



Survey of Indonesian Public Opinion

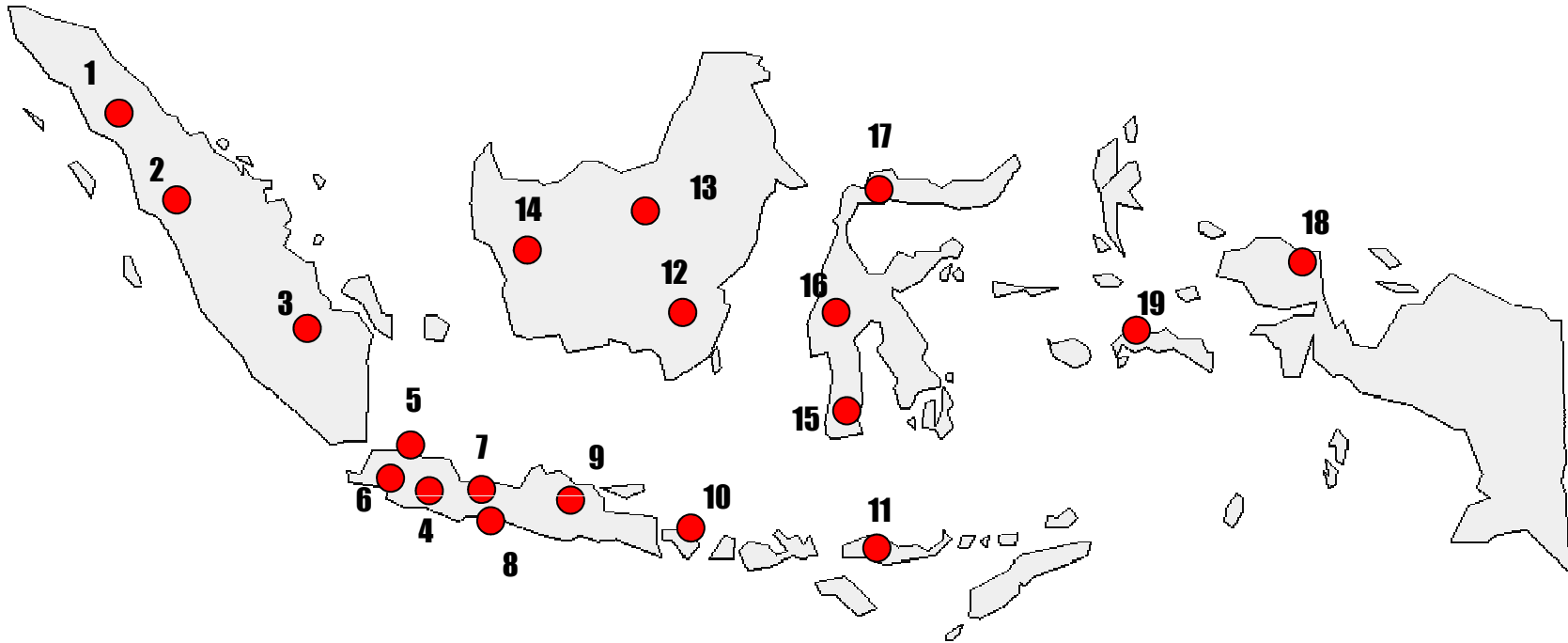
May 16- June 1, 2008

METHODOLOGY

Detailed Methodology

- Face-to-face interviews were conducted May 16 – June 1, 2008, by Polling Center based in Indonesia. Oversight and analysis was provided by James Fisfis of Chariot Research, San Francisco, USA.
- The 2,000 person sample is representative for Indonesian population that reaches the age of 17 by April 5, 2009 (the date for the 2009 legislative general election decided by National Election Commission or those who have married; by gender, age, education, settlement size and region (demographics are detailed on slide 6 - 17).
- Respondents were disqualified if they or any member of their family:
 - Are employees of a public relations agency or marketing agency;
 - Are employees of an agency or institute for marketing and public opinion research; or
 - Had the right to vote in the 2004 elections, but will not be eligible for the 2009 elections (Non military/police officers or convicts).
- The poll surveyed a nationwide random, multi-stage random sampling from province to household:
 - In the first stage, 19 provinces were selected;
 - In the second stage, two to three districts were selected in each province;
 - In the third stage two to four districts were selected in each district;
 - In the fourth stage one to four villages were selected in each sub district;
 - In the fifth stage one local area association (RW) was selected in each village and one neighborhood association was selected in each RW; and
 - In each village, 10 households were selected by systematic sampling.
- Upon random household selection, respondents in each household were chosen by the Kishgrid Method.
- The margin of error is +/- 2.2 percent with a response rate of 75.58 percent.
- The nationwide poll included 19 regions/provinces of North Sumatera, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, West Java, Special Capital City District (DKI) Jakarta, Banten, Central Java, Special Region (DI) Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, South East Nusa, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Papua, Maluku

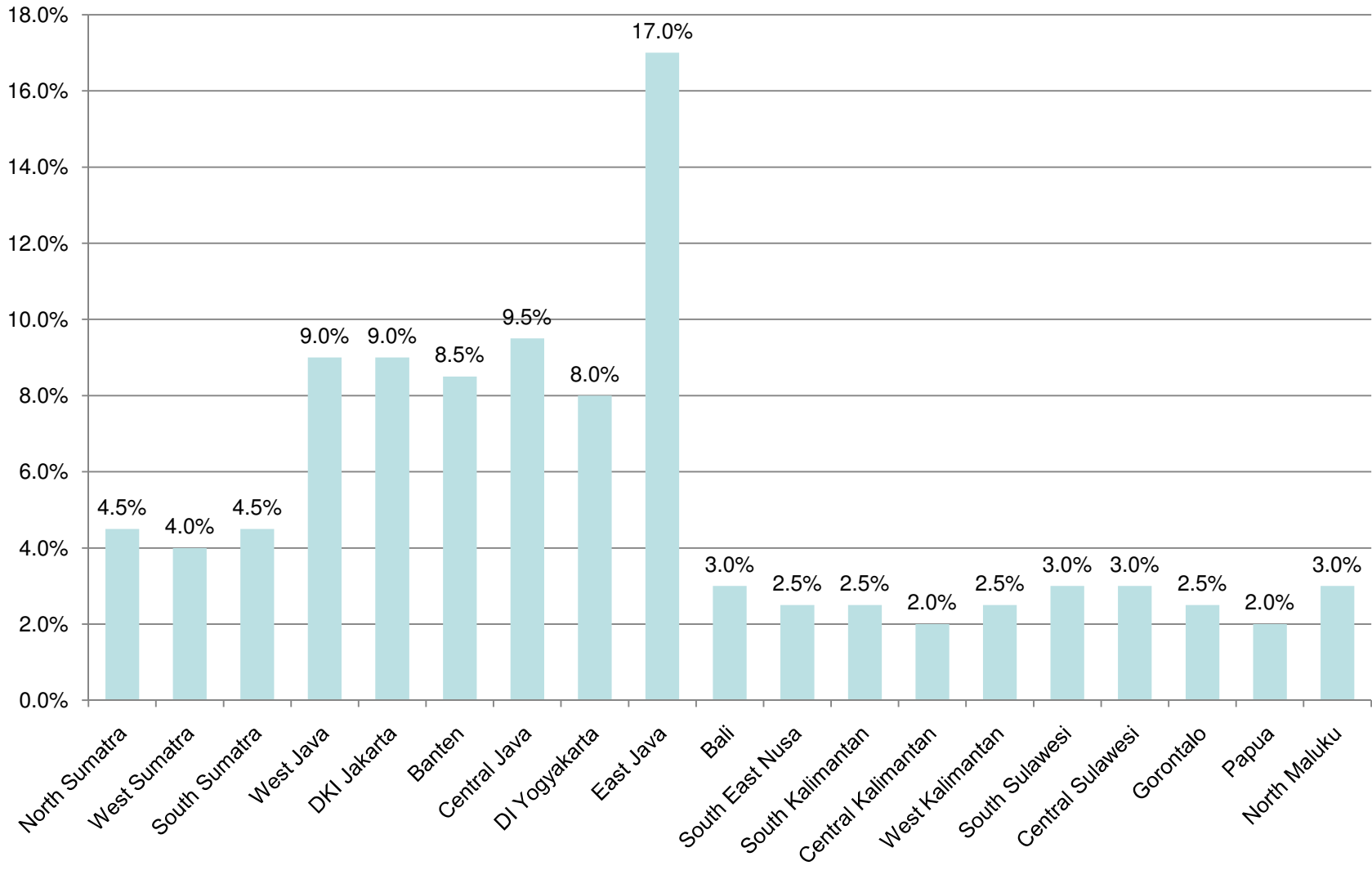
Map of Polled Provinces



1.	North Sumatra	8.	DI Yogyakarta	15.	South Sulawesi
2.	West Sumatra	9.	East Java	16.	Central Sulawesi
3.	South Sumatra	10.	Bali	17.	Gorontalo
4.	West Java	11.	South East Nusa	18.	Papua
5.	DKI Jakarta	12.	South Kalimantan	19.	Maluku
6.	Banten	13.	Central Kalimantan		
7.	Central Java	14.	West Kalimantan		

DEMOGRAPHICS

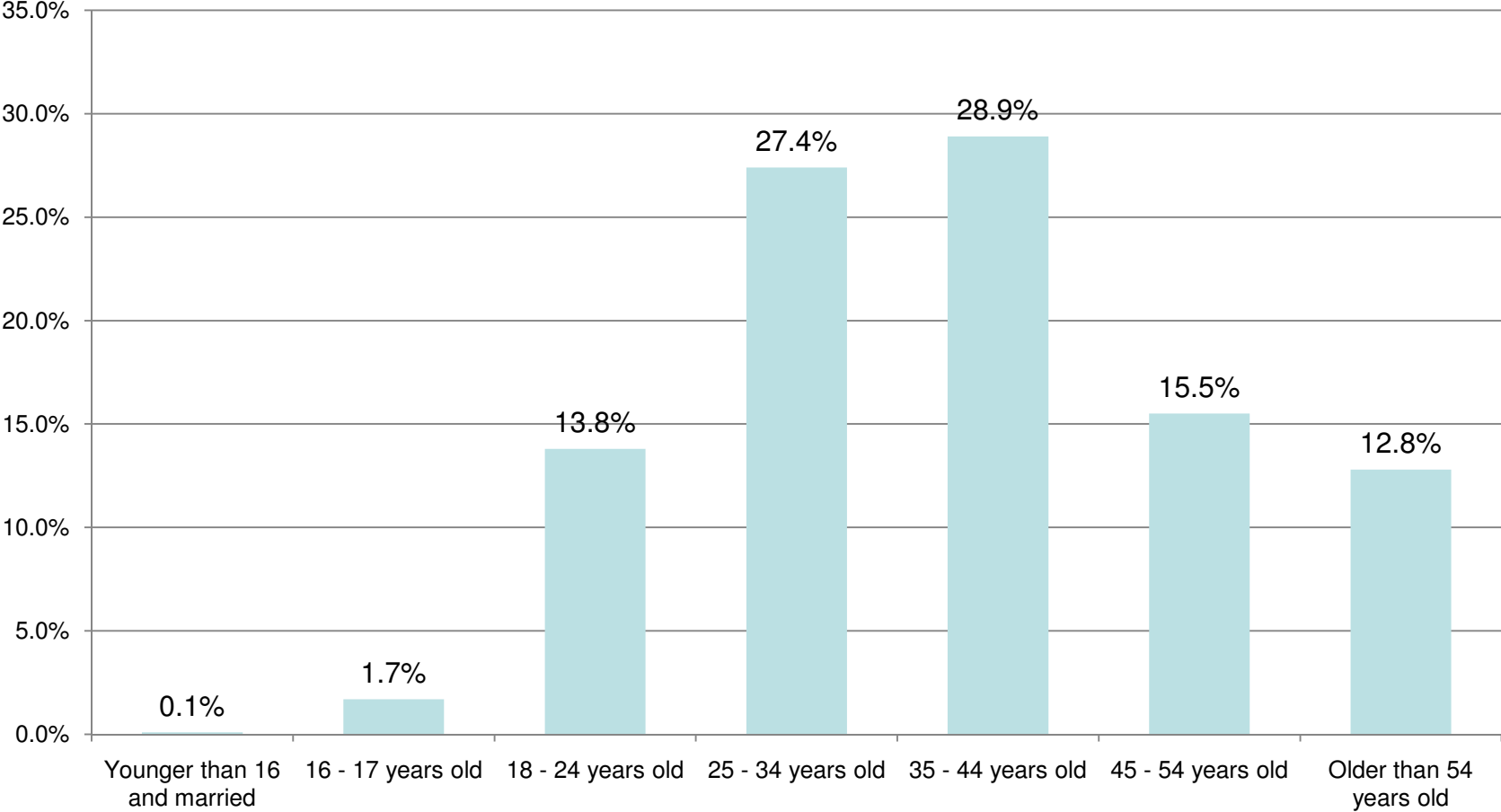
Sample breakout: province



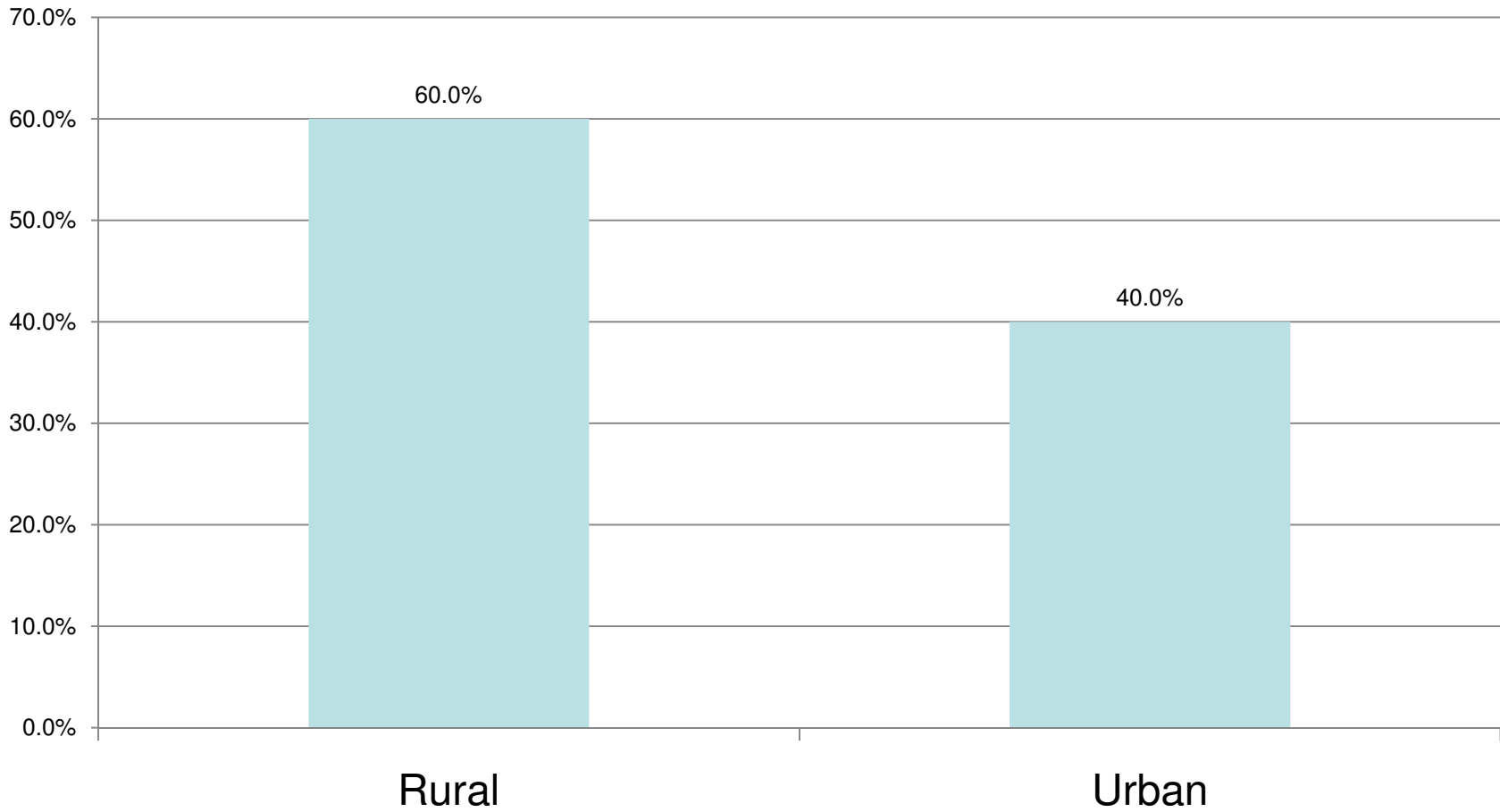
Sample breakout: province

North Sumatra	90
West Sumatra	80
South Sumatra	90
West Java	180
DKI Jakarta	180
Banten	170
Central Java	190
DI Yogyakarta	160
East Java	340
Bali	60
South East Nusa	50
South Kalimantan	50
Central Kalimantan	40
West Kalimantan	50
South Sulawesi	60
Central Sulawesi	60
Gorontalo	50
Papua	40
North Maluku	60
Total	2,000

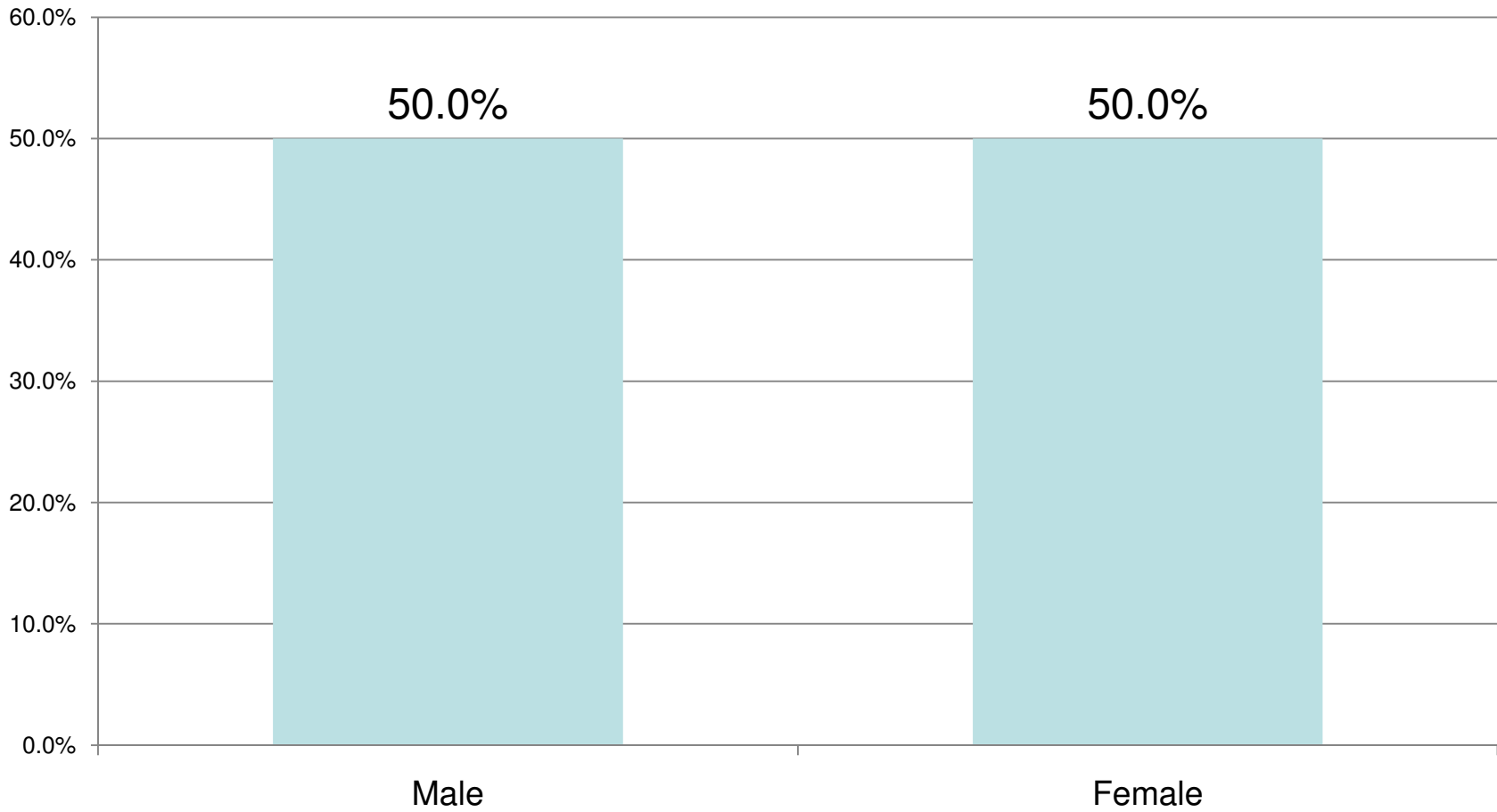
Sample breakout: age



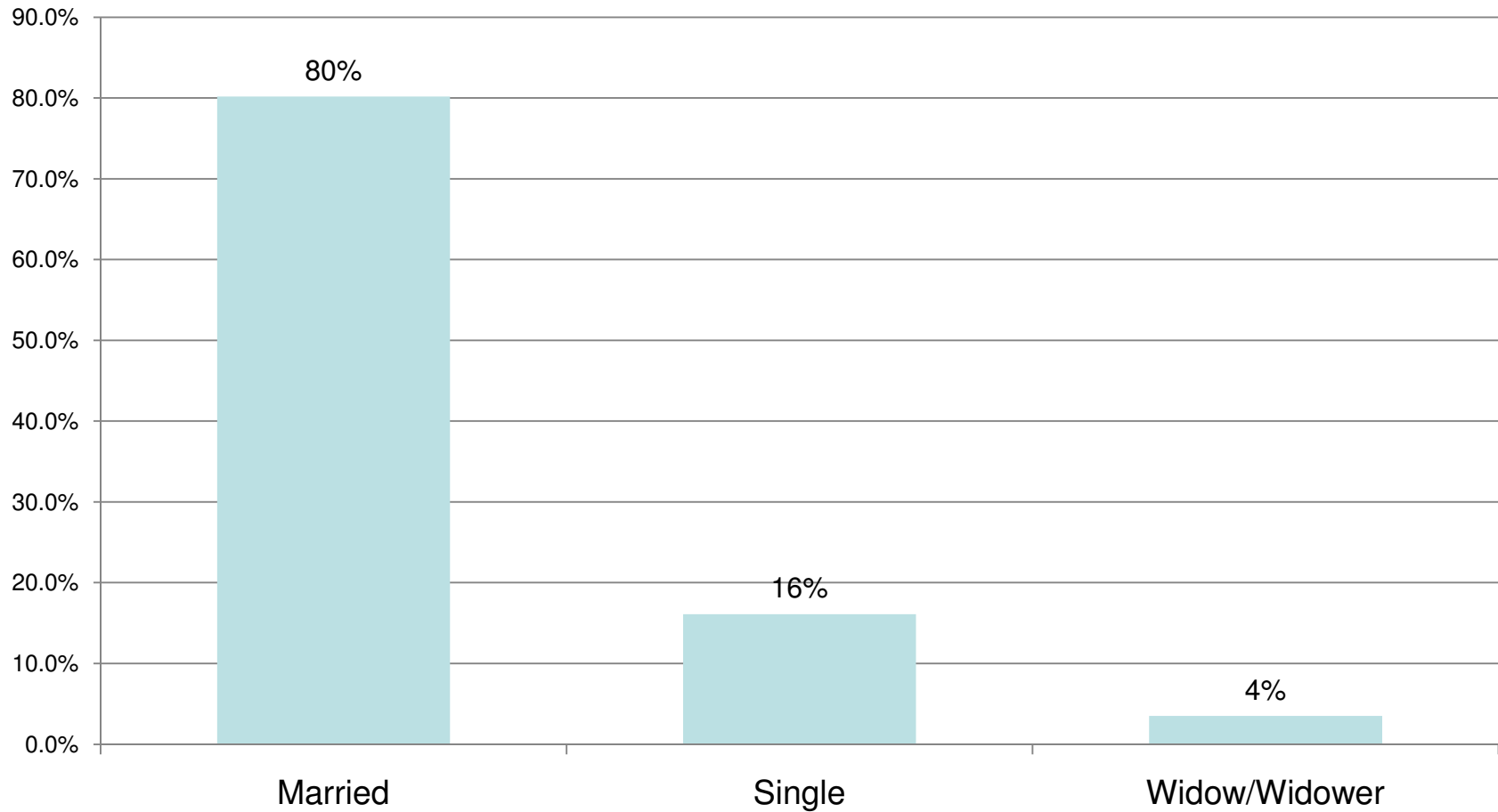
Sample breakout: urban/rural



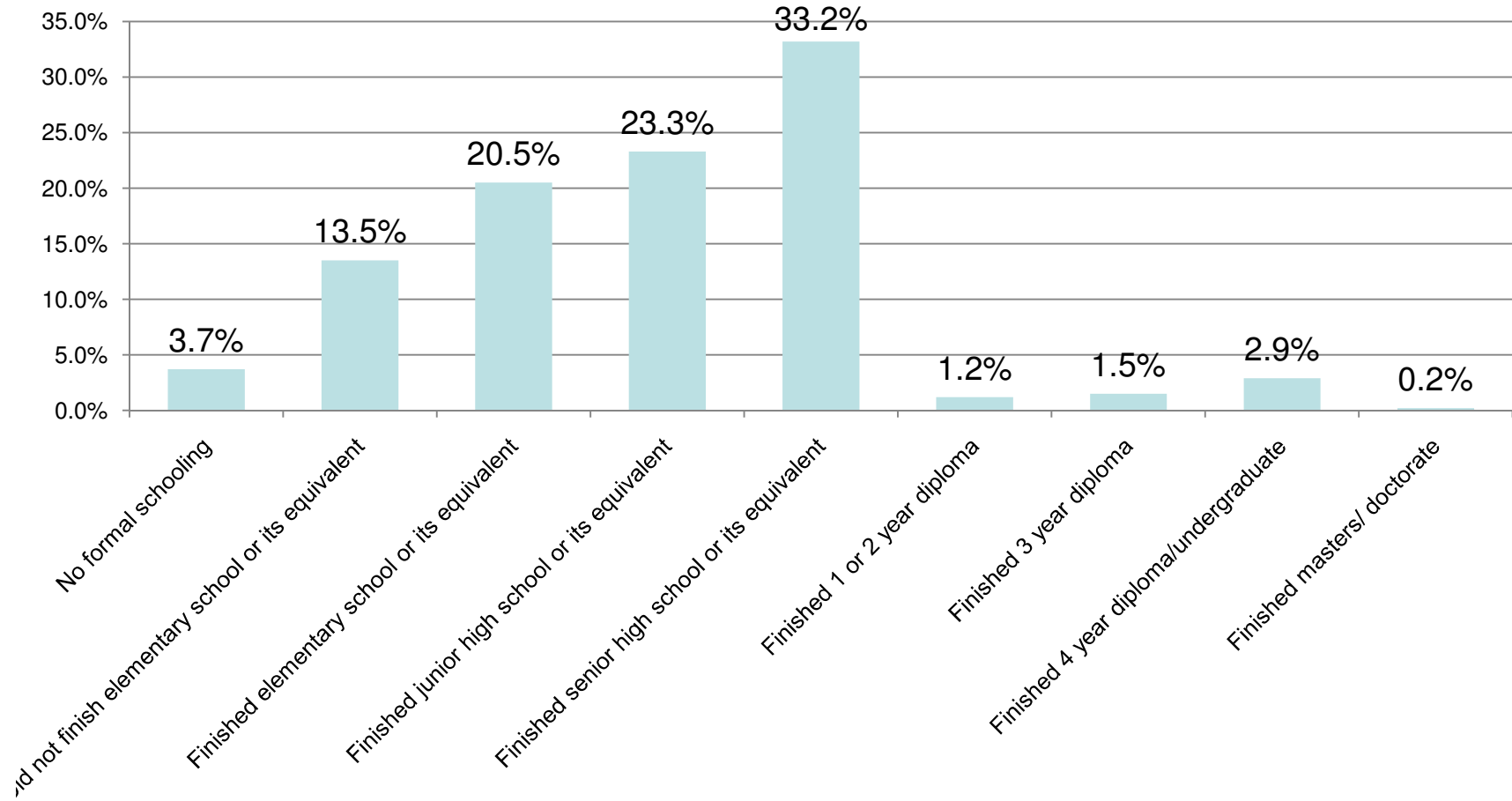
Sample breakout: gender



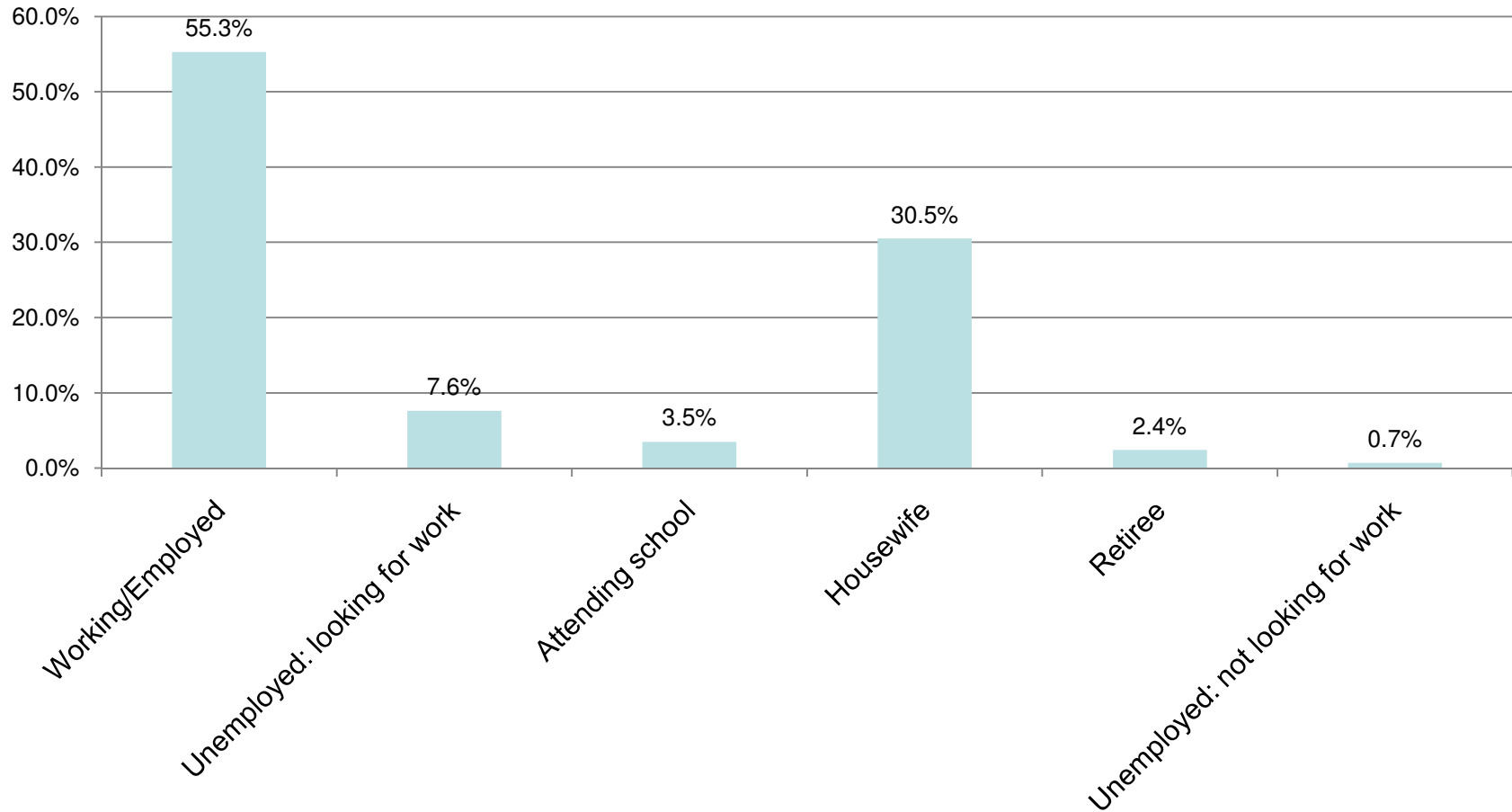
Sample breakout: marital status



Sample breakout: education

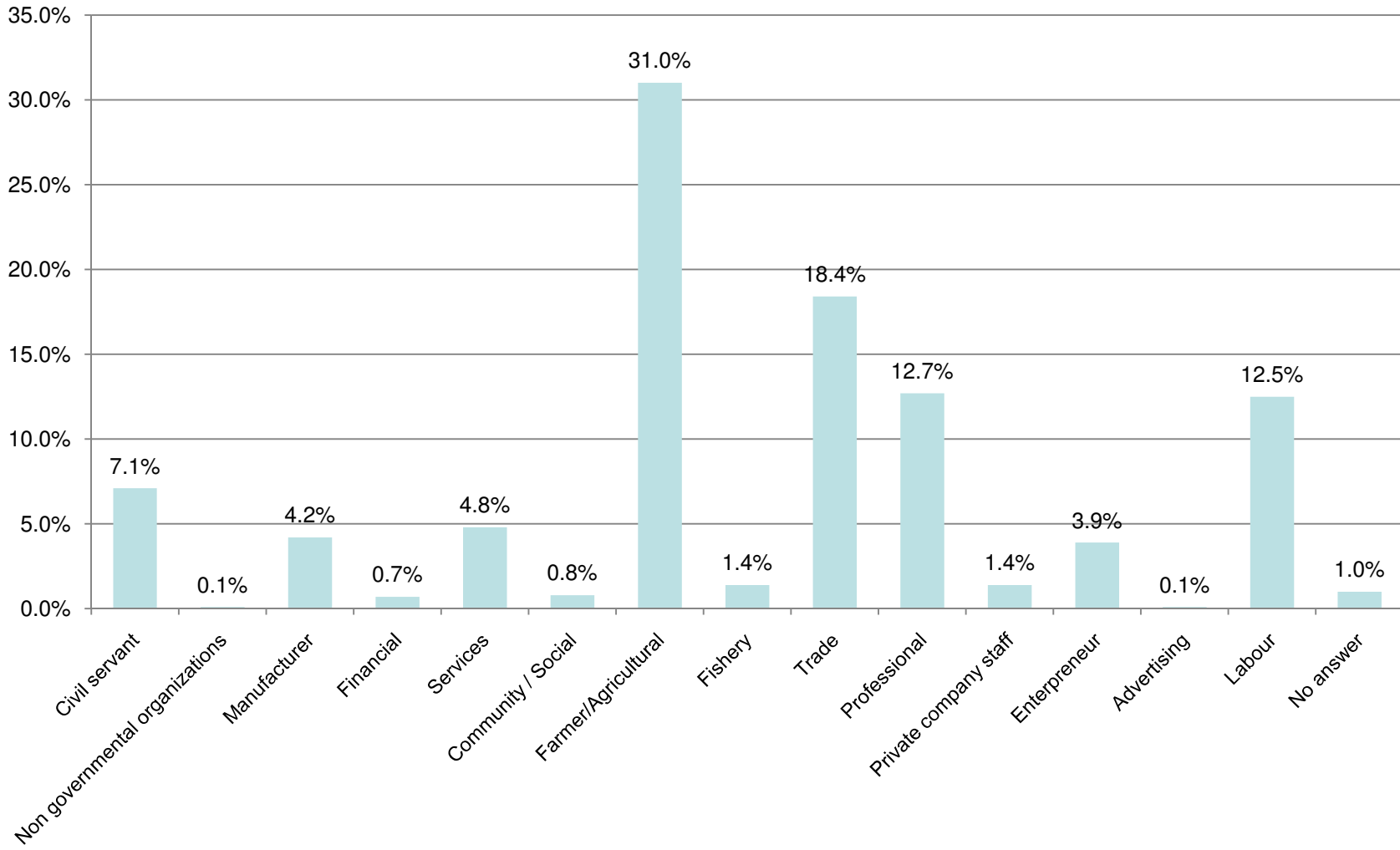


What was your main activity in the past week?

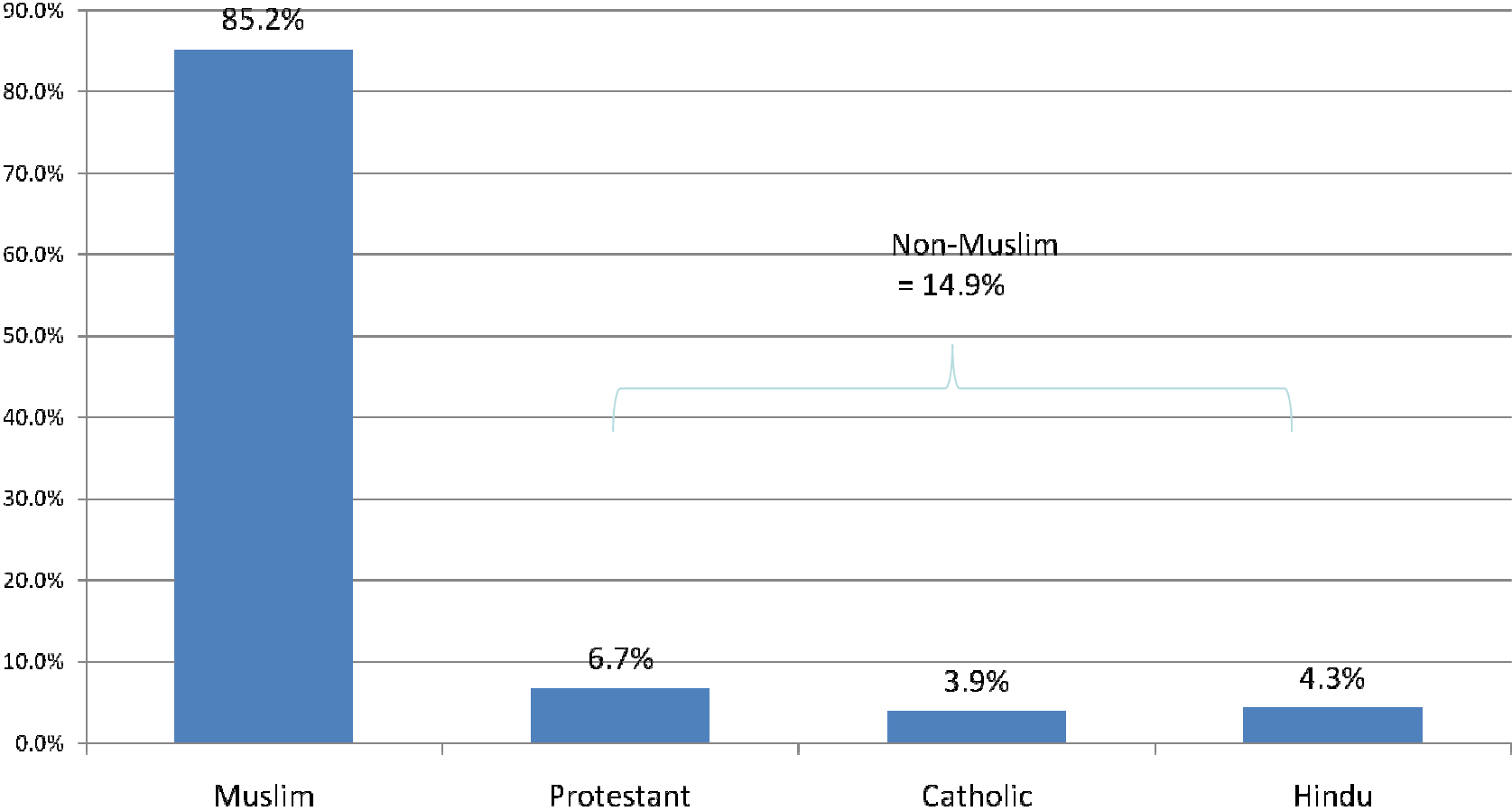


Sample breakout: industry

N=1108

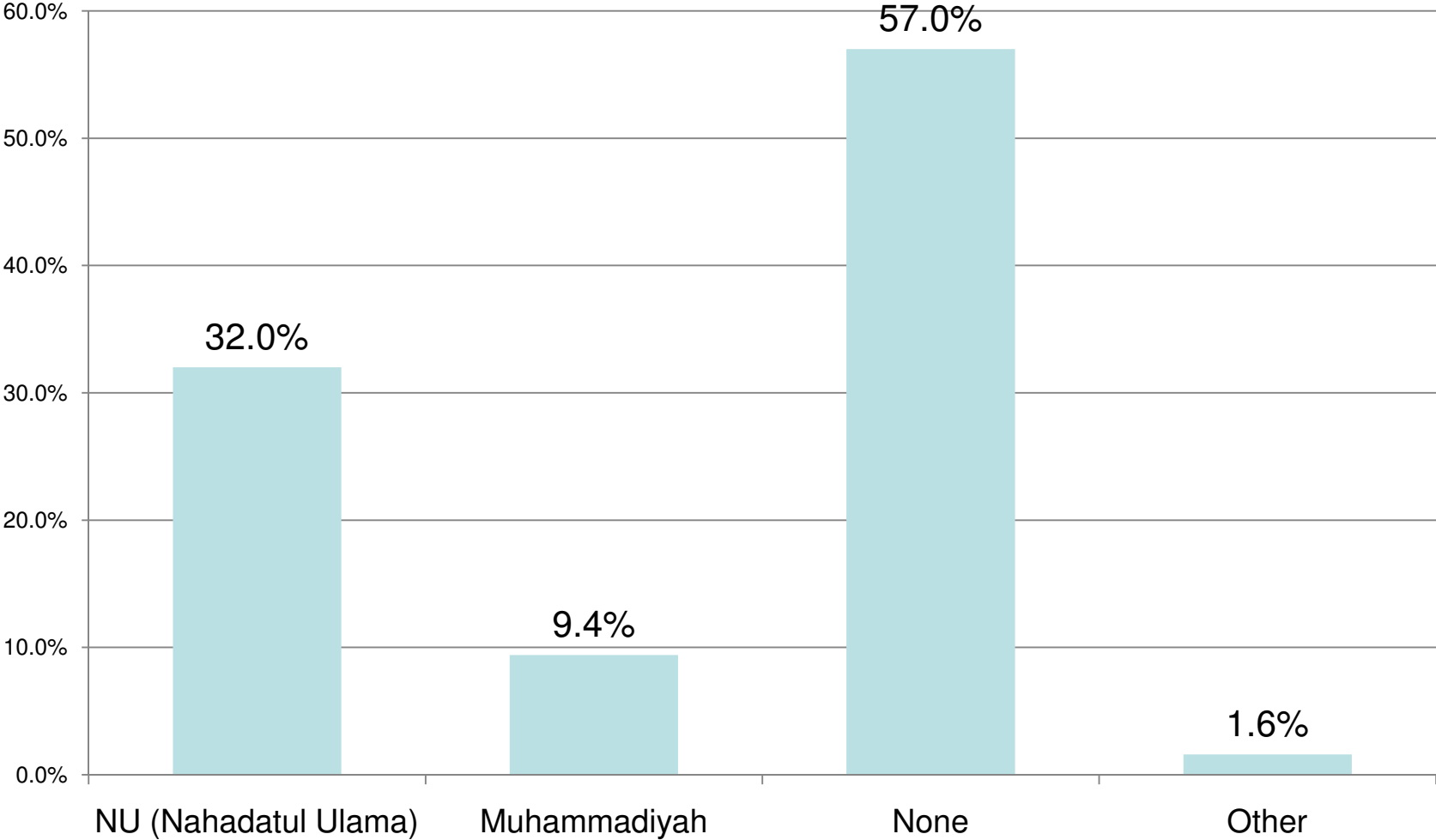


Sample breakout: religion

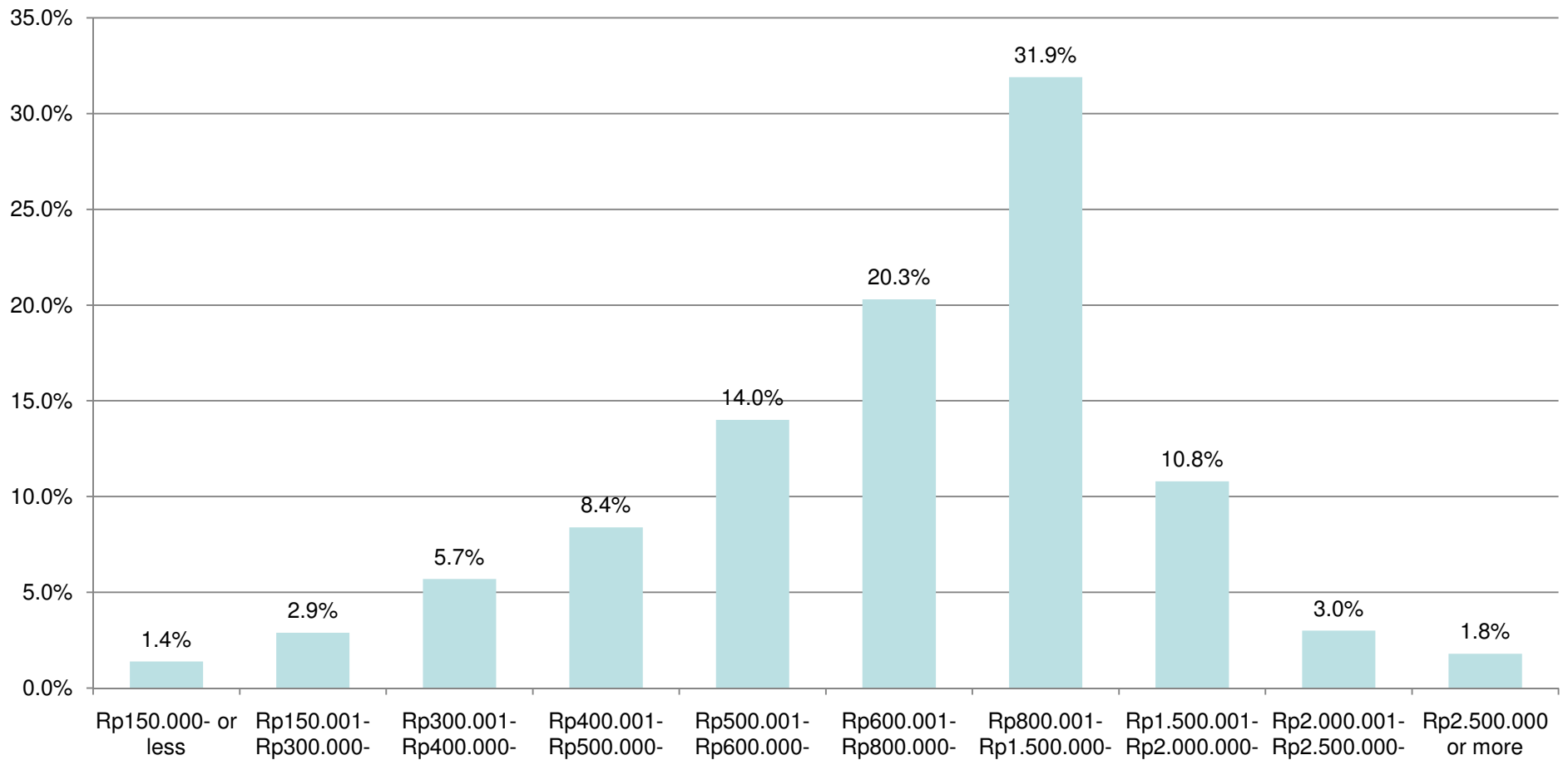


To which organization would you identify yourself with?

N=1,704



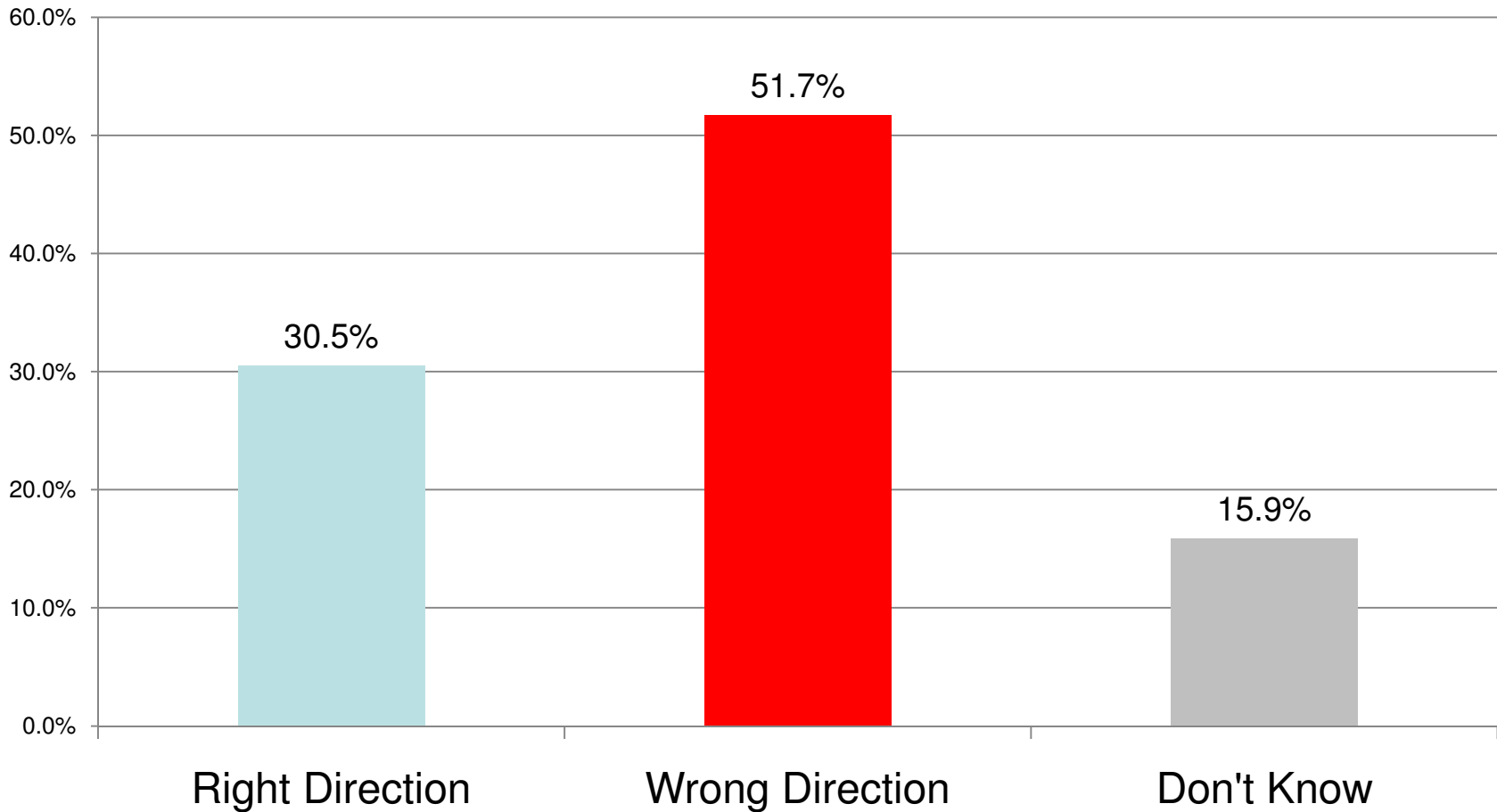
Sample breakout: income



1 Rupiah = ~\$0.23

INDONESIA ATTITUDES

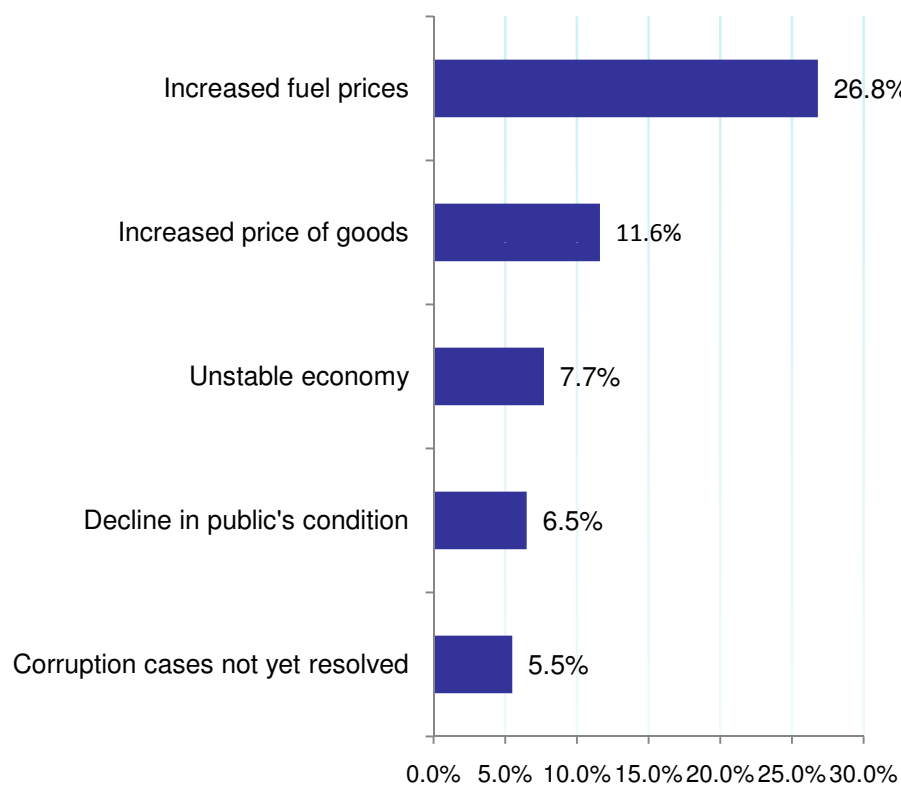
Do you feel that Indonesia is generally heading in the right direction or the wrong direction?



Why do you say Indonesia is heading in that direction?

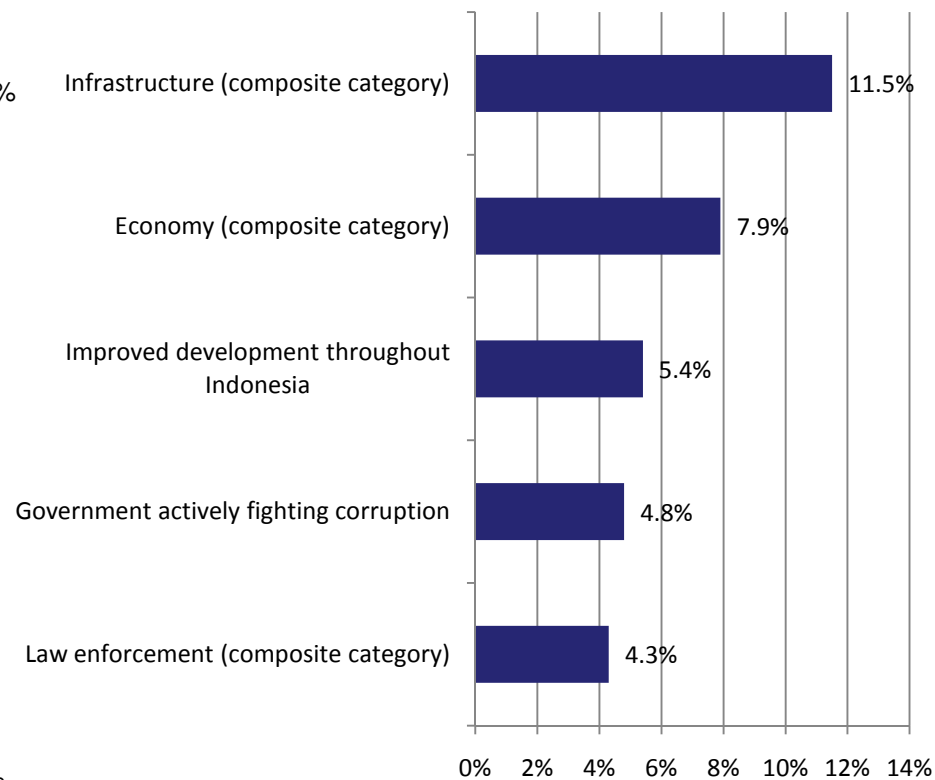
Open-ended, only most common responses shown

Wrong track



N=1,034

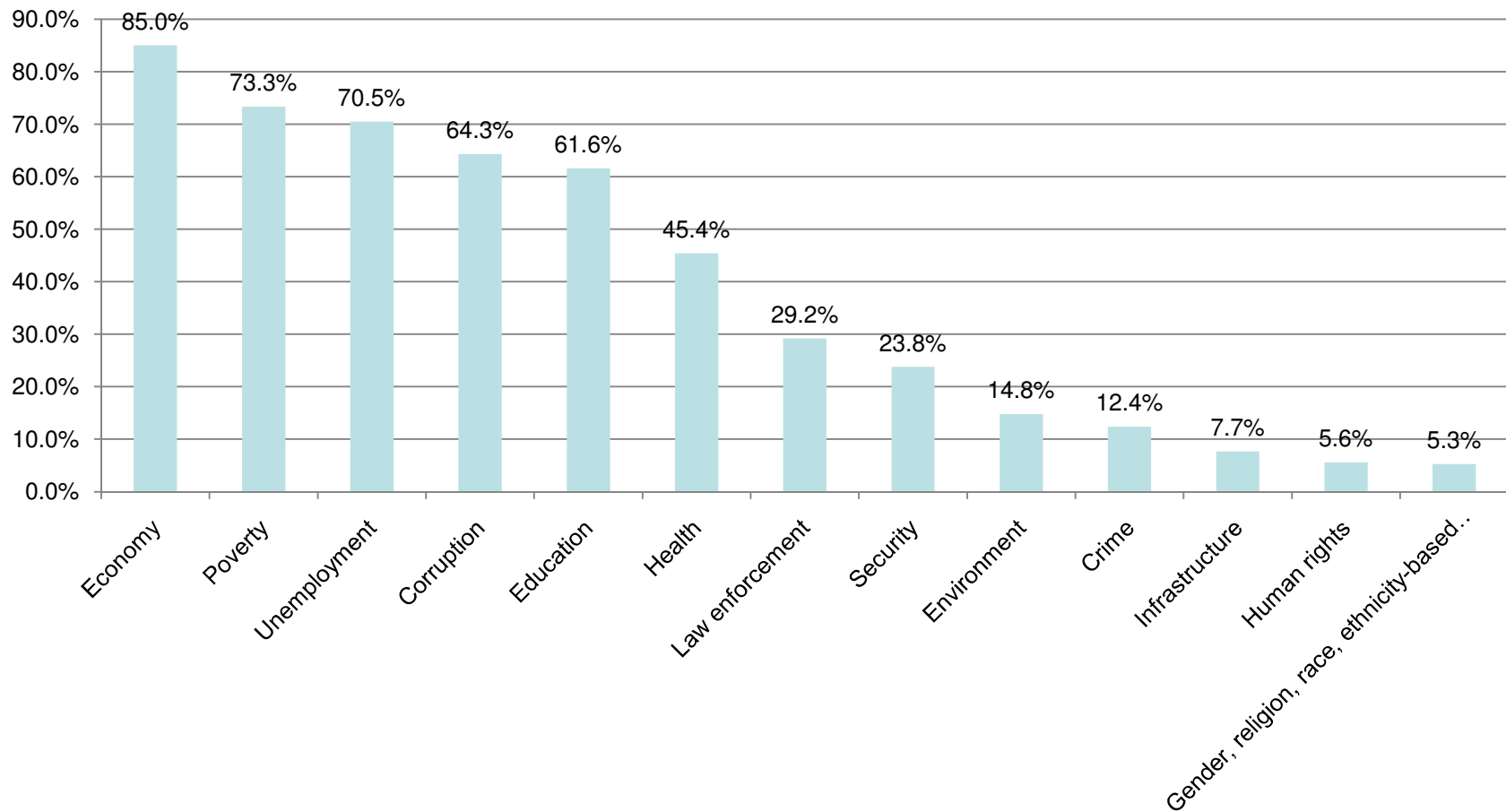
Right track



N=611

Composite results are groupings of similar verbatim statements by respondents. For reference purposes, the chart also includes the highest frequency verbatim statements which comprise those composite results.

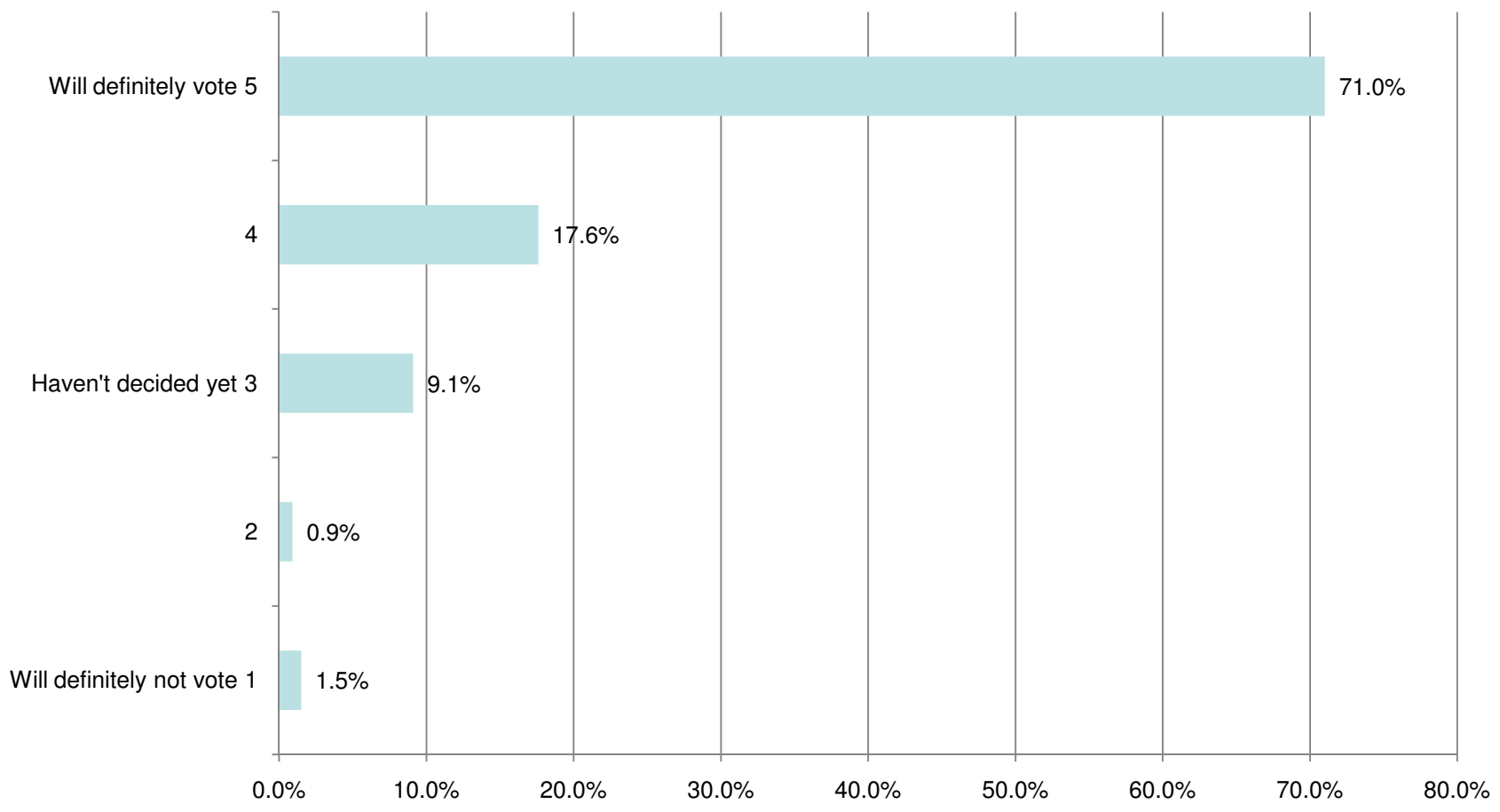
Which problem do you think is important?*



**Respondents were given a list from which to choose five issues, in order of importance. Data shown is percent of respondents putting issue in top five.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

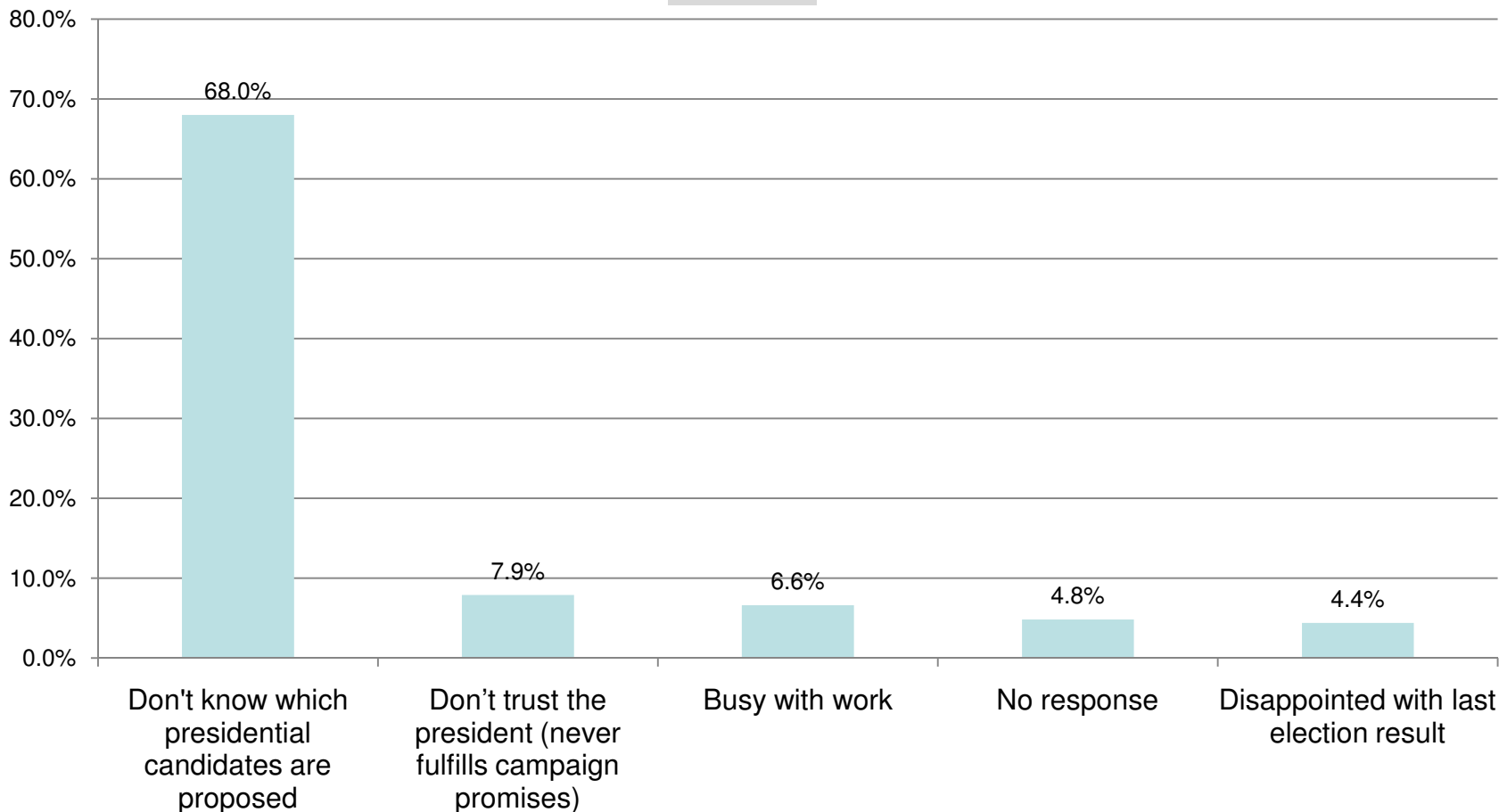
Please circle the number that indicates your willingness to vote in the upcoming presidential general election in July 2009.



What is the reason you will not vote in the presidential election in 2009?

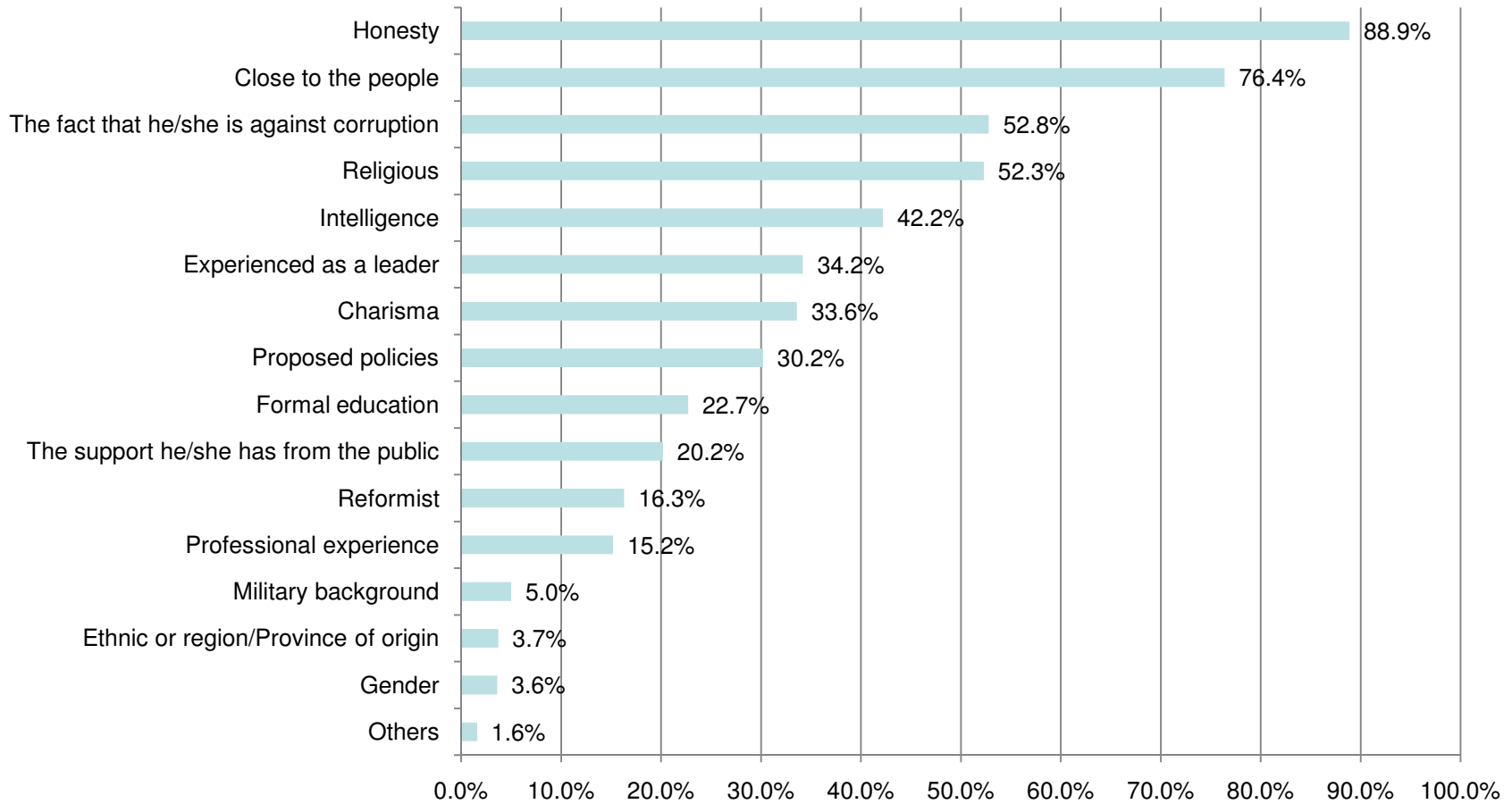
Open-ended, only most common responses shown

N=228



*Only respondents choosing one through three on a scale from one to five.

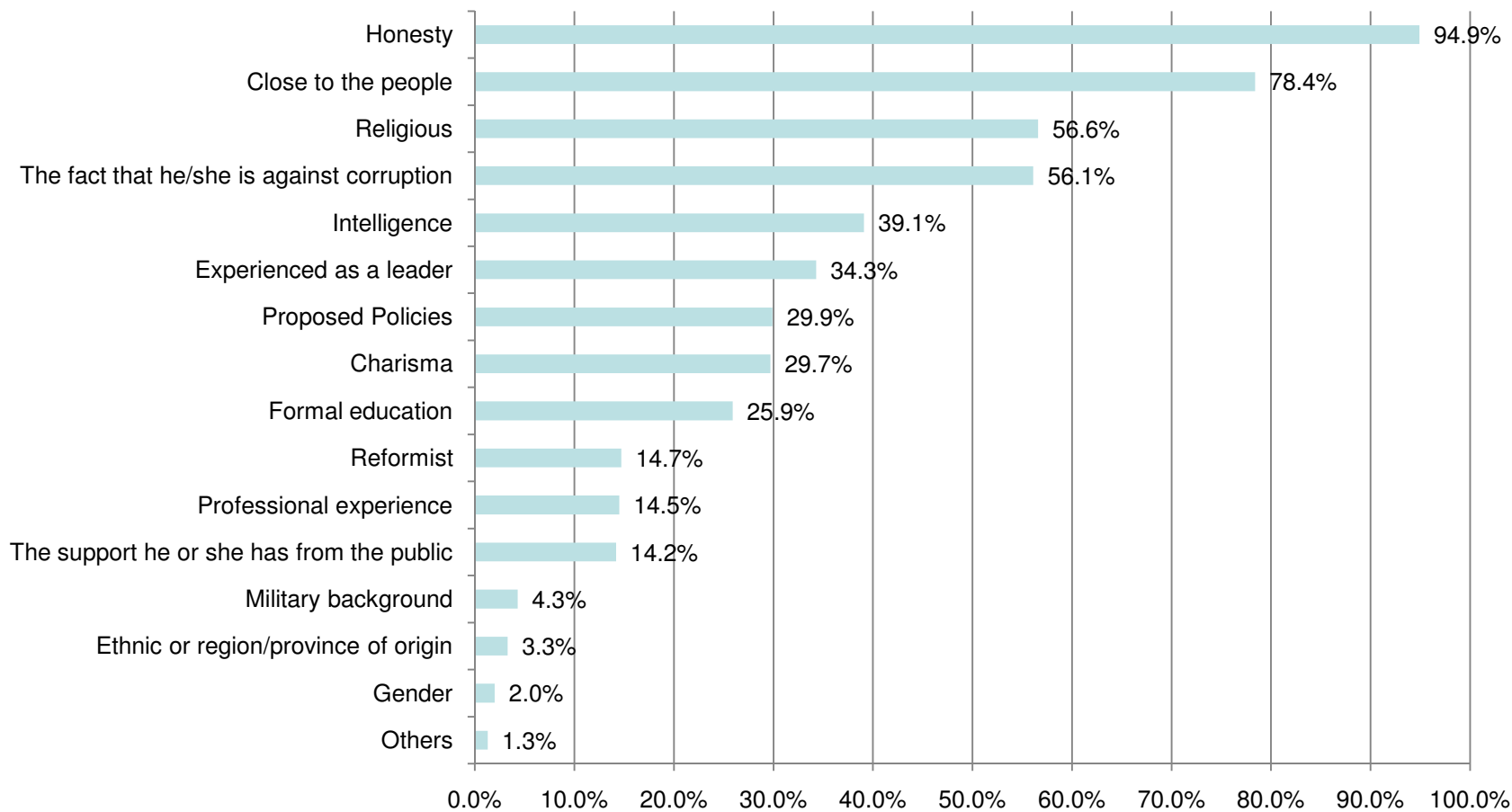
How important are each of the following criteria to you when selecting a presidential candidate to vote for?



**Respondents were given a list from which to choose five issues, in order of importance. Data shown is percent of respondents putting issue in top five.*

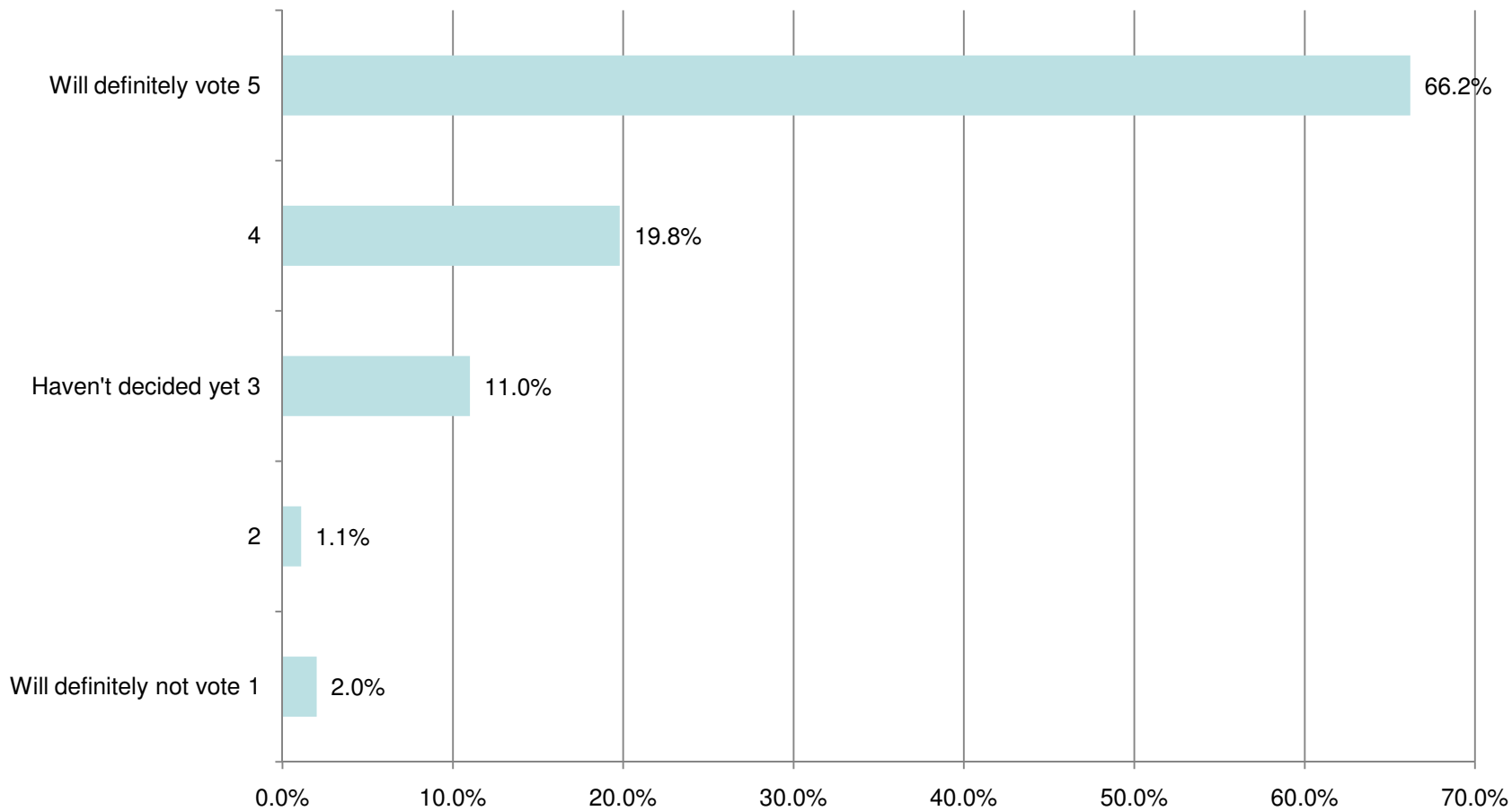
Top traits when evaluating presidential candidates among voters who are still undecided in the presidential election.

N=394

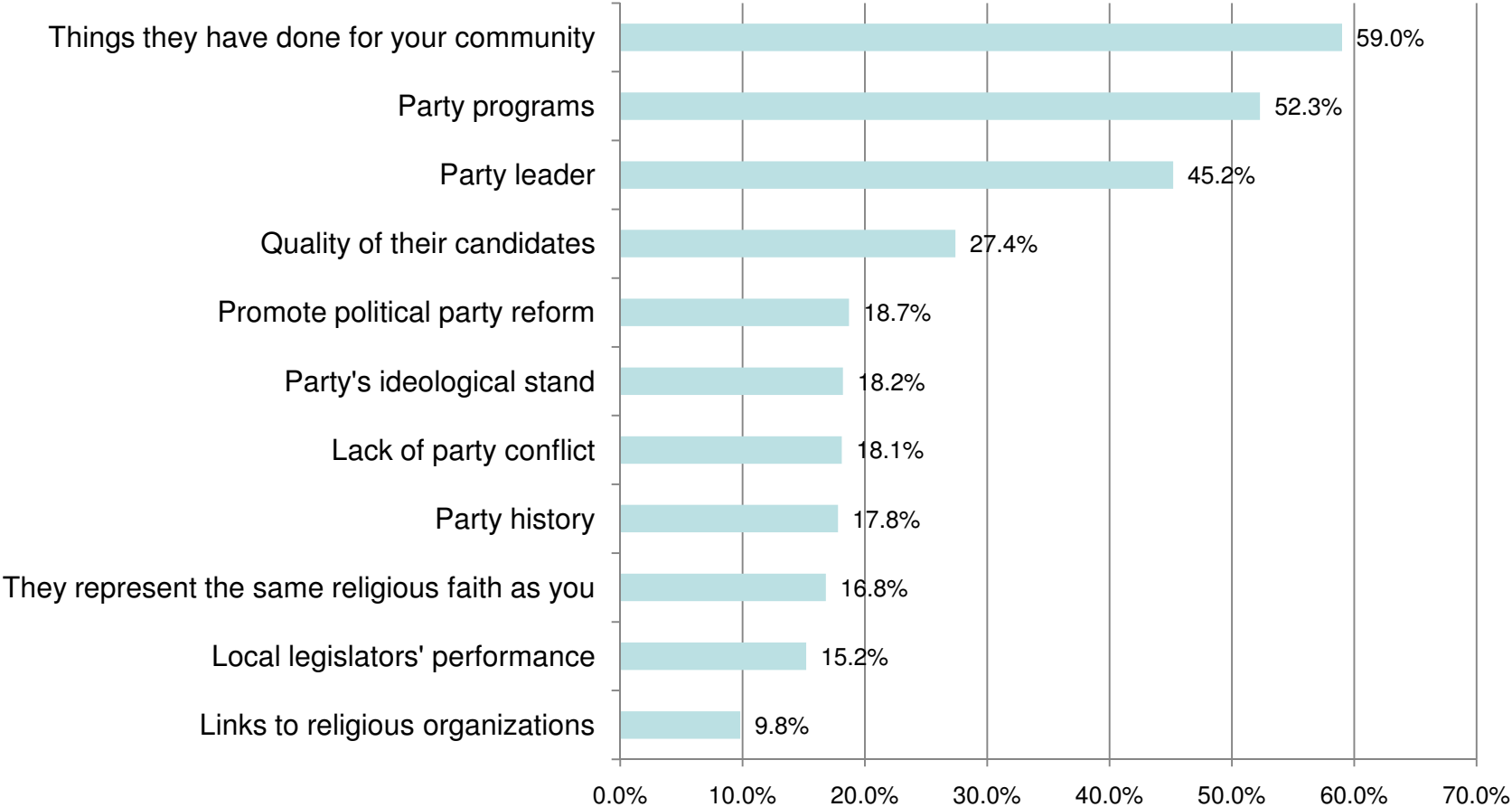


LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

Please circle the number that indicates your willingness to vote in the upcoming legislative general election in April 2009.

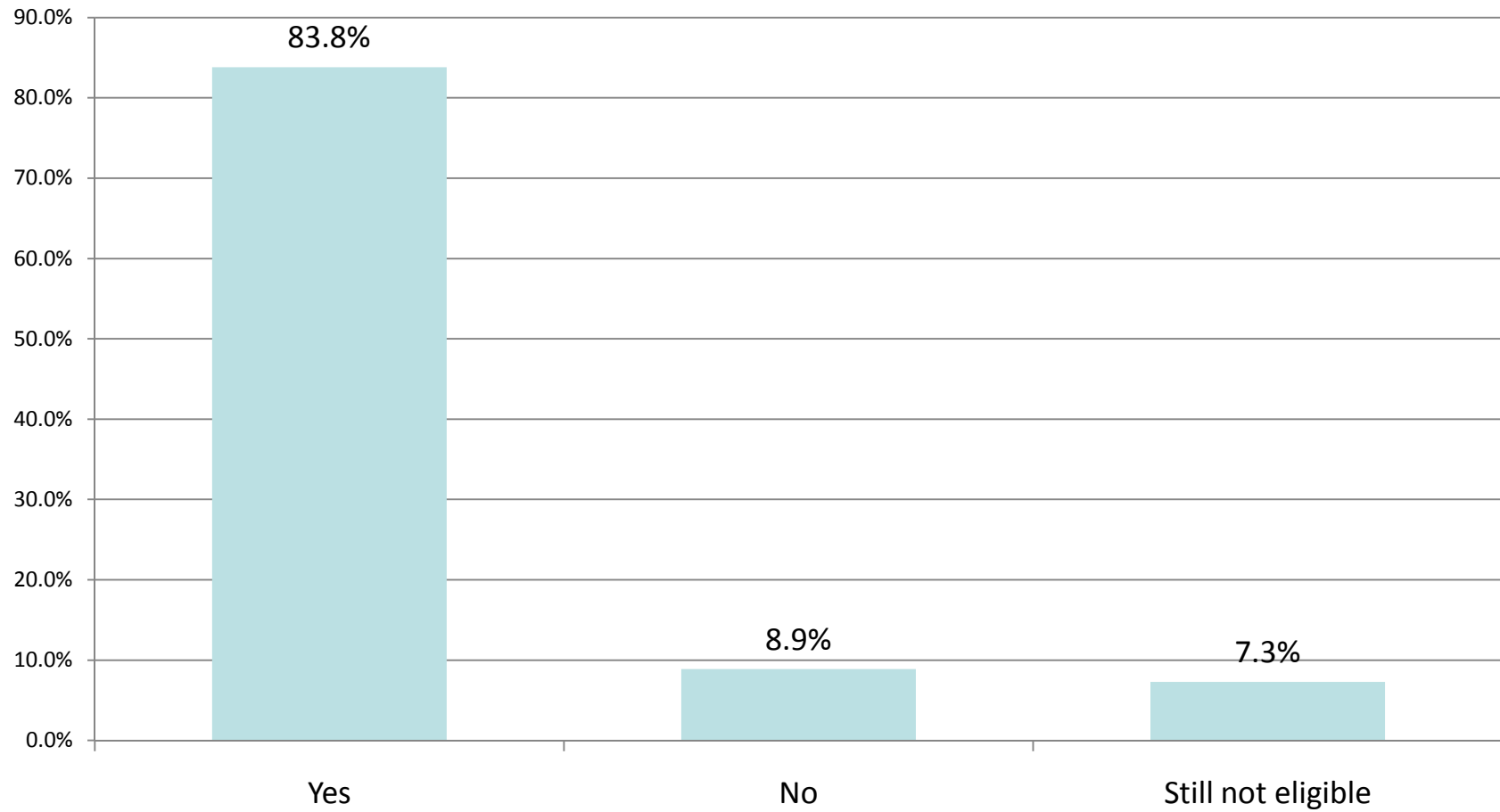


Mention three reasons why you chose a particular party?



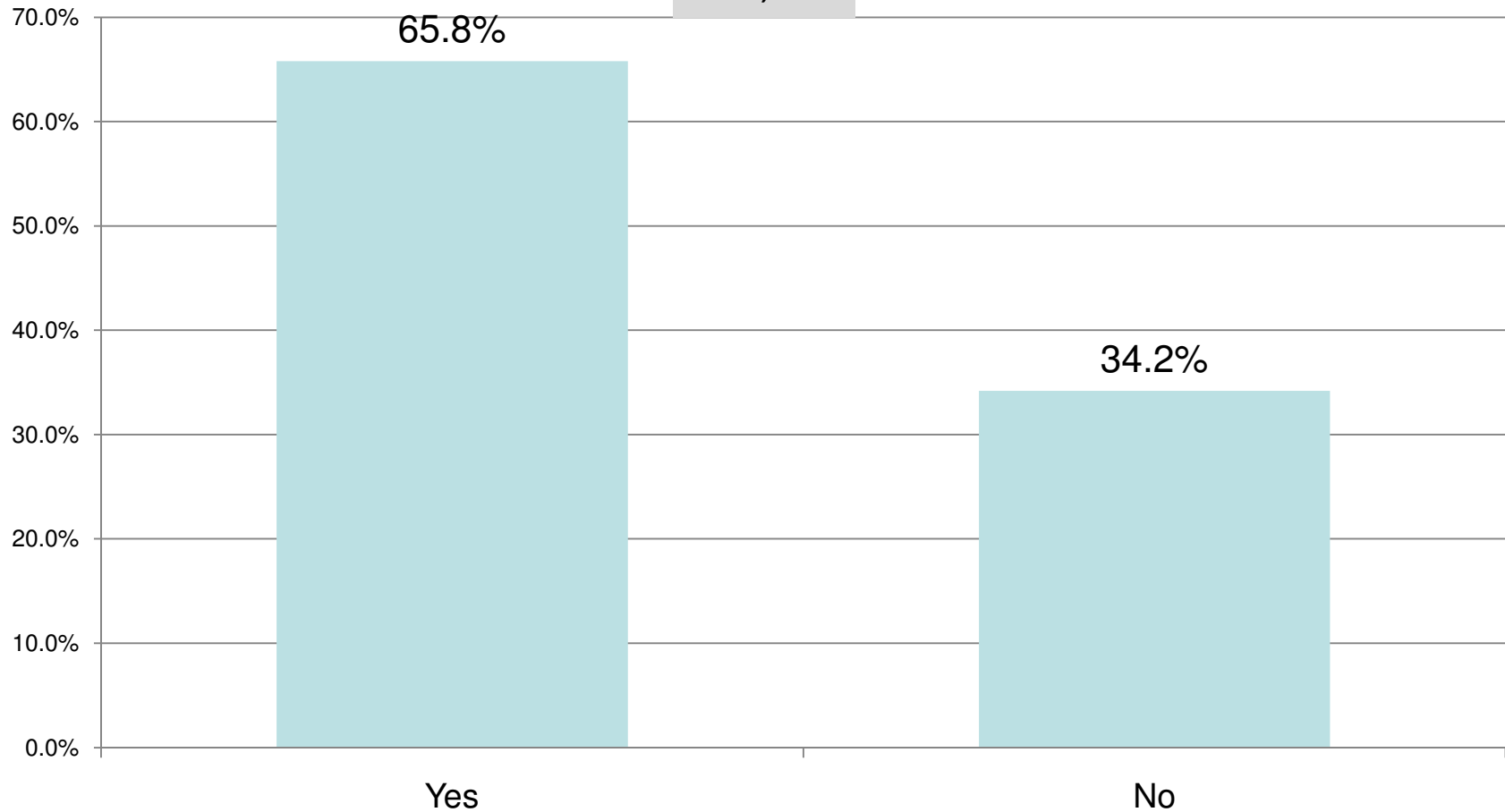
2004 ELECTIONS

Did you vote in 2004 legislative general elections?



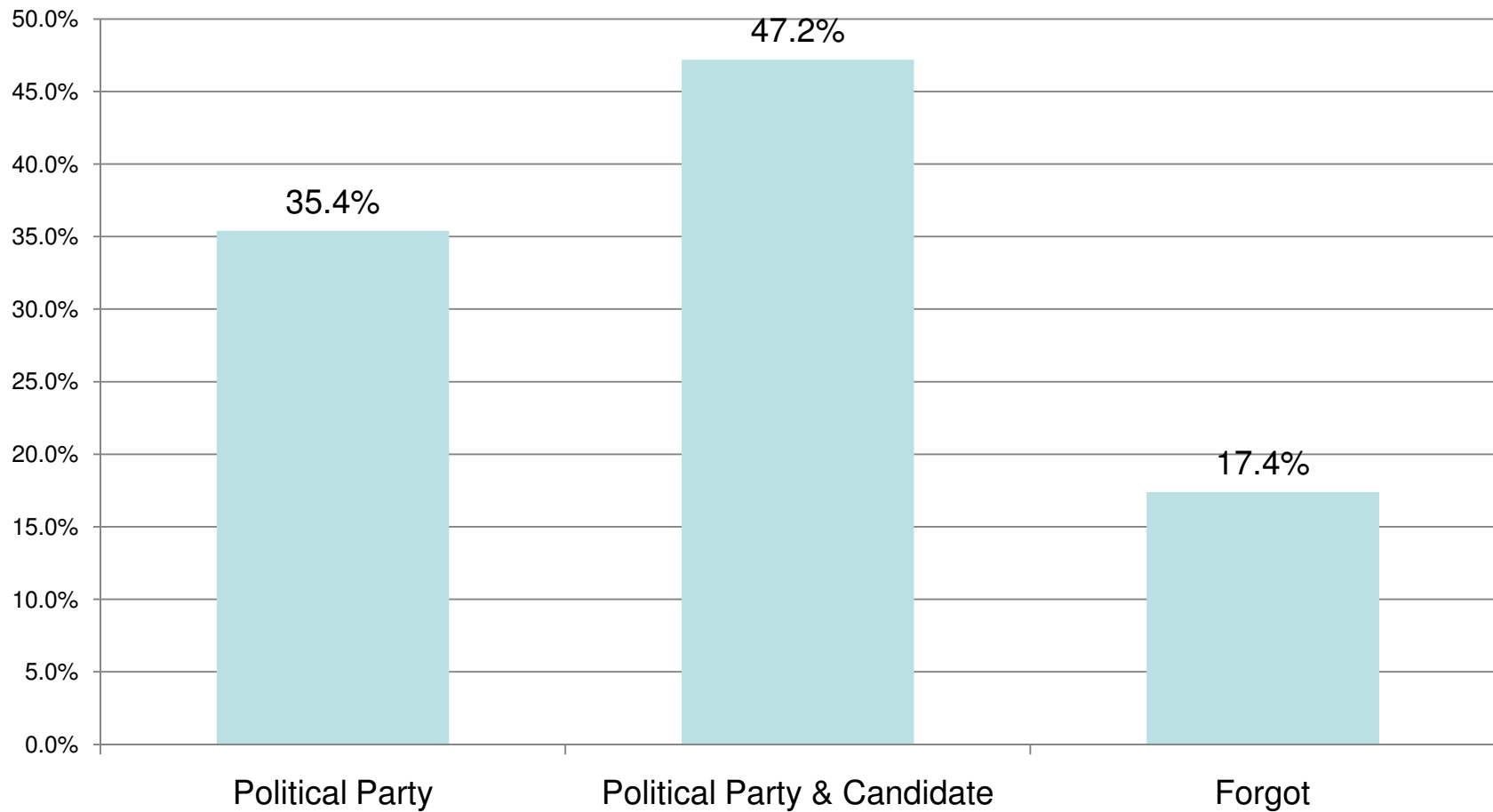
In the 2004 general elections, were you aware that besides voting for a political party, you could also vote for an individual candidate?

N=1,676



In the 2004 general elections, did you vote for:

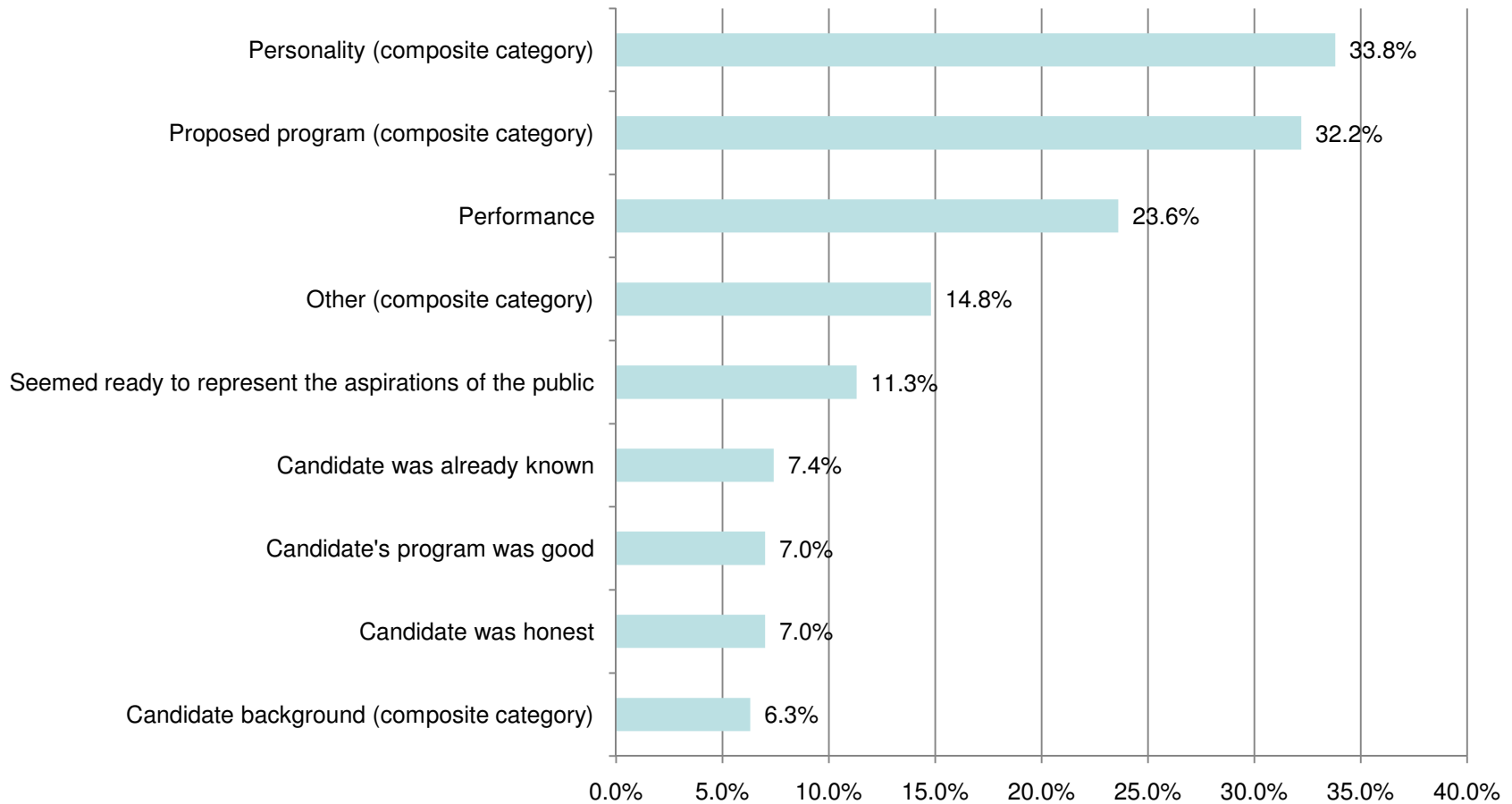
N=1,102



What was the main reason you voted in the 2004 general elections for that particular candidate?

Open-ended, most common responses displayed

N=520

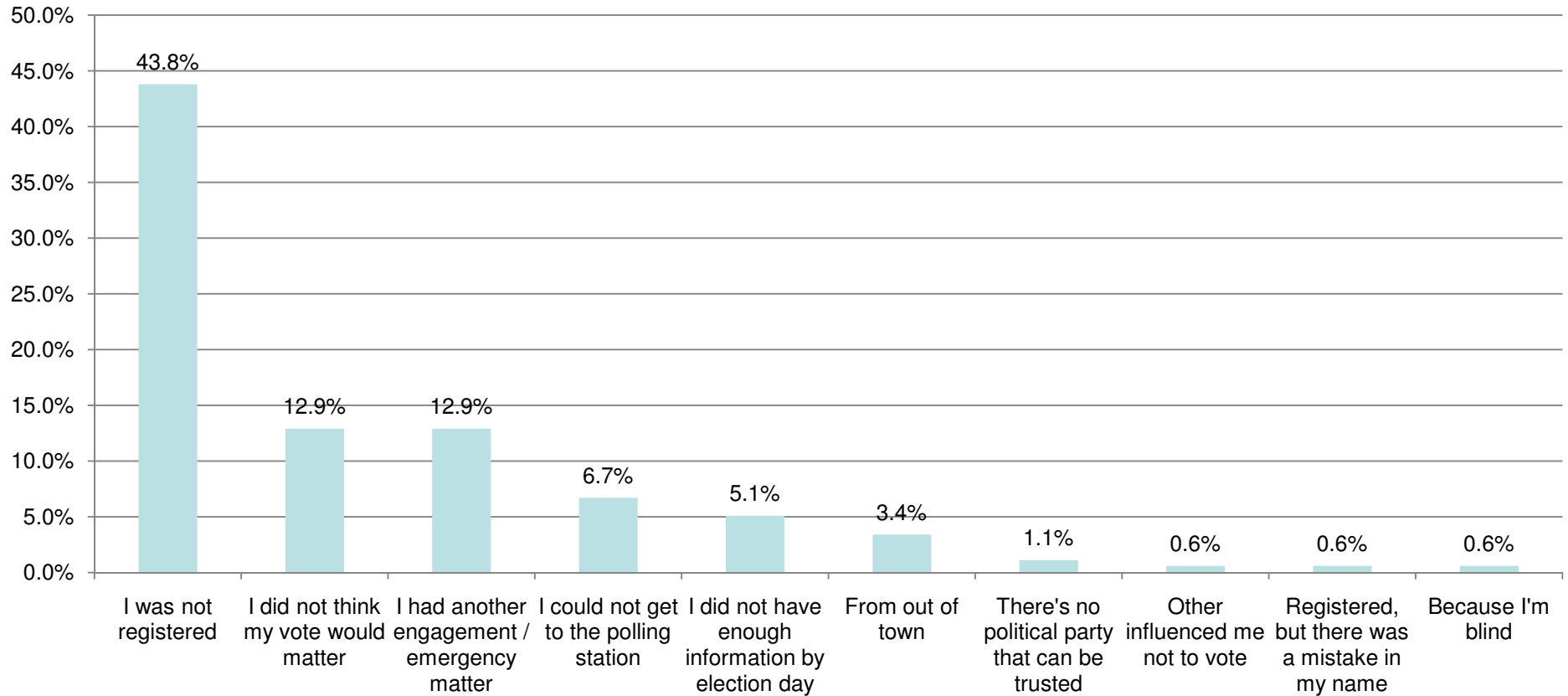


Composite results are groupings of similar verbatim statements by respondents. For reference purposes, the chart also includes the highest frequency verbatim statements which comprise those composite results.

Why did you not vote in the 2004 election?

Open-ended, most common responses displayed

N=178

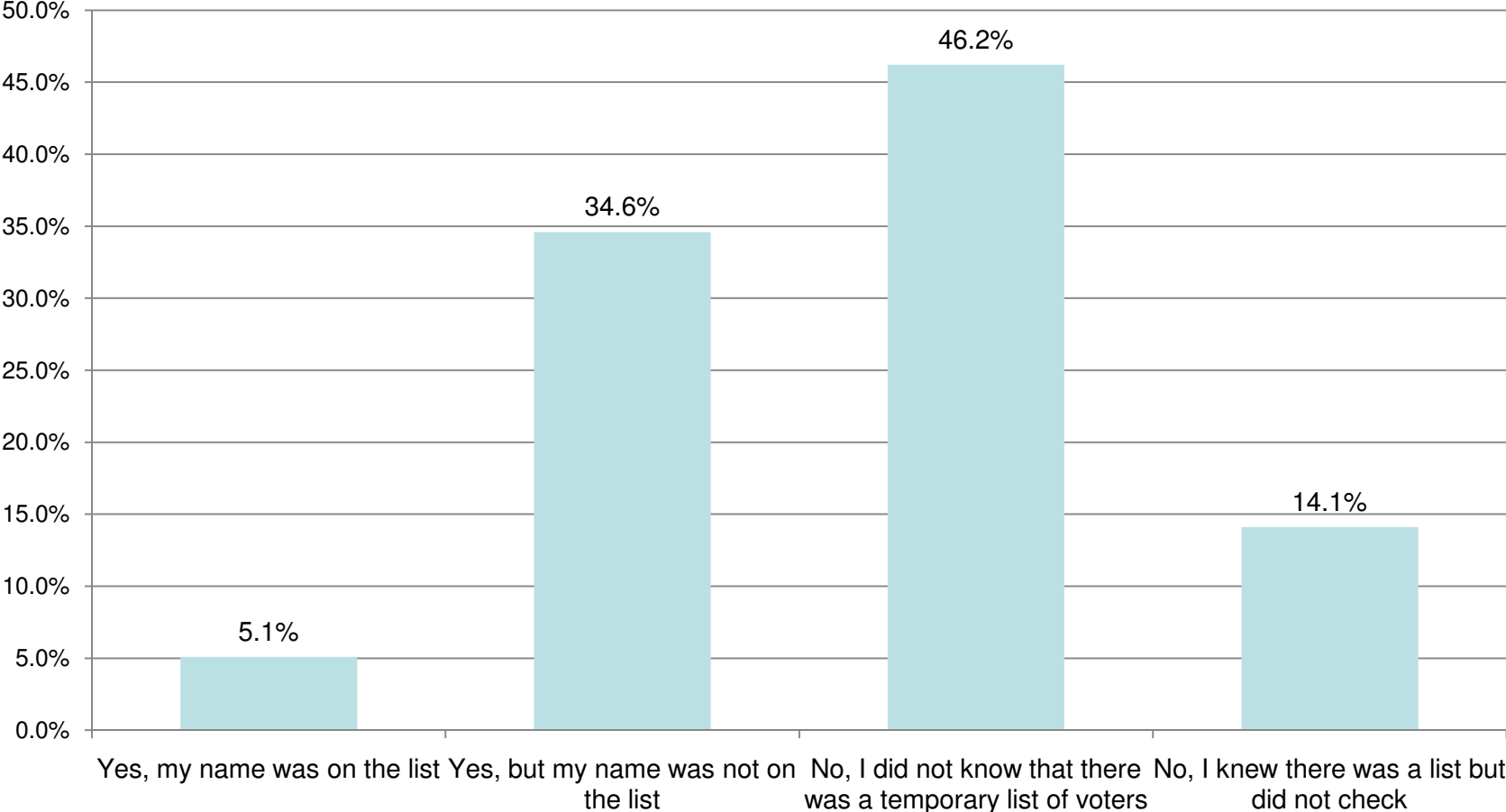


POLITICAL PARTICIPATION TRENDS

Did you check to see if your name was on the voters' list ?

[Regarding the 2004 elections]

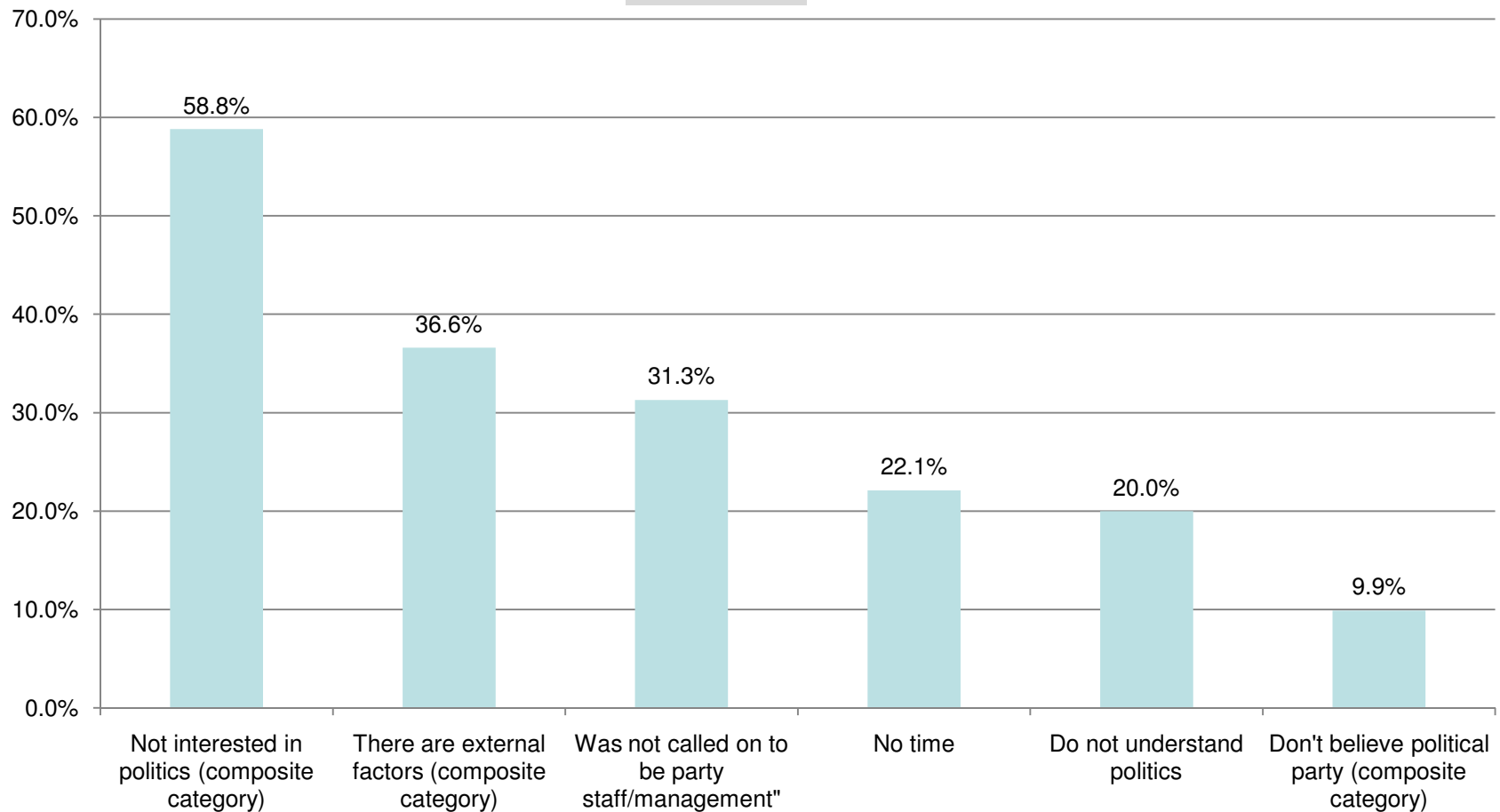
N=78



Why aren't you interested in becoming a member of a political party?

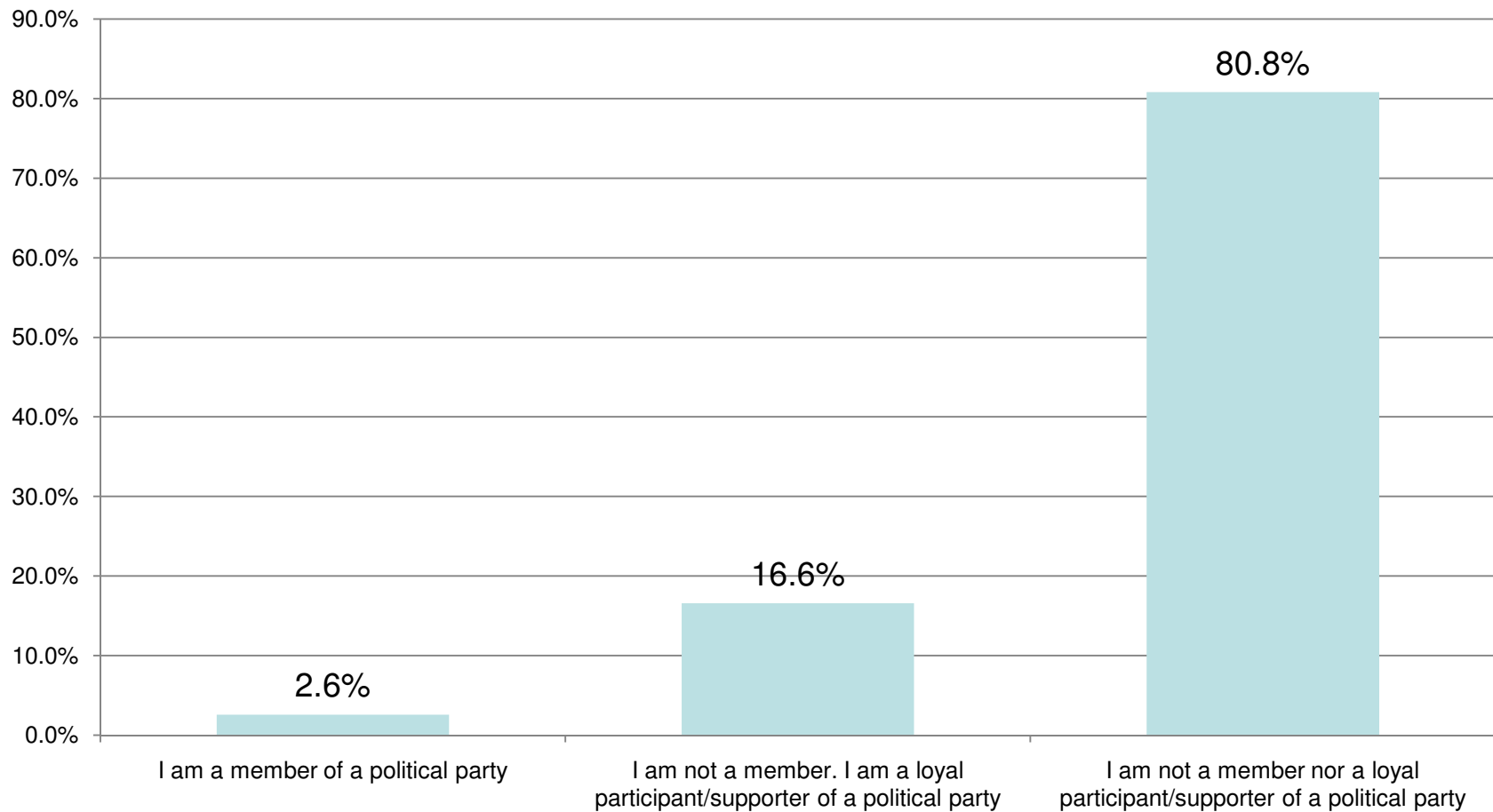
Open-ended, most common responses shown

N=1,616



Composite results are groupings of similar verbatim statements by respondents. For reference purposes, the chart also includes the highest frequency verbatim statements which comprise those composite results.

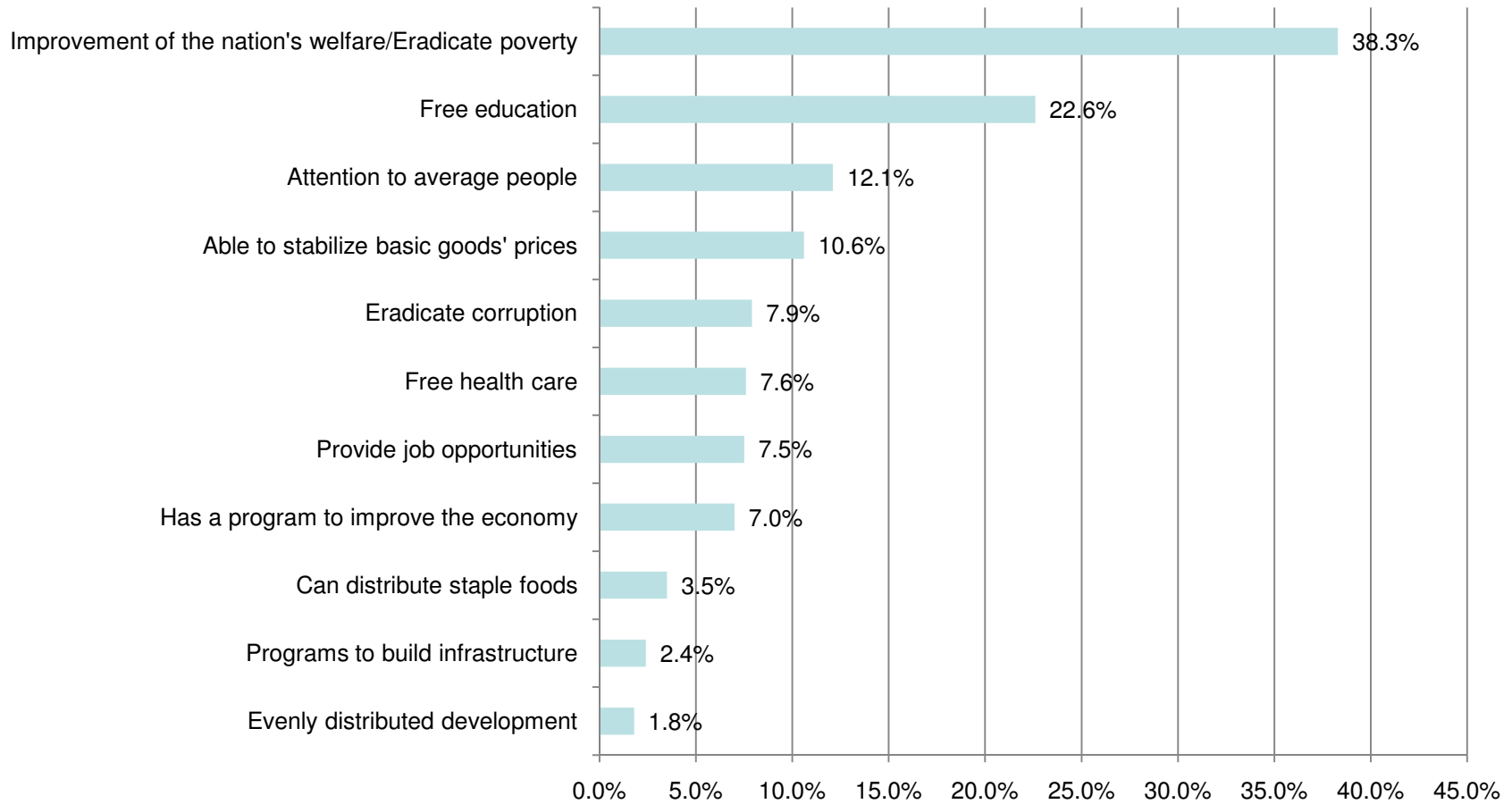
Which statement describes you best?



POLITICAL PARTY PROFILES

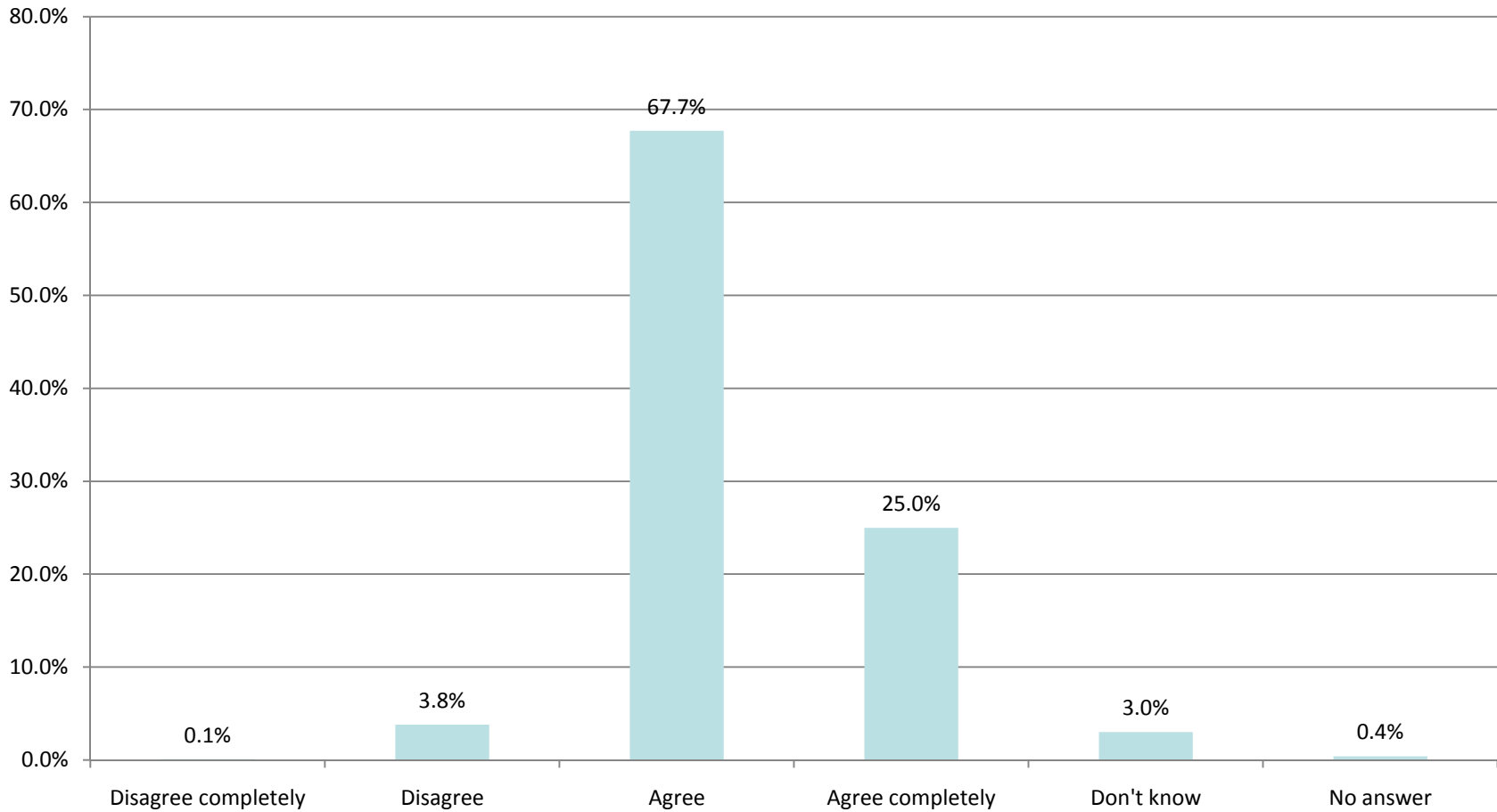
What programs would prompt you to vote for a political party?

Open-ended, most common responses shown

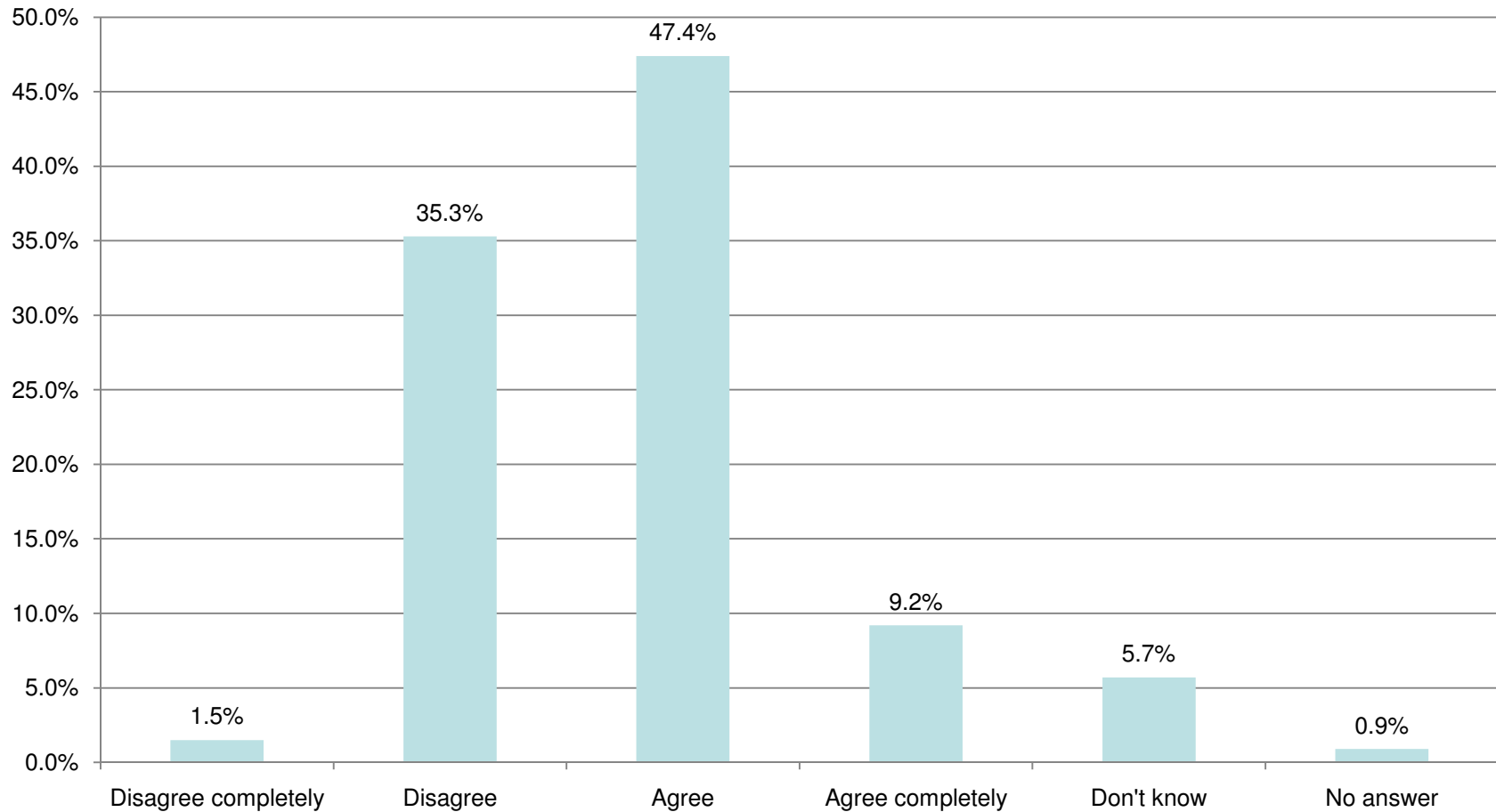


POLITICAL REFORM

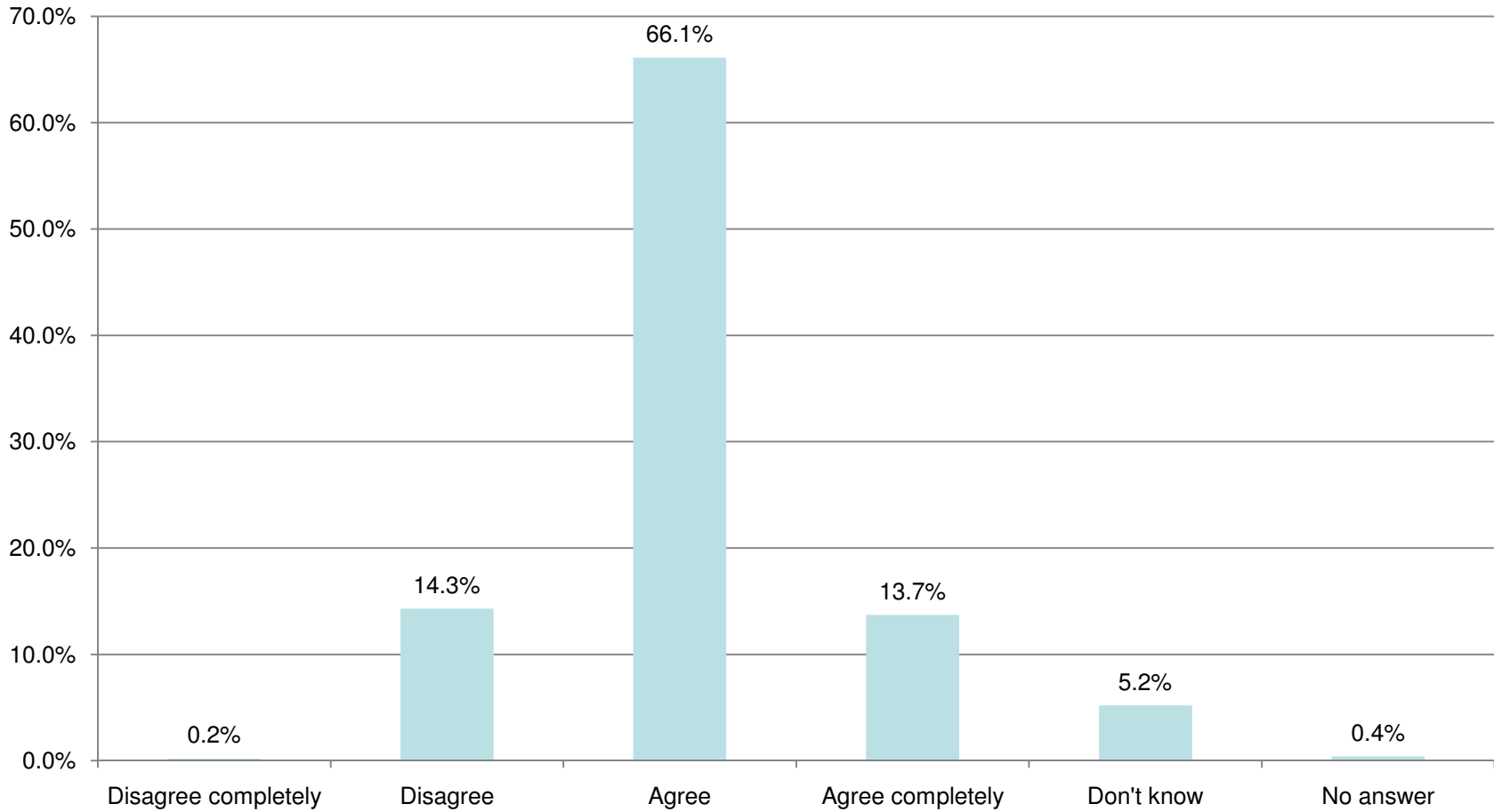
I would be more likely to vote for a party which regularly publishes its financial report.



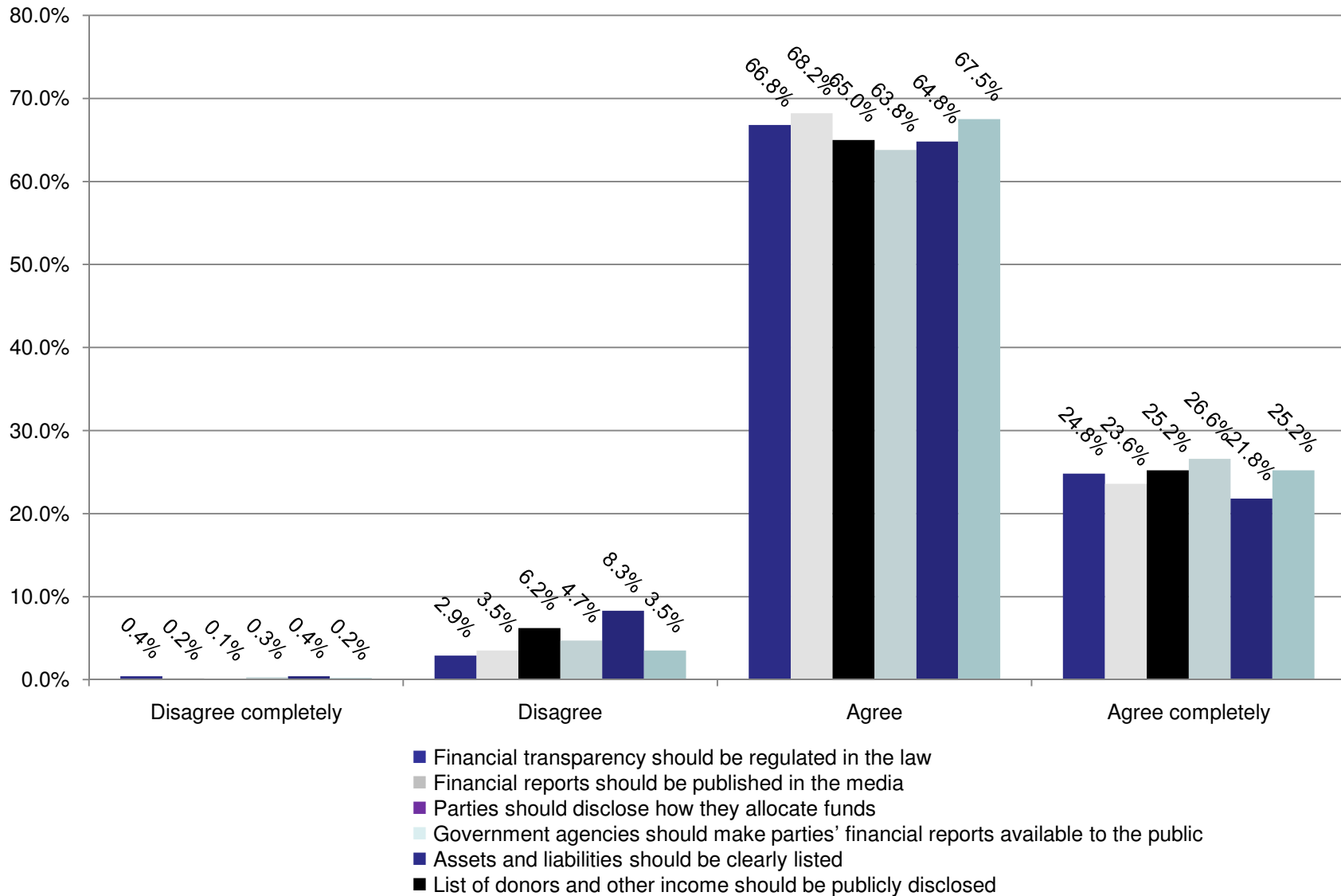
I would be more likely to vote for a political party that nominates more women candidates.



I would be more likely to vote for a party which includes more young people in their political party.

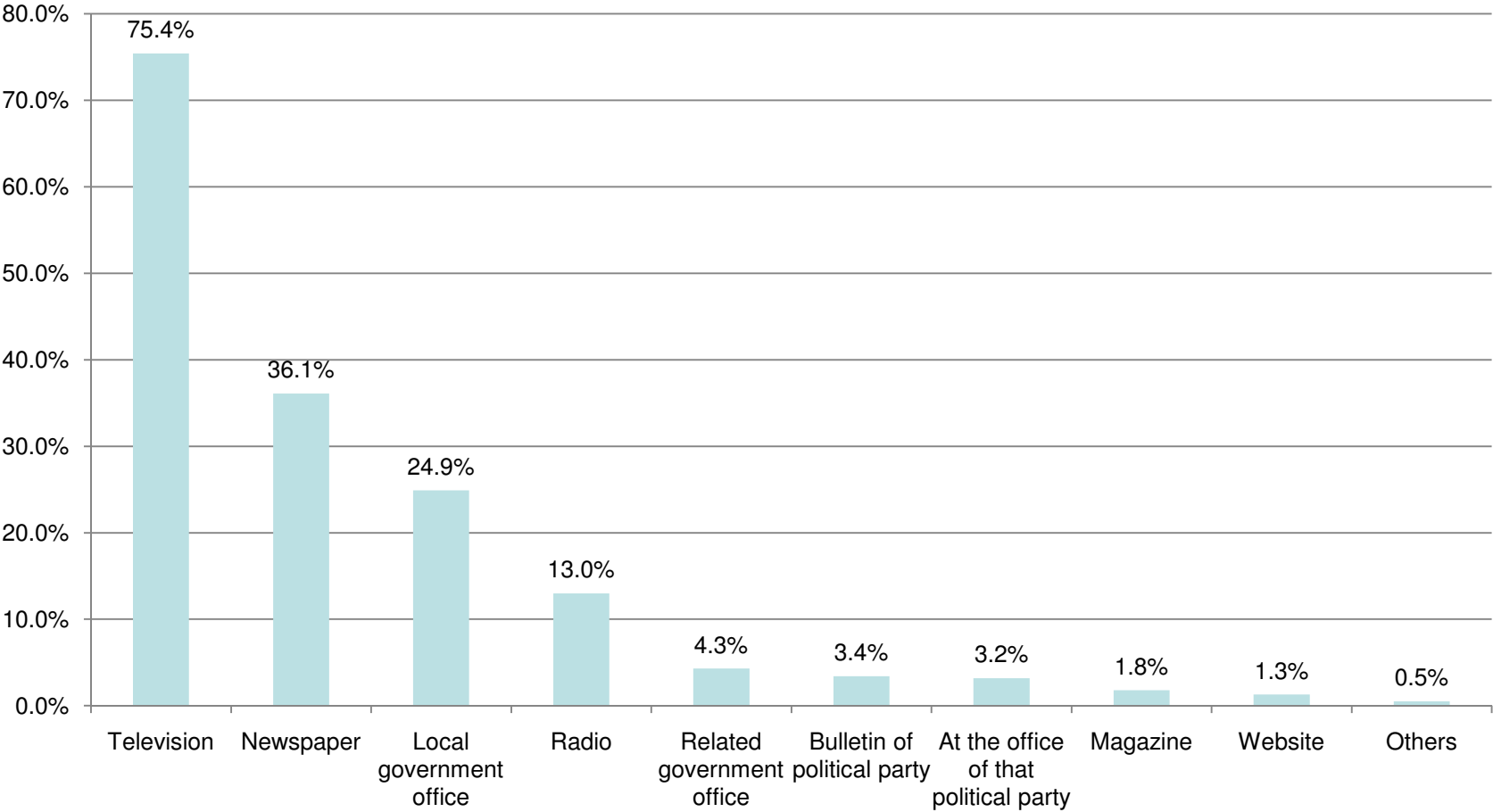


Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



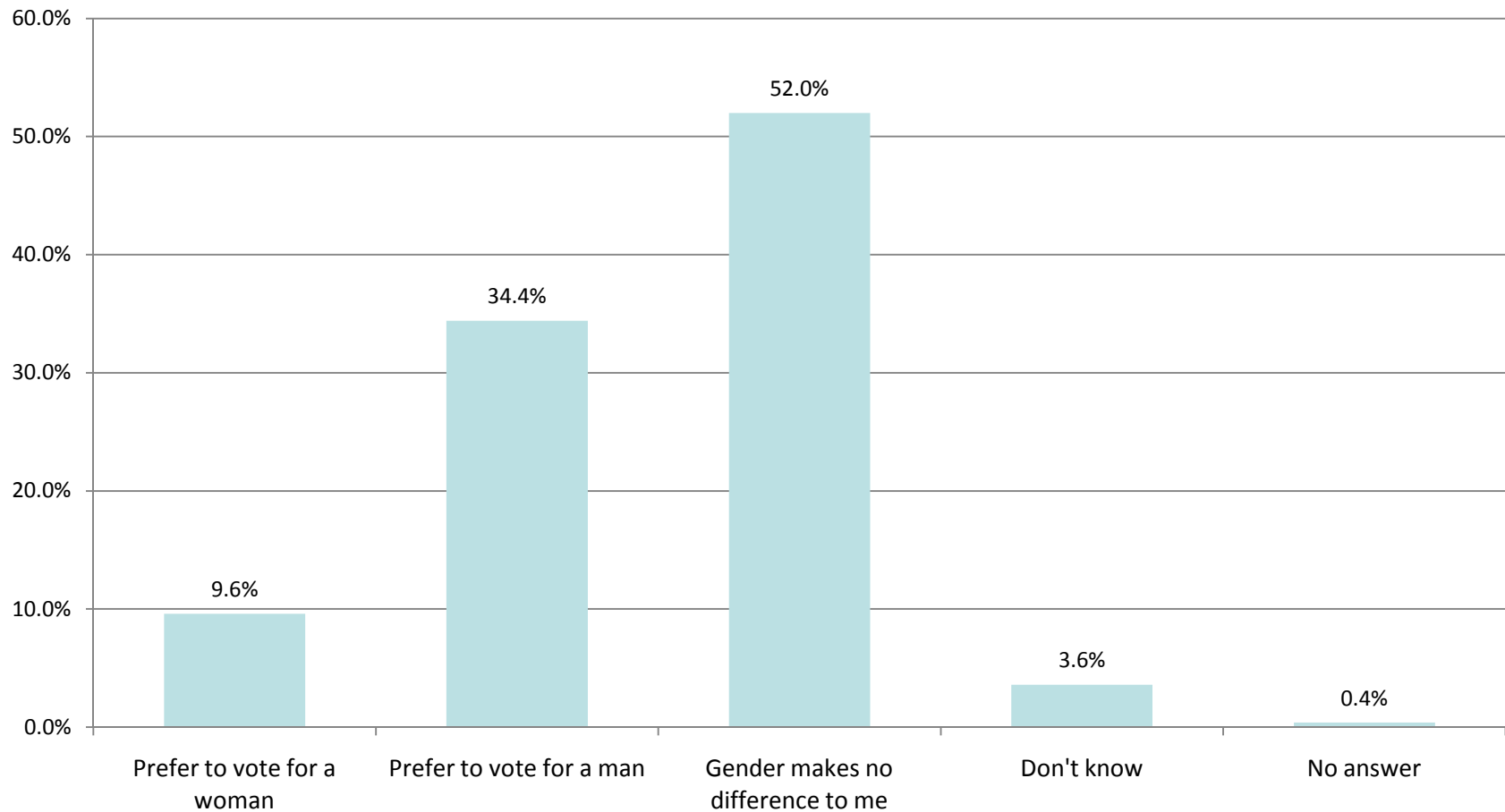
In the future, where do you want to see political party financial reports made publicly available?

Multiple responses allowed

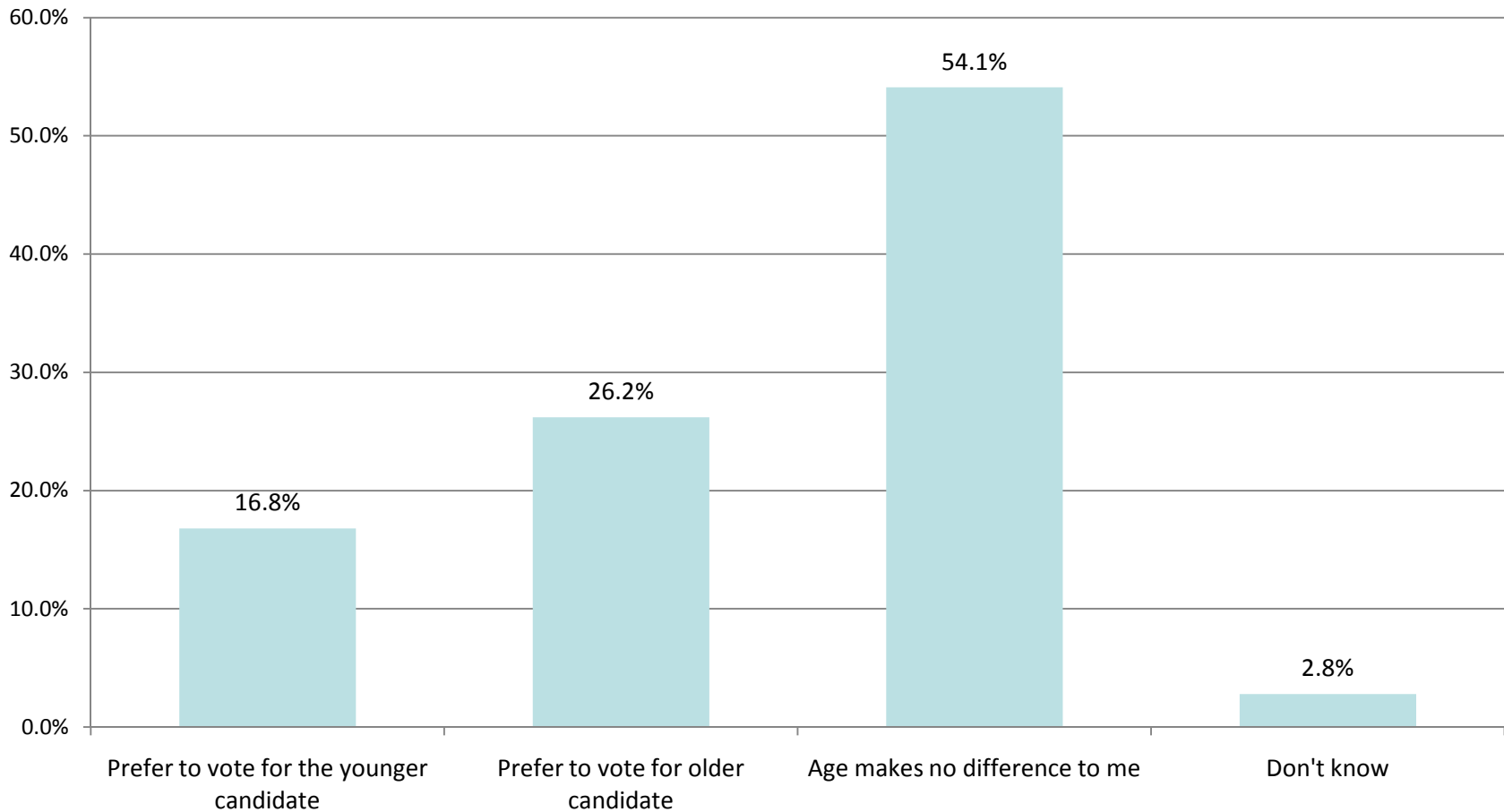


GENDER AND YOUTH IN INDONESIA POLITICS

If there are two candidates campaigning for the same elected office with exactly the same qualifications, but one is a man and the other is a woman, which one would you be more likely to vote for?

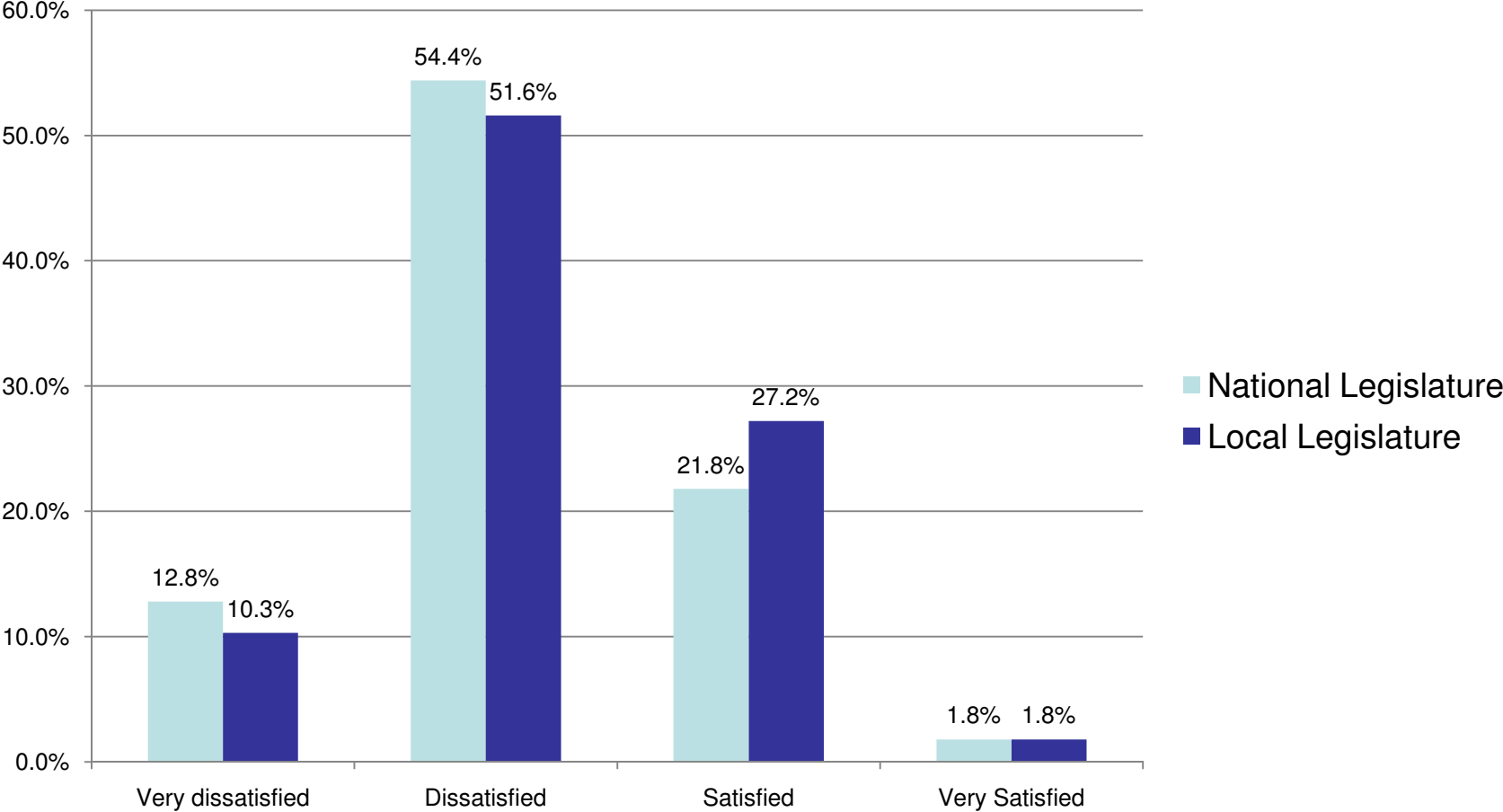


If there are two candidates campaigning for the same elected office, with exactly the same qualifications, but one is younger than 40 years old and the other is an older than 40, which one would you be more likely to vote for?



ATTITUDES ON LOCAL POLITICS IN INDONESIA

Regarding the legislature's performance, what is your opinion of the following?



“Don't know/other/refused” not included