**10% or 90%**	**15% or 85%**	**20% or 80%**	**25% or 75%**	**30% or 70%**	**35% or 65%**	**40% or 60%**	**45% or 55%**	**50%**
90% Confidence level	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
95% Confidence level	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
99% Confidence level	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2

Province + population	Total sample size per province	Margin of error from 50% and 95% confidence interval	Margin of error from 50% and 99% confidence interval
Aceh	60	12.7%	16.6%
Sumatra Utara	180	7.3%	9.7%
Sumatra Barat	82	11.0%	14.4%
Riau	82	11.0%	14.4%
Jambi	40	15.5%	20.4%
Sumatra Selatan	120	8.9%	11.8%
Bengkulu	20	21.9%	28.9%
Lampung	122	8.9%	11.8%
DKI Jakarta	123	8.9%	11.8%
Jawa Barat	563	4.3%	5.6%
Jawa Tengah	570	4.1%	5.6%
Yogyakarta	80	11.0%	14.4%
Jawa Timur	613	4.0%	5.3%
Bali	60	12.7%	16.6%
Nusa Tenggara Barat	62	12.7%	16.6%
Nusa Tenggara Timur	80	11.0%	14.4%
Kalimantan Barat	61	12.7%	16.6%
Kalimantan Tengah	41	15.5%	20.4%
Kalimantan Selatan	40	15.5%	20.4%
Kalimantan Timur	41	15.5%	20.4%
Sulawesi Utara	40	15.5%	20.4%
Sulawesi Tengah	40	15.5%	20.4%
Sulawesi Selatan	146	8.0%	10.5%
Sulawesi Tenggara	42	15.5%	20.4%
Maluku	21	21.9%	28.9%
Maluku Utara	20	21.9%	28.9%
Irian Jaya Timur	21	21.9%	28.9%
Irian Jaya Barat+Tengah	41	15.5%	20.4%
Banten	129	8.9%	11.8%
Bangka Belitung	20	21.9%	28.9%
Gorontalo	20	21.9%	28.8%

Sub-groups	TOTAL SAMPLE SIZE PER SUB-GROUP	Margin of error from 50% and 95% confidence interval	Margin of error from 50% and 99% confidence interval
Grouped areas			
Western Java	815	3.5%	4.6%
Central Java	650	3.8%	5%
Eastern Java	613	3.8%	5%
Bali/Nusa Tenggara	202	6.9%	9.1%
Sumatra	666	3.8%	5%
Kalimantan	183	7.4%	9.7%
Sulawesi	288	6%	7.6%
Aceh/Maluku/West Papua	163	7.7%	10%
Rural/urban areas			
Rural	2325	2.1%	2.7%
Urban	1255	2.8%	3.6%
Gender			
Male	1795	2.3%	3.1%
Female	1785	2.3%	3.1%
Age			
Under 25 years old	681	3.7%	4.9%
25-34 years old	998	3.1%	4.1%
35-44 years old	887	3.3%	4.3%
45-54 years old	588	4.1%	5.2%
55 and up	426	4.7%	6.3%
Education level			
Never	138	8.5%	11%
Primary	1596	2.5%	3.3%
Secondary	1630	2.5%	3.3%
Tertiary	216	6.8%	9.0%

APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

Consistent with last year's report, additional analysis was carried out and results have been presented in the following section in the form of a number of tables.

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table category headers:

Education
- Never: never attended any form of schooling
- Primary: have completed or attended elementary school (SD) at some stage
- Secondary: have completed or attended secondary school (SMP, SMU) at some stage
- Tertiary: had tertiary education (Academy, University) or higher

Economic status
- Low: Socio-Economic Status - Levels D & E (monthly household expenditure of Rp.500,000 or less)
- Medium: Socio-Economic Status – Level C (monthly household expenditure of Rp.500,001 – Rp. 1,000,000)
- High: Socio-Economic Status - Levels A & B (monthly household expenditure of Rp.1,000,001 or more)

Age
- <25 y.o. : Younger than 25 years-old
- 25-34 y.o. : 25 – 34 years-old
- 35-44 y.o. : 35 – 44 years-old
- 45-54 y.o : 45 – 54 years-old
- >55 y.o. : Older than 55 years-old

Region
- Java: West Java, Jakarta, Banten, Central Java, Yogyakarta & East Java
- Outside Java: Areas other than Java
- Aceh/Maluku/West Papua: Aceh, Maluku, North Maluku & West Papua

Area
- Rural: Rural/village area
- Urban: Urban/city area

Table 1.1. Present Family Prosperity based on Area (Java-Outside Java)

| | Area | | Total |
	Java (2078)	Outside Java (1502)	(3580)
Good	83.1%	78.4%	81.2%
Bad	16.5%	20.4%	18.1%
DK/ NA	0.3%	1.2%	0.6%
Total	99.9%	100%	99.9%

Table 1.2. Present Family Prosperity based on Education

| | Education | | | | Total |
	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	(3580)
Good	73.9%	79.1%	82.9%	88.7%	81.2%
Bad	25.5%	20.5%	16.3%	10.2%	18.1%
DK/ NA	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%
Total	100%	100%	100.1%	100%	100%

Table 1.3. Present Family Prosperity Compared to Last Year

2000-2002

| | Present Family Prosperity Compared to Last Year | | |
	2000	2001	2002
Better	27%	27%	33.0%
The same	46%	52%	54.8%
Worse	26%	20%	11.9%
DK/ NA	1%	2%	0.3%
Total	100%	101%	100%

Table 1.4. Level of Family Prosperity based on Age

| | Age | | | | | Total |
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	(3580)
Better	33.0%	33.9%	34.1%	30.6%	31.9%	33.0%
The same	56.4%	53.2%	54.1%	55.0%	56.9%	54.8%
Worse	10.6%	12.6%	10.9%	13.9%	11.2%	11.9%
DK/ NA	-	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	-	0.3%
Total	100%	100%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.5. Prediction on Family Welfare in the Next Year based on Age

	Age					Total (3580)
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	
Better	40.7%	40.8%	38.2%	33.1%	37.6%	38.5%
The same	30.9%	28.8%	29.8%	33.1%	31.5%	30.5%
Worse	5.0%	4.0%	4.3%	2.7%	4.0%	4.0%
DK/ NA	23.4%	26.4%	27.8%	31.1%	26.9%	27.0%
Total	100%	100%	100.1%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.6. Prediction on Family Welfare in the Next Year based on Area (Java-Outside Java)

	Area		Total (3580)
	Java (2078)	Outside Java (1502)	
Good	44.6%	29.4%	38.5%
The same	31.6%	28.8%	30.5%
Worse	1.9%	7.3%	4.0%
DK/NA	21.9%	34.5%	27.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.7. Present Security Compared to Last Year based on Education

	Education				Total (3580)
	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Better	38.3%	43.8%	39.1%	33.5%	40.8%
The same	45.5%	45.8%	48.6%	53.3%	47.5%
Worse	10.0%	8.9%	11.4%	12.7%	10.3%
DK/ NA	6.2%	1.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.4%
Total	100%	100.1%	100%	100.1%	100%

Table 1.8. Present Security Compared to Last Year based on Problematic Region

	Area	Total (3580)
	Aceh, Papua and Maluku (163)	
Better	50.8%	40.8%
The same	33.4%	47.5%
Worse	8.9%	10.3%
DK/ NA	6.9%	1.4%
Total	100%	100%

Table 1.9. Present Security Compared to Last Year based on Age

	Age					Total (3580)
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	
Better	38.8%	40.0%	42.0%	43.6%	39.4%	40.8%
The same	48.7%	48.0%	45.5%	48.7%	47.0%	47.5%
Worse	11.5%	11.0%	11.1%	5.7%	11.5%	10.3%
DK/ NA	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.1%	1.4%
Total	99.9%	100.1%	100.1%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.10. Prediction on Security in the Next Year based on Problematic Region

	Area	Total (3580)
	Aceh, Papua and Maluku (163)	
Better	26.0%	34.2%
The same	21.5%	34.1%
Worse	9.4%	5.5%
DK/ NA	43.1%	26.1%
Total	100%	99.9%

Table 1.11. Biggest Problem of the Nation based on Education

	Education				Total (3580)
	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Poor economy	72.1%	72.4%	68.5%	57.6%	69.7%
Conflict among political elite	1.9%	6.5%	13.8%	17.4%	10.3%
Ethnic, religious conflict	0.6%	2.7%	5.4%	5.8%	4.1%
Law uncertainty	0.6%	2.1%	4.7%	10.1%	3.7%
Insecurity	2.5%	4.1%	3.3%	3.1%	3.6%
Others	-	1.6%	2.4%	6.0%	2.3%
DK/ NA	22.2%	10.6%	1.8%	-	6.3%
Total	99.9%	100%	99.9%	100%	100%

Table 1.12. Biggest Problem of the Nation based on Age

	Age					Total (3580)
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	
Poor economy	65.0%	73.4%	71.5%	69.6%	65.3%	69.7%
Conflict among political elite	14.5%	10.3%	8.5%	9.7%	8.7%	10.3%
Ethnic, religious conflict	5.6%	3.2%	3.0%	6.2%	2.9%	4.1%
Law uncertainty	4.4%	3.2%	4.0%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%
Insecurity	3.1%	2.8%	3.2%	3.7%	7.3%	3.6%
Others	3.9%	1.1%	2.6%	1.4%	2.2%	2.3%
DK/ NA	3.8%	6.0%	7.2%	6.3%	9.8%	6.3%
Total	100.3%	100%	100%	100.1%	100%	100%

Table 1.13. Biggest Problem of the Nation based on Economic Status

	Economic Status			Total (3580)
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	
Poor economy	71.1%	69.8%	62.4%	69.7%
Conflict among political elite	8.0%	12.5%	13.7%	10.3%
Ethnic, religious conflict	3.3%	4.5%	6.7%	4.1%
Law uncertainty	2.7%	4.2%	7.1%	3.7%
Insecurity	4.3%	2.7%	3.9%	3.6%
Others	2.2%	1.9%	5.0%	2.3%
DK/ NA	8.7%	4.6%	1.1%	6.3%
Total	100.3%	100.2%	99.9%	100%

Table 1.14. Biggest Problem of the Nation based on Area

	Area		Total (3580)
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	
Poor economy	71.4%	66.8%	69.7%
Conflict among political elite	8.8%	13.0%	10.3%
Ethnic, religious conflict	3.8%	4.5%	4.1%
Law uncertainty	3.0%	5.0%	3.7%
Insecurity	3.5%	3.8%	3.6%
Others	1.8%	2.7%	2.3%
DK/ NA	7.5%	4.3%	6.3%
Total	99.8%	100.1%	100%

Table 1.15. Biggest Problem of the People based on Economic Status

| | Economic Status | | | Total |
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	(3580)
Increased price of basic goods	57.0%	53.9%	50.4%	55.1%
Difficult to find a job	17.7%	19.3%	15.8%	18.2%
Insecurity	4.1%	5.8%	8.2%	5.1%
Increased costs of education/ health	4.1%	3.9%	2.4%	3.8%
Damaged road	2.1%	1.5%	0.7%	1.7%
Political uncertainty	1.1%	1.9%	2.5%	1.6%
Others	5.9%	7.7%	14.1%	7.3%
No problem	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%
DK/ NA	7.0%	5.1%	5.4%	6.2%
Total	99.8%	100%	99.9%	99.8%

Table 1.16. Biggest Problem of the People based on Education

| | Education | | | | Total |
	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	(3580)
Increased price of basic goods	56.1%	60.1%	51.7%	43.9%	55.1%
Difficult to find a job	14.1%	15.8%	20.4%	21.8%	18.2%
Insecurity	3.4%	3.9%	5.8%	10.7%	5.1%
Increased costs of education/ health	6.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%
Damaged road	5.0%	2.2%	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%
Political uncertainty	0.0%	0.7%	2.3%	3.7%	1.6%
Others	4.3%	5.0%	9.4%	12.4%	7.3%
No problem	-	0.9%	0.9%	-	0.8%
DK/ NA	10.2%	7.8%	4.6%	3.2%	6.2%
Total	100%	100.1%	100%	100%	99.8%

Table 1.17. Biggest Problem of the People based on Age

| | Age | | | | | Total |
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	(3580)
Increase price of basic goods	46.3%	58.9%	54.3%	60.5%	54.4%	55.1%
Difficult to find a job	25.3%	18.2%	18.0%	13.4%	14.0%	18.2%
Insecurity	4.6%	4.5%	4.8%	5.4%	7.9%	5.1%
Increased costs of education/ health	5.0%	2.7%	3.9%	3.3%	5.0%	3.8%
Damaged road	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%	2.6%	1.9%	1.7%
Political uncertainty	2.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%
Others	8.7%	6.7%	8.3%	6.9%	5.6%	7.3%
No problem	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
DK/ NA	4.9%	5.3%	6.9%	6.1%	8.7%	6.2%
Total	99.7%	99.9%	99.8%	100.1%	100%	99.8%

Table 1.18. Assessment on the Direction of Government Policy based on Area (Rural Urban)

	Area		Total
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	(3580)
Positive	35.8%	31.1%	34.1%
Negative	59.9%	66.1%	62.1%
DK/ NA	4.3%	2.8%	3.7%
Total	100%	100%	99.9%

Table 1.19. Assessment on the Direction of Government Policy based on Economic Status and Education

	Economic Status			Education				Total
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	(3580)
Positive	37.8%	31.8%	24.4%	36.7%	38.3%	31.5%	20.9%	34.1%
Negative	57.1%	65.6%	74.2%	50.4%	56.4%	66.5%	78.5%	62.1%
DK/ NA	5.2%	2.6%	1.3%	12.9%	5.3%	1.9%	0.6%	3.7%
Total	100.1%	100%	99.9%	100%	100%	99.9%	100%	99.9%

Table 1.20. Satisfaction with the Effort in Handling Crisis 2000-2002

	Handling Riots			Eliminate KKN			Eliminate Crime		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Satisfied	25%	22%	45.5%	26%	20%	35.7%	50%	40%	52.5%
Dissatisfied	59%	62%	45.8%	49%	62%	54.5%	37%	47%	41. 7%
DK/ NA	17%	16%	8.6%	25%	17%	9.7%	12%	13%	5.9%
Total	101%	100%	99.9%	100%	99%	99.9%	99%	100%	100.1%

Table 1.21. Satisfaction with the Government Performance based on Area (Rural-Urban) and Education

% of Dissatisfaction with the Reform Agenda	Area		Education			
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)
Handling riots	43.3%	50.5%	33.9%	37.1%	52.4%	68.7%
Eliminate KKN	51.1%	60.8%	36.9%	44.7%	62.5%	78.9%
Eliminate crime	39.6%	45.4%	34.0%	34.0%	46.0%	71.6%

Table 1.22. Satisfaction with the Government Performance based on Age

% of dissatisfaction with the Reform Agenda	Age					Total (3580)
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	
Handling riots	50.5%	48.6%	44.0%	41.7%	41.9%	45.8%
Eliminate KKN	59.0%	56.1%	52.9%	51.2%	52.0%	54.5%
Eliminate crime	43.7%	43.0%	41.3%	38.1%	41.2%	41.7%

Table 1.23. Satisfaction with the Government Performance based on Area (Rural-Urban) and Education

	Area		Education				Total (3580)
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Conducting a dialogue with Aceh people	65.7%	76.1%	51.7%	60.9%	78.0%	77.4%	69.4%
Using military forces	11.3%	12.7%	12.0%	11.2%	11.8%	15.6%	11.8%
Others	0.4%	0.5%	-	0.2%	0.8%	2.4%	0.5%
DK/NA	22.5%	10.7%	36.4%	27.7%	9.5%	4.6%	18.2%
Total	99.9%	100%	100.1%	100%	100.2%	100%	99.9%

Table 1.24. Level of Satisfaction with the Performances of President and Vice President 2000-2002

	President's Performance			Vice President's Performance		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Satisfied	44%	22%	52.5%	58%	52%	51.4%
Dissatisfied	42%	66%	40.8%	23%	29%	37.6%
DK/ NA	15%	13%	6.8%	19%	19%	11.0%
Total	101%	100%	100.1%	100%	101%	100%

Table 1.25. Level of Satisfaction with Megawati Soekarnoputri's Performance as President based on Economic Status and Education

	Economic Status			Education				Total (3566)
	Low (1834)	Middle (1415)	High (317)	Never (131)	Primary (1589)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Satisfied	56.4%	50.1%	42.3%	49.6%	57.2%	50.4%	36.1%	52.5%
Dissatisfied	35.1%	44.6%	54.7%	29.0%	33.8%	45.5%	62.2%	40.8%
DK/ NA	8.5%	5.3%	3.0%	21.4%	8.9%	4.1%	1.7%	6.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.9%	100%	100%	100.1%

Table 1.26. Level of Satisfaction with Megawati Soekarnoputri's Performance as President based on Age

	Age					Total (3566)
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (997)	35-44 y.o. (884)	45-54 y.o. (586)	>55 y.o. (418)	
Satisfied	51.9	52.3	51.0	52.6	57.3	52.5
Dissatisfied	44.6	41.2	41.8	38.9	33.7	40.8
DK/ NA	3.4	6.5	7.2	8.5	9.0	6.8
Total	99.9	100	100	100	100	100.1

Table 1.27. Level of Satisfaction with Megawati Soekarnoputri's Performance as President based on Area (Java-Outside Java) and Category (Rural-Urban)

	Area		Category		Total (3566)
	Java (2069)	Outside Java (1497)	Rural (2312)	Urban (1254)	
Satisfied	49.9%	56.5%	53.9%	50.1%	52.5%
Dissatisfied	43.2%	37.1%	38.3%	45.0%	40.8%
DK/ NA	6.9%	6.5%	7.6%	5.0%	6.8%
Total	100%	100.1%	99.8%	100.1%	100.1%

Table 1.28. Level of Satisfaction with Megawati Soekarnoputri's Performance as President based on Favorite Party

	Political Party which is Closest to Your Aspirations Nowadays						Total (3566)
	PDIP (488)	Golkar (212)	PKB (153)	PPP (140)	PAN (86)	Others (69)	
Satisfied	71.4%	43.4%	41.2%	48.9%	39.9%	42.7%	52.5%
Dissatisfied	25.8%	54.1%	55.4%	48.6%	55.2%	53.7%	40.8%
DK/ NA	2.8%	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%	4.9%	3.6%	6.8%
Total	100%	99.9%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	100.1%

Table 1.29. Conviction on Regional Government's Ability, 2000-2002

	Area		Region	Total (3580)
	Java (2078)	Outside Java (1502)	Aceh, Papua and Maluku (163)	
Convinced	60.8%	58.8%	49.1%	60.0%
Not convinced	23.2%	25.5%	35.0%	24.1%
DK/ NA	16.0%	15.7%	15.8%	15.9%
Total	100%	100%	99.9%	100%

Table 1.30. Conviction on Regional Government's Ability, 2000-2002

	Conviction on Regional Government's ability		
	2000	2001	2002
Convinced	39%	46%	60.0%
Not convinced	40%	27%	24.1%
DK/ NA	20%	27%	15.9%
Total	99%	100%	100%

Table 1.31. Worry about Misuse of Power by the Local Government, 2000-2002

	Worry about Misuse of Power		
	2000	2001	2002
Worried	52%	51%	56.0%
Not worried	25%	21%	26.7%
DK/ NA	23%	29%	17.3%
Total	100%	101%	100%

Table 1.32. Worry about Misuse of Power by the Local Government based on Economic Status and Education

	Economic Status			Education				Total
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	(3580)
Worried	51.8%	59.9%	61.7%	34.8%	48.5%	63.2%	68.9%	56.0%
Not worried	25.6%	27.3%	30.3%	24.8%	25.0%	28.4%	28.4%	26.7%
DK/ NA	22.6%	12.8%	8.0%	40.4%	26.5%	8.5%	2.8%	17.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.1%	100.1%	100%

Table 1.33. Worry about Misuse of Power by the Local Government based on Area (Rural-Urban)

	Area		Total
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	(3580)
Worried	53.0%	61.2%	56.0%
Not worried	26.4%	27.2%	26.7%
DK/ NA	20.6%	11.7%	17.3%
Total	100%	100.1%	100%

Table 1.34. Worry about Misuse of Power by the Local Government based on Age

	Age					Total (3580)
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	
Worried	62.8%	58.9%	52.6%	52.7%	49.4%	56.0%
Not worried	26.6%	24.6%	29.3%	27.5%	25.7%	26.7%
DK/ NA	10.6%	16.6%	18.1%	19.8%	24.9%	17.3%
Total	100%	100.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.35. Worry about Misuse of Power by the Local Government based on Problematic Region

	Area	Total (3580)
	Aceh, Papua and Maluku (163)	
Worried	70.2%	56.0%
Not worried	13.5%	26.7%
DK/ NA	16.3%	17.3%
Total	100%	100%

Table 1.36. Level of Ease in Controlling Local Government based on Problematic Region and Area (Java-Outside Java)

	Area		Region	Total (3580)
	Java (2078)	Outside Java (1015)	Aceh, Papua and Maluku (163)	
Easier	42.3%	41.1%	41.6%	41.8%
The same	32.5%	28.6%	39.9%	30.9%
More difficult	8.5%	15.0%	7.8%	11.1%
DK/ NA	16.8%	15.3%	10.7%	16.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	99.9%

Table 1.37. Level of Ease in Controlling Local Government based on Economic Status and Education

	Economic Status			Education				Total (3580)
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Easier	39.6%	42.5%	50.5%	25.3%	36.7%	46.6%	53.6%	41.8%
The same	29.1%	33.0%	31.6%	25.9%	29.9%	32.6%	28.8%	30.9%
More difficult	10.1%	12.3%	11.4%	6.6%	8.7%	13.2%	15.7%	11.1%
DK/ NA	21.2%	12.1%	6.6%	42.1%	24.7%	7.7%	1.9%	16.1%
Total	100%	99.9%	100.1%	99.9%	100%	100.1%	100%	99.9%

Table 1.38. Public Service Compared to Tax based on Economic Status and Education

| | Economic Status | | | Education | | | | Total |
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	(3580)
More equivalent	11.6%	11.4%	7.6%	5.2%	11.1%	11.2%	14.6%	11.1%
Equivalent	27.9%	25.5%	26.9%	34.9%	27.9%	25.5%	24.4%	26.8%
Less equivalent	42.3%	49.4%	57.4%	28.9%	41.2%	51.9%	56.7%	46.6%
DK/ NA	18.3%	13.6%	8.1%	30.9%	19.8%	11.4%	4.4%	15.5%
Total	100.1%	99.9%	100%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1.39. Public Service Compared to Tax based on Area (Rural-Urban)

| | Area | | Total |
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	(3580)
More equivalent	10.7%	12.0%	11.1%
Equivalent	27.8%	25.1%	26.8%
Less equivalent	43.3%	52.5%	46.6%
DK/ NA	18.3%	10.5%	15.5%
Total	100.1%	100.1%	100%

Table 2.1. Heard or Read about DPR based on Economic Status and Education

	Economic Status			Education				Total (3580)
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Know about DPR	89.0 %	95.6%	98.4 %	64.8%	88.3%	97.9%	100%	92.5%
Don't know about DPR/NA	11.0 %	4.1%	1.6%	35.3%	11.7%	2.0%	-	7.5%

Table 2.2. Heard or Read about DPR based on Area (Rural-Urban)

	Area		Total (3580)
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	
Know about DPR	90.7%	95.8%	92.5%
Don't know about DPR/NA	9.3%	4.3%	7.5%

Table 2.3. Heard or Read about DPR based on Age

	Age					Total (3580)
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	
Know about DPR	95.6%	94.6%	92.7%	90.7%	85.1%	92.5%
Don't know about DPR/NA	4.4%	5.4%	7.3%	9.3%	14.9%	7.5%

Table 2.4. Opinion on the Recall of DPR/DPRD Members based on Economic Status and Education

	Economic Status			Education				Total (3580)
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Agree	65.8%	71.1%	79.9%	43.9%	63.8%	76.0%	73.6%	69.3%
Disagree	11.0%	14.4%	12.8%	6.1%	11.1%	13.4%	22.1%	12.6%
DK/ NA	23.1%	14.4%	7.3%	50.0%	25.1%	10.6%	4.2%	18.1%
Total	99.9%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.9%	100%

Table 2.5. Opinion on the Recall of DPR/DPRD Members based on Area

| | Area | | Total (3580) |
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	
Agree	66.2%	74.7%	69.3%
Disagree	11.7%	14.1%	12.6%
DK/ NA	22.1%	11.2%	18.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.6. Opinion on the Recall of DPR/DPRD Members based on Favorite Party

| | Political Party which is Closest to Your Aspirations Nowadays | | | | | | Total (3580) |
	PDIP (488)	Golkar (212)	PKB (153)	PPP (140)	PAN (86)	Others (69)	
Agree	73.9%	71.9%	73.5%	72.7%	67.1%	84.7%	69.3%
Disagree	14.8%	16.2%	10.7%	14.3%	24.8%	7.7%	12.6%
DK/ NA	11.3%	11.9%	15.9%	13.1%	8.0%	7.5%	18.1%
Total	100%	100%	100.1%	100.1%	99.9%	99.9%	100%

Table 2.7. Contacting DPR/ DPRD Members based on Education

| | Education | | | | Total (3580) |
	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Ever	-	6.2%	12.4%	14.5%	9.3%
Never	44.6%	65.4%	69.0%	69.2%	66.5%
DK/ NA	55.4%	28.5%	18.6%	16.3%	24.2%
Total	100%	100.1%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.8. Reason of Never Contacting DPR/ DPRD Members based on Economic Status and Education

| | Economic Status | | | Education | | | | Total (2364) |
	Low (1201)	Middle (936)	High (227)	Never (62)	Primary (1037)	Secondary (1115)	Tertiary (150)	
Apathy	50.6%	50.7%	51.1%	44.1%	51.3%	49.7%	56.5%	50.7%
Pessimistic	28.7%	33.5%	39.4%	29.1%	28.8%	33.2%	42.4%	31.7%
Lack of knowledge	22.1%	15.2%	11.1%	33.2%	21.1%	16.5%	4.3%	18.2%
There are alternatives	2.9%	4.2%	6.2%	-	3.5%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%
Difficult to access	0.7%	2.2%	4.4%	-	0.9%	2.2%	3.2%	1.7%
Others	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	-	0.2%	-	0.1%
DK	0.7%	1.0%	-	1.8%	1.5%	0.1%	-	0.8%

Table 2.9. Opinion on Demonstrations as Means to Deliver Aspiration based on Area (Java-Outside Java)

| | Area | | Total (3580) |
	Java (2078)	Outside Java (1502)	
Agree	27.1%	33.3%	29.6%
Disagree	67.4%	60.2%	64.5%
DK/ NA	5.5%	6.5%	5.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.10. Opinion on Demonstrations as Means to Deliver Aspiration based on Economic Status

| | Economic Status | | | Total (3580) |
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	
Agree	27.7%	31.9%	30.3%	29.6%
Disagree	64.8%	63.7%	66.8%	64.5%
DK/ NA	7.6%	4.4%	3.0%	5.9%
Total	100.1%	100%	100.1%	100%

Table 2.11. Opinion on Demonstrations as Means to Deliver Aspiration based on Age

| | Age | | | | | Total (3580) |
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	
Agree	32.5%	33.6%	28.9%	27.3%	20.2%	29.6%
Disagree	64.2%	60.7%	65.3%	66.9%	69.3%	64.5%
DK/ NA	3.3%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	10.6%	5.9%
Total	100%	100.1%	100%	100%	100.1%	100%

Table 2.12. Opinion on Demonstrations as Means to Deliver Aspiration based on Favorite Party

| | Political Party which is Closest to Your Aspirations Nowadays | | | | | | Total (3580) |
	PDIP (488)	Golkar (212)	PKB (153)	PPP (140)	PAN (86)	Others (69)	
Agree	29.5%	26.1%	28.6%	32.8%	35.0%	43.1%	29.6%
Disagree	68.8%	71.3%	70.5%	64.4%	65.0%	54.3%	64.5%
DK/ NA	1.7%	2.5%	0.9%	2.7%	-	2.7%	5.9%
Total	100%	99.9%	100%	99.9%	100%	100.1%	100%

Table 2.13. Awareness of Political Parties which Have Representative in DPR based on Education Level

	Education				Total
	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)	
Golkar Party	85.9%	92.0%	94.9%	95.8%	93.3%
PDIP	80.0%	87.9%	91.6%	95.0%	89.7%
PPP	59.5%	73.1%	84.3%	88.9%	78.6%
PKB	42.4%	64.9%	78.6%	89.4%	71.8%
PAN	30.6%	53.1%	76.7%	85.6%	65.0%
PBB	17.5%	26.7%	46.8%	58.3%	37.5%
PDI	18.2%	23.8%	31.8%	32.3%	27.8%
Partai Keadilan	3.1%	7.8%	19.8%	4.0.6%	15.1%

Table 2.14. Political Party Voted in 1999

	Political Party which is Closest to Your Aspirations Nowadays						Total (3580)
	PDIP (488)	Golkar (212)	PKB (153)	PPP (140)	PAN (86)	Others (69)	
PDIP	71.4%	2.9%	4.0%	6.3%	2.5%	2.4%	24.2%
Golkar	3.1%	79.7%	1.0%	6.2%	-	3.1%	18.0%
PPP	1.6%	-	3.1%	68.1%	0.8%	6.2%	8.2%
PKB	1.6%	0.4%	67.9%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	7.0%
PAN	1.2%	0.5%	-	-	73.5%	8.3%	3.8%
Others	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	-	2.7%	48.2%	2.8%
Confidential	11.7%	9.4%	14.6%	15.2%	12.4%	23.4%	28.2%
Did not vote	7.9%	5.4%	8.1%	3.6%	7.5%	7.0%	7.7%
Total	100%	100.1%	99.9%	100%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

Table 3.1. Election of President and Vice President based on Area (Rural-Urban)

| | Area | | Total |
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	(3580)
Elected by MPR as practiced so far	17.6%	15.9%	17.0%
Directly elected by the people through an election	76.1%	80.8%	77.8%
DK/ NA	6.4%	3.3%	5.3%
Total	100.1%	100%	100.1%

Table 3.2. Election of President and Vice President based on Economic Status

| | Economic Status | | | Total |
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	(3580)
Elected by MPR as practiced so far	17.2%	17.0%	15.6%	17.0%
Directly elected by the people through an election	75.4%	79.6%	82.5%	77.8%
DK/ NA	7.4%	3.4%	1.8%	5.3%
Total	100%	100%	99.9%	100.1%

Table 3.3. Election of President and Vice President based on Age

| | Age | | | | | Total |
	<25 y.o. (681)	25-34 y.o. (998)	35-44 y.o. (887)	45-54 y.o. (588)	>55 y.o. (426)	(3580)
Elected by MPR as practiced so far	14.7%	18.0%	15.9%	19.2%	17.4%	17.0%
Directly elected by the people through an election	82.3%	78.2%	78.7%	73.4%	73.7%	77.8%
DK/ NA	3.0%	3.8%	5.4%	7.4%	8.9%	5.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.1%

Table 3.4. Election of President and Vice President based on Favorite Party

	Political Party which is Closest to Your Aspirations Nowadays						Total (3580)
	PDIP (488)	Golkar (212)	PKB (153)	PPP (140)	PAN (86)	Others (69)	
Elected by MPR as practiced so far	15.3%	23.0%	17.4%	14.7%	21.2%	16.3%	17.0%
Directly elected by the people through an election	83.4%	76.0%	81.4%	83.7%	73.7%	81.2%	77.8%
DK/ NA	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	5.1%	2.5%	5.3%
Total	99.9%	100.1%	100%	100.1%	100%	100%	100.1%

Table 3.5. Who Should Propose the Names of Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates based on Economic Status and Education

	Economic Status			Education				Total (2767)
	Low (1383)	Middle (1121)	High (263)	Never (82)	Primary (1182)	Secondary (1327)	Tertiary (176)	
The candidates themselves	16.6%	21.1%	20.0%	17.5%	15.6%	20.3%	22.4%	18.4%
Political Parties	47.6%	50.8%	59.4%	40.6%	46.3%	52.7%	59.6%	50.1%
MPR	19.5%	17.6%	13.5%	17.9%	19.0%	17.9%	13.9%	18.1%
People	2.8%	3.0%	1.6%	-	3.4%	2.5%	1.7%	2.8%
Others	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	-	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
DK/ NA	13.1%	7.8%	4.6%	24.1%	15.1%	5.9%	1.7%	10.0%
Total	100.1%	100%	99.9%	100.1%	100.1%	99.8%	100%	100.1%

Table 3.6. Who Should Propose the Names of Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates based on Favorite Party

	Political Party which is Closest to Your Aspirations Nowadays						Total (2767)
	PDIP (404)	Golkar (157)	PKB (122)	PPP (115)	PAN (62)	Others (54)	
The candidates themselves	14.1%	16.6%	15.1%	20.1%	23.2%	23.3%	18.4%
Political parties	60.6%	49.5%	52.3%	49.2%	60.5%	46.9%	50.1%
MPR	17.9%	21.4%	13.7%	22.0%	10.7%	24.5%	18.1%
People	2.5%	2.2%	7.4%	4.2%	1.5%	5.3%	2.8%
Others	0.3%	0.3%	3.4%	1.0%	1.4%	-	0.7%
DK/ NA	4.6%	10.1%	80.2%	3.5%	2.7%	-	10.0%
Total	100%	100.1%	100.1%	100%	100%	100%	100.1%

Table 3.7. Opinion on the Elections of President and Vice President based on Area (Java- Outside Java)

	Area		Total (2767)
	Java (1591)	Outside Java (1176)	
In pairs	42.3%	46.4%	44.0%
Separately	50.5%	45.4%	48.4%
DK/ NA	7.2%	8.2%	7.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 3.8. Elections of Regional Heads based on Area (Rural-Urban)

	Area		Total (3580)
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)	
Elected by DPRD	32.1%	33.4%	32.5%
Directly elected by the people	54.2%	57.6%	55.4%
DK/ NA	13.8%	9.0%	12.1%
Total	100.1%	100%	100%

Table 3.9. Elections of Regional Heads based on Economic Status

	Economic Status			Total (3580)
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	
Elected by DPRD	32.2%	34.0%	28.3%	32.5%
Directly elected by the people	53.0%	56.2%	64.7%	55.4%
DK/ NA	14.8%	9.7%	6.9%	12.1%
Total	100%	99.9%	99.9%	100%

Table 3.10. Elections of Regional Heads based on Favorite Party

	Political party which is closest to your aspirations nowadays						Total
	PDIP (488)	Golkar (212)	PKB (153)	PPP (140)	PAN (86)	Others (69)	(3580)
Elected by DPRD	37.6%	42.7%	37.4%	29.8%	37.6%	38.4%	32.5%
Directly elected by the people	56.4%	52.8%	51.9%	65.3%	58.5%	58.5%	55.4%
DK/ NA	6.0%	4.4%	10.6%	4.8%	3.9%	3.1%	12.1%
Total	100%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3.11. Opinion on Who Dismisses Disputable Regional Heads based on Favorite Party

	Political party which is closest to your aspirations nowadays						Total (3580)
	PDIP (488)	Golkar (212)	PKB (153)	PPP (140)	PAN (86)	Others (69)	
DPRD	54.8%	64.8%	50.9%	51.6%	56.6%	60.3%	49.1%
Minister of Home Affairs	17.4%	14.9%	13.0%	23.2%	22.7%	25.4%	14.3%
President	11.5%	9.3%	8.5%	11.1%	14.4%	5.7%	11.1%
DK/ NA	16.3%	11.0%	27.6%	14.1%	6.3%	8.6%	25.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3.12. Opinion on Donation to President based on Favorite Party

	Political Party which is Closest to Your Aspirations Nowadays						Total (3580)
	PDIP (488)	Golkar (212)	PKB (153)	PPP (140)	PAN (86)	Others (69)	
President may keep the gifts without reporting it	2.8%	1.7%	3.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%
President may keep the gifts but has to report it	29.9%	33.7%	26.2%	21.7%	22.7%	29.8%	23.8%
All gifts should be submitted to the state	61.8%	61.7%	60.4%	72.3%	70.3%	58.7%	65.2%
Others	1.1%	0.3%	-	2.0%	1.6%	7.3%	1.6%
DK/NA	4.3%	2.6%	9.9%	2.5%	4.2%	3.2%	7.8%
Total	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.9%

Table 3.13. Opinion on President Has to Find Prior Approval from the DPR in Assigning State Officials based on Area (Rural-Urban)

(% Agree)

	Area	
	Rural (2325)	Urban (1255)
Attorney General	62.4%	72.2%
Police Chief	62.8%	70.6%
Chief of Armed Forced	63.5%	70.6%
Ministers	59.6%	66.1%
Ambassadors	53.9%	59.6%

Table 3.14. Opinion on President Has to Find Prior Approval from the DPR in Assigning State Officials based on Economic Status and Education

(% Agree)

	Economic Status			Education			
	Low (1847)	Middle (1416)	High (317)	Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)
Attorney General	61.8%	69.0%	75.3%	40.6%	58.6%	73.1%	80.4%
Police Chief	61.8%	68.2%	68.2%	43.9%	59.9%	71.3%	78.6%
Chief of Armed Forced	61.6%	69.8%	69.8%	42.7%	59.7%	72.6%	77.1%
Ministers	59.8%	64.1%	64.1%	46.4%	58.1%	67.2%	59.0%
Ambassadors	53.6%	57.8%	57.8%	32.7%	51.3%	62.1%	58.2%

Table 3.15. Opinion on Second Round Election based on Education

	Total (3580)	Education			
		Never (138)	Primary (1596)	Secondary (1630)	Tertiary (216)
Directly elected by MPR	28.0%	22.6%	26.8%	28.2%	39.1%
Directly elected by the people	55.4%	47.1%	50.7%	60.6%	54.4%
DK/NA	16.7%	30.3%	22.5%	11.1%	6.5%