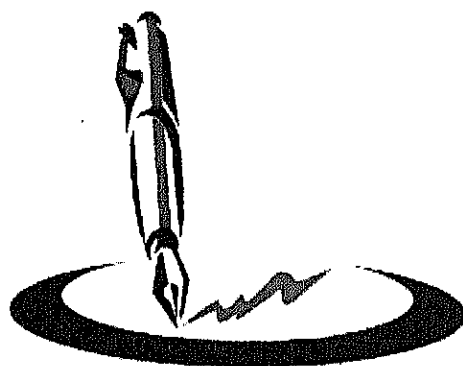


FINAL REPORT
ADDITIONAL SURVEY
(JULY – AUGUST 2004)



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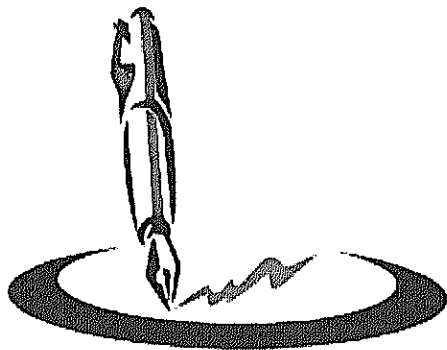
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PREFACE

Upon a deep appealing, God may bless His mercy as the final report of additional surveys, July and August, has been completed.

This final report of the additional surveys, July and August, describes survey finding activities and budget report achieved. The survey findings are reported based on our press conferences and seminars. However, the activities and budget are reported based on our implementation step and proof of payment. There were some activities that did not meet the target. It was caused by some factors, one of which was external that beyond survey procedure. Furthermore, all the activities had been done optimally.

Though minimal efforts were made to prepare this final report, LSI realizes that this report is less completed. Therefore, a positive suggestion or advice from JICA to this report is invited.

We are finally willing to express a gratitude to all of you that have paid attention and have assisted in accomplishing this final report. May God bless all of us.

Lembaga Survei Indonesia

Executive Director



Denny J.A.
(Denny J.A, Ph.D)

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The LSI survey conducted on 20-24 June 2004, was aimed at depicting voter sentiments in the lead up to the Election Day for the First Round of the Presidential Election, held on 5 July 2004. The LSI survey results, publicized in a Press Conference on 3 July 2004, were generally able to precisely predict the two candidates that would succeed into the Second Round of the Presidential Election: Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono-Jusuf Kalla and Megawati-Hasyim Muzadi. The average difference with the actual election results by the General Election Commission (KPU) was 6%, although LSI was still able to accurately predict the two candidate teams would succeed through to the Second Round of the Presidential Election.

The experience during the Presidential Election was different to the Second Round of the Presidential Election. LSI survey analysis has found that voter sentiment for a political party is relatively stable. Therefore, political party votes can be predicted several weeks prior to Election Day. On the other hand, public sentiments for the Presidential candidate can easily shift. This was apparent by the rise and fall in the support trend for the various presidential candidates. Vote preference for the presidential candidate is more emotional than vote preference for a particular political party. Support for a president/vice-president candidate can quickly shift, rise or fall. For this reason, it is important for a pollster to continuously record public sentiments from month to month. Periodic surveys more accurately depict the rise and fall in voter support for presidential candidates.

As planned, LSI would conduct one survey during the Presidential Election in September 2004. That was one single survey on public sentiments during the Second Round of the Presidential Election. The LSI researchers considered this once off survey as insufficient to produce accurate data and an accurate picture of public sentiments in the months of

July and August, periods considered the most important in determining voter preference. Therefore, LSI conducted additional national surveys in July and August 2004.

1.2 THE OBJECTIVE OF THE ADDITIONAL SURVEYS

There are three reasons why the July and August additional surveys were considered important. **Firstly**, public opinion is very dynamic and can quickly shift from month to month. This shift could be accurately recorded through surveys conducted in the months of July and August. The rise and fall in public sentiment for a presidential candidate must be closely and accurately monitored, because it is important information for academics, media, and the various presidential candidates alike.

Secondly, the LSI survey was conducted in accordance to the JICA commitment and plan to conduct a survey in September. There was only one survey planned for the Second Round of the Presidential Election. This September survey was mainly intended to predict the acquired votes for the various presidential candidates. We had no data on the public sentiments for the months of July and August, despite these months being important in order to provide input for the various candidates. LSI could use this data to conduct a policy dialogue for the various presidential candidates

Thirdly, the July and August surveys asked the voters about developing issues and policies the voters considered important, and what the voters expected from the various presidential/vice-presidential candidates. LSI then made recommendations to the various candidates so that they would established policies that reflected the publics' aspirations.

1.3 SURVEY RANGE

This was a national survey that researched three main aspects. **Firstly**, to explain voter behavior in the 2004 Presidential Election. The survey was designed to explain why voters elected a specific presidential candidate, and how far the sociological aspects (regional religion, gender, education, and income) influenced voter preference, or

whether any psychological aspects (such as approach by a presidential candidate, liking or disliking a presidential candidate) determined presidential preference. Another important factor was whether political economic aspects (such as public evaluation of the presidential candidates' ability to overcome particular problems) influenced voter preference. This explanation of voter preference was important to this field of study and knowledge on Indonesia.

Secondly, to monitor shifts in public opinion. This survey also observed shifts in public preference for particular presidential candidates between July and August 2004. Voter sentiments included the popularity and voter preference for a particular presidential candidate.

Thirdly, to determine what problems the voters considered important, also what the voters expected from the President and what should be urgently targeted by the President-elect. These factors form essential input for the presidential candidate so that policy-making decisions (particularly during the first 100 days in government) were made with public aspirations in mind.

1.4 CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

These additional surveys were conducted twice, in July and August 2004. The survey data collection in July was conducted in mid-July, and the results published at the end of July 2004. Meanwhile, the August survey data was collected mid-August and the results published at the end of the August 2004. (Refer to Table 1.1: Survey Schedule).

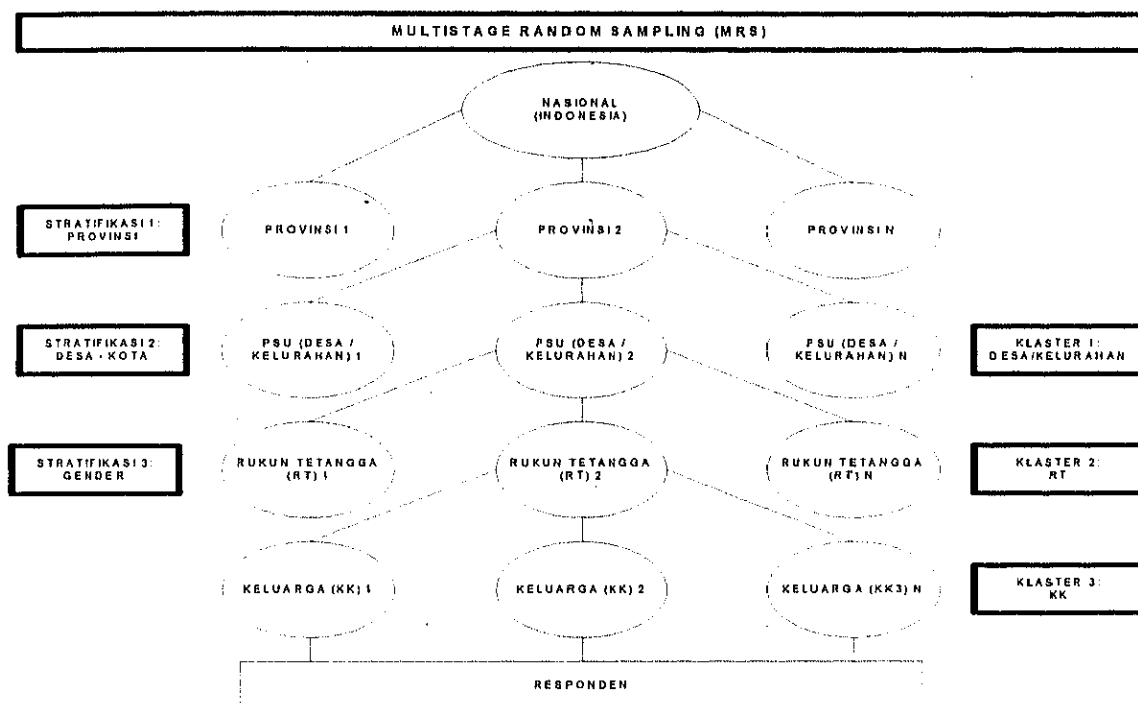
TABLE 1.1
SURVEY SCHEDULE (JULY - AUGUST 2004)

NO	ACTIVITY	JULY				AUGUST			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	Determine Villages	9				6			
2	Finalize Questionnaires	12				6			
3	Print Questionnaires		13-14				9-10		
4	Organize survey permits to relevant offices		12				9		
5	Selecting Area Coordinator and Interviewers		12				9		
6	Regional Workshop by Area Coordinator		14-15				14-15		
7	Send Questionnaires			15-16				12-13	
8	Field Interviews/Data collecting			17-19				19-21	
9	Data cleaning by Area Coordinator				20				22
11	Send the Questionnaires to the region				20-21				22-23
10	Spot-check by Area Coordinator				20-21				22-23
12	Spot-check by LSI Jakarta				20-22				22-24
13	Data entry				21-23				23-25
14	Data Analysis				24				26
15	Press Conference				27				27

1.5. METHODOLOGY

The sample collection technique uses the method of multistage random sampling. Multistage random sampling is based on the collective of stratified random sampling and cluster random sampling. Stratification is necessary in order to reflect the heterogeneity of the Indonesian population in the sample. Stratification is grouped with cluster sampling to be most cost effective.

Figure 1.1:
Sample Collection Method



1.5.1 DETERMINING THE PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT (PSU)

The village is the Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) for this survey. The method used to determine the list of villages is through the pre-organized sample framework, which lists all of the villages throughout Indonesia. The sample framework is based on Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) data from 2000.

The villages, organized by province and region (rural-urban), are randomly selected through systematic random sampling, and are widely dispersed throughout Indonesia. This pattern is in accordance to the BPS list of villages.

Table 1.2:
Sample Framework

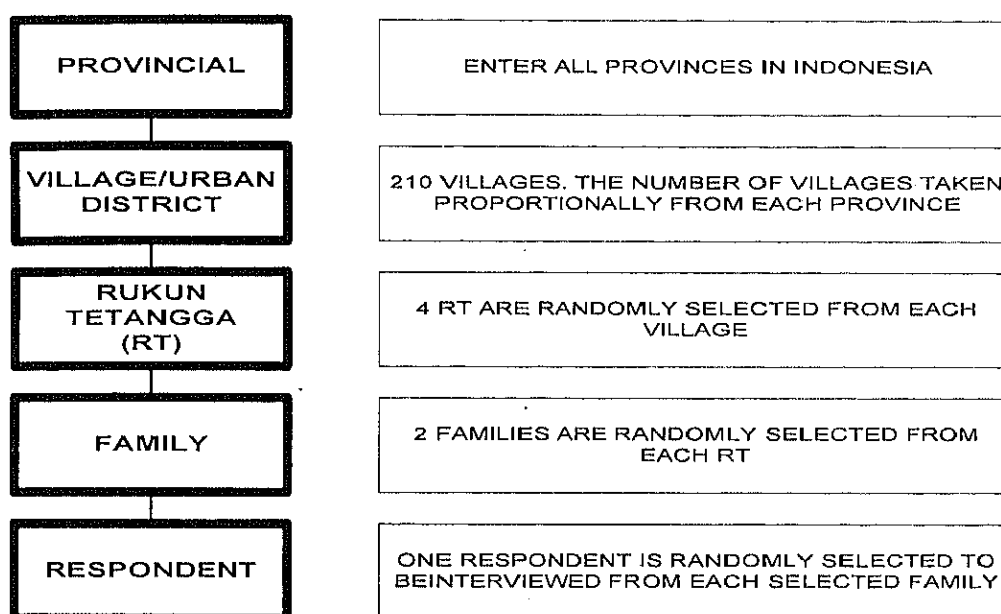
NO	PROVINCE	POPULATION				PSU		
		Total	Population Proportion (%)	Rural Proportion (%)	Urban Proportion (%)	Number Of PSU	Rural PSU	Urban PSU
1	Aceh	3920342	1.9	71.5	28.5	3	2	1
2	North Sumatra	11462490	5.6	57.6	42.4	7	5	2
3	West Sumatra	4248517	2.1	71	29	3	2	1
4	Riau	4947971	2.4	56.3	43.7	3	2	1
5	Jambi	2407166	1.2	77.7	22.3	2	1	1
6	South Sumatra	6899057	3.4	65.6	34.4	4	3	1
7	Bengkulu	1563804	0.8	71.6	28.4	2	1	1
8	Lampung	6730751	3.3	79	21	4	3	1
9	Bangka-Belitung	899968	0.4	57	43	2	1	1
10	Jakarta	8361079	4.1	0	100	5	0	5
11	West Java	35724092	17.4	49.7	50.3	26	13	13
12	Central Java	31223259	15.2	59.6	40.4	22	14	8
13	Yogyakarta	3121045	1.5	42.3	57.7	2	1	1
14	Java East	34765998	16.9	59.1	40.9	24	15	9
15	Banten	8098277	3.9	47.8	52.2	5	3	2
16	Bali	3150058	1.5	50.2	49.8	2	1	1
17	NTB	4008601	1.9	65.2	34.8	3	2	1
18	NTT	3823154	1.9	84.1	15.9	3	2	1
19	West Kalimantan	4016353	2.0	74.9	25.1	3	2	1
20	South Kalimantan	2984024	1.5	63.7	36.3	2	1	1
21	Central Kalimantan	1855474	0.9	62.5	37.5	2	1	1
22	East Kalimantan	2451895	1.2	42.2	57.8	2	1	1
23	North Sulawesi	2000871	1.0	63	37	2	1	1
24	Central Sulawesi	2175993	1.1	80.3	19.7	2	1	1
25	South Sulawesi	8050786	3.9	69.6	30.4	5	4	1
26	South-East Sulawesi	1820378	0.9	79.2	20.8	2	1	1
27	Gorontalo	833495	0.4	74.5	25.5	2	1	1
28	Maluku	1163122	0.6	74.1	25.9	2	1	1
29	North Maluku	732456	0.4	70.5	29.5	2	1	1
30	Papua	2213831	1.1	77.8	22.2	2	1	1
Total		205654307	100	58	42	150	87	63

1.5.2. SAMPLE TOTAL

The number of PSU (village/urban district) in this survey was 150 villages/urban districts. In each selected village/urban district, all *Rukun Tetangga* (RT—the smallest neighborhood unit) were listed, and then four RT were randomly selected. In each selected RT, all the households were then listed, from which two

households were selected at random. In each selected household, household members with voting rights, namely those 17 years of age or more or married were listed.

**Figure 1.2:
Steps to Sample Collection**



1.5.3 SPOT-CHECK

To ensure that the interview was actually conducted by the assigned interviewer, LSI carried out layered spot-checks as quality control. The initial spot-checks were carried out by the persons-in-charge at the provincial level on 10% of the villages under his/her supervision. The next level of spot-check was conducted by LSI researchers in 5 provinces selected at random. Spot-checks by LSI researchers were done in 10% of the villages in the selected provinces.

Spot-check are also useful for evaluating the survey performance and methodology in every province. The spot-checks also focus on conduct related to: the respondents surveyed, and various survey approaches that are continuously developing.

**Table 1.3:
Number of Respondents**

NO	PROVINCE	SAMPLE				Total Responden
		PSU Rural	Responden Rural	PSU Urban	Responden Urban	
1	Aceh	2	16	1	8	24
2	North Sumatra	5	40	2	16	56
3	West Sumatra	2	16	1	8	24
4	Riau	2	16	1	8	24
5	Jambi	1	8	1	8	16
6	South Sumatra	3	24	1	8	32
7	Bengkulu	1	8	1	8	16
8	Lampung	3	24	1	8	32
9	Bangka-Belitung	1	8	1	8	16
10	Jakarta	0	0	5	40	40
11	West Java	13	104	13	104	208
12	Central Java	14	112	8	64	176
13	Yogyakarta	1	8	1	8	16
14	East Java	15	120	9	72	192
15	Banten	3	24	2	16	40
16	Bali	1	8	1	8	16
17	NTB	2	16	1	8	24
18	NTT	2	16	1	8	24
19	West Kalimantan	2	16	1	8	24
20	South Kalimantan	1	8	1	8	16
21	Central Kalimantan	1	8	1	8	16
22	East Kalimantan	1	8	1	8	16
23	North Sulawesi	1	8	1	8	16
24	Central Sulawesi	1	8	1	8	16
25	South Sulawesi	4	32	1	8	40
26	South-East Sulawesi	1	8	1	8	16
27	Gorontalo	1	8	1	8	16
28	Maluku	1	8	1	8	16
29	North Maluku	1	8	1	8	16
30	Papua	1	8	1	8	16
Total		87	696	63	504	1200

1.5.4 Direct Interviews

Interviewers conducted face-to-face interviews. There were 150 interviewers, in accordance to the number of village/urban districts included in this survey, and all were previously trained by the LSI Area Coordinators. The Area Coordinators also monitored the surveyors work in every region throughout Indonesia.

CHAPTER TWO

REPORT ON SURVEY FINDINGS

This chapter discusses the LSI survey findings for July and August 2004. There were three essential discourses that emerged during this period. These main discourses addressed the response to dynamic public opinion in the lead up to the Second Round of the Presidential Election.

The first essential discourse was on the dynamics of the struggle between Megawati-Hasyim and SBY-Jusuf Kalla in relation to their rivalry to gain the top government position. One of the two candidates was the President incumbent, and the other the most popular challenger. The second essential discourse to emerge was on the August survey findings that produced a distribution map of political party constituents, and was particularly prevailing in the lead up to the Second Round of the Presidential Election. Of course the survey results were also essential for calculating the winning presidential candidate. Finally, the third essential discourse was based on more substantial findings, mainly in relation to the consolidation of democracy and its practice in a Muslim majority nation. Traditionally, discourse surrounding consolidated democracy in a Muslim nation has tended to be bias. The LSI survey results provided sufficient proof that there is a new factor to consider in the analysis of practicing democracy in a Muslim nation, particularly Indonesia.

2.1 THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN MEGAWATI AND SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

The LSI findings in the July survey indicated that Megawati's support had increased, which prompted politicians and political analysts to suggest that there was a possibility that Megawati would repeat the success of the Philippines President, Gloria Arroyo. For example, in January 2004, Arroyo was 10% behind her closest competitor Ferdinand Poe as recorded by the most credible pollsters. Although in May 2004, Arroyo was able to bounce back and be re-elected as the President. This scenario was the most common topic of discussion among politicians and political analysts.

However, the LSI findings opposed this analysis. SBY was only 7% ahead of Megawati in the first round of 5 July 2004 election, although in this round there were five candidates. At the time this survey was conducted, there were only two candidates likely to continue through to the second round, SBY and Megawati, head to head, neck and neck. This means that there will be a shift in support for these candidates, the most recent LSI poll indicated that SBY held 68% of the current voter support, while Megawati held 23%, and 9% of the respondents were undecided.

SBY's lead over Megawati was consistent. The candidate held the majority of voter support in all the large islands, and all the large provinces. SBY was also the favorite for all levels of income earners, whether low, middle, or high, the Muslim voters. Even though Megawati is a female candidate, SBY was in front for both male and female segments, while Megawati was the favorite candidate for Christian/Catholic and Hindu voters.

It is interesting to observe that SBY's lead over Megawati was not because the public was disappointed with the policies that Megawati implemented during her presidential term. On the contrary, the majority of voters tended to agree with Megawati's policies in various fields including economics and politics.

The main difference between SBY and Megawati was in their personalities. SBY leads in all facets of personality traits, such as honesty, dependable, and compassion. Public perception also favors SBY in issues of ability, decisiveness, and intelligence. It is these personality traits that appear to influence the voters in selecting the presidential candidate for the following five year presidential term.

The LSI survey found that public perceptions regarding the candidates appear to be correlated to the media, especially television. The majority of respondents who attested to following the news (not commercials) on SBY or Megawati were left with a positive impression of the candidates, rather than a negative impression.

The two candidate's television commercials had different impressions on the voters. More voters were impressed with SBY's commercials than commercials by Megawati

and other presidential candidates broadcast during the presidential campaign for the First Round of the Presidential Elections held on 5 July 2004.

SBY utilized the LSI survey findings along the way, in order to maximize his positive image in the public eye, particularly regarding a change in ways of leadership. On the other hand, Megawati maintained her previously proven and successful slogans, which the public no longer considered essential to their vote preference.

Finally, the struggle for power between SBY and Megawati became a symbol of change in the way of leadership. A topic analyzed since the July 2004 survey. On the Election Day, SBY's approach proved to be more accurate than that taken by Megawati.

2.2 THE EFFECT OF THE COALITION AND VOTER BEHAVIOR IN THE SECOND ROUND OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

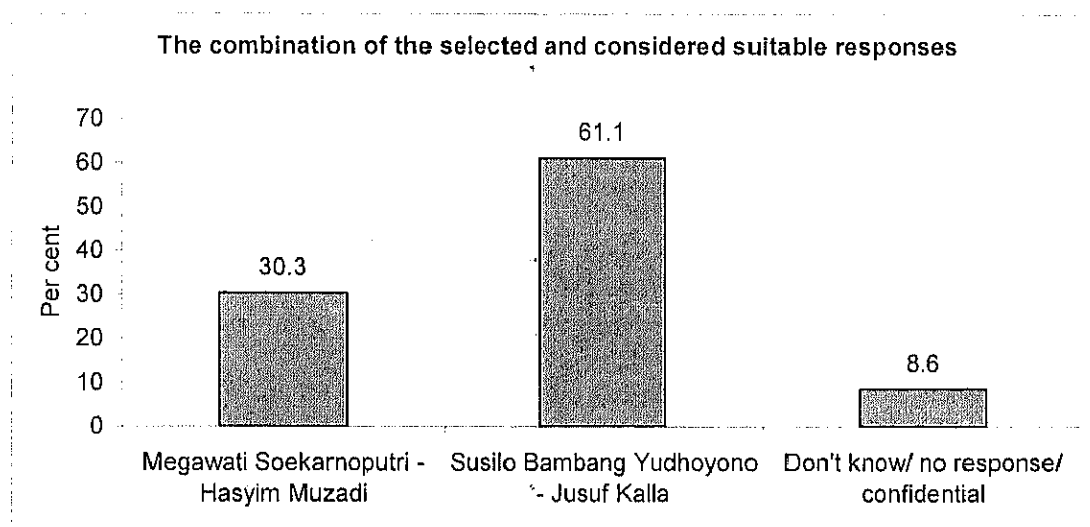
The second essential factor that influences the dynamics of public opinion was the political steps taken by the various political parties. The move of political parties to support a particular presidential candidate in the second round formed the political news soaked up daily by the voters.

In an attempt to win the Second Round of the Presidential Election, the Megawati-Hasyim team was propped up by the National Coalition. This Coalition was supported by the PDIP, Golkar, PPP, PDS, PBR, PKPB, and PNI *Marhaenisme* (PNI Proletariat Movement). If the Megawati-Hasyim team was elected, then the National Coalition would be thrilled because they would hold an estimated 60% of the DPR seats.

The National Coalition would also be pleased if they were able to secure all of the constituent votes for the parties that formed part of the National Coalition, because then Megawati-Hasyim would definitely win the second round of the Presidential Election with a minimal 55% vote. This was the number of votes acquired by these seven political parties in the Legislative Election in April 2004.

The problem was that there was no mechanism which could determine whether a political machine was operating to its full capacity or whether the voters would be submissive to their favored political party's directives. This was portrayed through LSI's national survey results from 23-25 August 2004, conducted a short time after the National Coalition had officially been declared. The results of LSI's August survey showed that support from the SBY-Kalla team (61.1%), was still ahead of the Megawati-Hasyim team (30.3%).

Table 2.1:
Support for the Presidential Candidates (August 2004)



The survey results were a big surprise, because it indicated the limitations of the political machine. Table 2.2 indicates that the PDIP constituent were solidly behind the Megawati-Hasyim team. As many as 80.6% of the PDIP constituent stated that they would vote for Megawati-Hasyim, 14.3% would vote for SBY-JK, and the remainder responded did not know/no response/confidential.

Table 2.2:
PDIP Constituent Support for Presidential Candidates

Selected Candidate Team	PDIP
Megawati – Hasyim	80.6
SBY-Kalla	14.3
Don't know/ no response /confidential	5.0

The Golkar constituency support for Megawati-Hasyim increased the candidate team's overall support, although insignificantly. If Golkar did not publicly announce their support directive, Megawati-Hasyim would have acquired 18.6% of the Golkar constituent votes. With Golkar's public announcement of support, the Golkar constituent support for Megawati-Hasyim increased to 22.3%. The Golkar constituent tended to make their own decisions in candidate preferences and the majority elected SBY.

Table 2.3:
Golkar Constituent Support for Presidential Candidates

Selected Candidate Team	Golkar (If Neutral)	Golkar (If supporting Megawati-Hasyim)
Megawati - Hasyim	18.6	22.3
SBY-Kalla	73.6	70.5
Don't know/ no response /confidential	7.8	7.3

This pattern was similar for the PPP. If PPP did not publicly announce their support for a particular candidate, 19.7% of the PPP constituent would support Megawati-Hasyim. However, with PPP support for this candidate team, the PPP constituent support for Megawati-Hasyim increased to 27.6%.

Table 2.4:
PPP Constituent Support for Presidential Candidates

Selected Candidate Team	PPP (If Neutral)	PPP (If supporting Megawati-Hasyim)
Mega - Hasyim	19.7	27.6
SBY-Kalla	67.2	57.9
Don't know/ no response /confidential	13.1	14.5

The coalition support for a particular candidate did influence coalition vote preferences; however, the influence was insufficient to close the gap between the two

presidential candidates. Megawati only gained a small number of votes from the coalition, while SBY gained the majority of the coalition constituent's vote preferences.

On the other hand, the majority of support for SBY came from the middle political parties, such as the Democratic Party, PKS, PAN, and PKB, rather than from the various political party constituents in the national coalition.

The Democratic constituent was very solidly behind SBY-JK. As many as 96.9% of the Democratic constituent will support SBY-JK, while 1.9% will vote for Megawati-Hasyim. Meanwhile, the support of the PKS for SBY-JK will significantly increase SBY-JK's votes. If the PKS were neutral, 76.8% of the PKS constituent would vote for SBY-JK. This support rate would increase to 92.2% of the PKS constituent of the political party supported SBY-JK.

Table 2.5:

Democratic Party Constituent Support for Presidential Candidates

Selected Candidate Team	Democrats
Megawati – Hasyim	1.3
SBY-Kalla	96.9
Don't know/ no response /confidential	1.9

Table 2.6:

PKS Constituent Support for Presidential Candidates

Selected Candidate Team	PKS (If Neutral)	PKS (If supporting SBY-Kalla)
Megawati - Hasyim	10.7	3.9
SBY-Kalla	76.8	92.2
Don't know/ no response /confidential	12.5	3.9

With their neutral status, the PAN votes would be distributed between the two candidates, SBY-JK 61.3% and Megawati-Hasyim 22.6%. Based on the survey results, it appeared that if Pan directed their support, it would tend to be directed

toward SBY-JK. Hypothetically, if the PKB also chose to be neutral, then their distribution of constituent votes would be as follows: Megawati-Hasyim 12.1%, SBY-JK 74.2%, and 13.6% don't know/ no response/ confidential.

Table 2.7:
PAN Constituent Support for Presidential Candidates

Selected Candidate Team	PAN (If Neutral)	PAN supporting (If Megawati-Hasyim)	PAN supporting (If SBY-Kalla)
Megawati - Hasyim	22.6	23.7	13.6
SBY-Kalla	61.3	64.4	72.9
Don't know/ no response /confidential	16.1	11.9	13.6

Table 2.8:
PKB Constituent Support for Presidential Candidates

Selected Candidate Team	PKB (If Neutral)	PKB supporting (If Megawati-Hasyim)	PKB supporting (If SBY-Kalla)
Megawati - Hasyim	12.1	26.6	17.5
SBY-Kalla	74.2	65.6	76.2
Don't know/ no response /confidential	13.6	7.8	6.3

All of the support scenarios for the presidential candidates and political party constituents were trialed by LSI in this August survey. The indisputable fact was that the product of SBY-JK's strength could not be blocked. This presidential candidate team led all of the political party constituent vote preferences, which was an indicator of the positive image or support of SBY's sociological attributes, those being his ability to overcome problems and his strong personality.

The LSI survey results indicated that, while relatively limited, a political party's support for a specific presidential candidate influenced the party's constituents. This was based on the fact that the percentage of support for the SBY-Kalla team dropped

about 7%, while the Megawati-Hasyim team's support has increased 7% in comparison to the previous survey. This increase in the Megawati-Hasyim team's support can be attributed to the recent formation of the National Coalition.

This data, indicating that it was highly likely that SBY would be elected President, was publicized on 1 September 2004. Due to time limitations, it was difficult for the political parties to act on the new scenario, because the LSI August survey data was released too close to the Election Day.

2.3 NATIONAL LOYALTY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA

Another important finding by LSI was based on a collective of the July and August 2004 survey results, that there was a national loyalty phenomenon in Indonesia. National loyalty in Indonesia, a nation with a Muslim majority, is very interesting to be developed as a reference in relation to democratic practices.

A democracy is consolidated and stable when the essential democratic components are mutually dependent, and there is a congruency between these democratic components and democracy which together form a democratic system. This mutual dependency involves the general public's support for these components of the democratic system, including support for the nation-state, democratic principles, satisfaction with the path of democracy, and trust in the national institutions and public leaders (Norris 1999, 10). The public support for these democratic components is straightforward and common, and thus they form the unconditional characteristics for a consolidated democracy (Norris 1999, 10). This study identifies the three main dynamics that act as the cultural prerequisites for democratic consolidation. These features include loyalty to the nation-state, support for democratic norms, and public evaluation of the country's democratic practices. This study then discusses the contribution of political-economics to democratic consolidation in Indonesia.

2. 3.1 Loyalty to the nation-state

Why is support for the nation-state seen as a fundamental factor in consolidating a democracy? Linz and Stepan (1996, 14) argue that “in a modern country, stateless, there is no guarantee that there is freedom and choice for the public leaders, the election winner is in control, or that the citizens’ rights are protected by effective laws.....no state, no democracy”. Therefore, democracy could not stand strong if support for the nation-state was lacking. If a nation-state is unstable then it is difficult to consolidate a democracy.

There are several factors that could possibly strengthen or otherwise weaken a nation-state. Firstly, the culture or attitude toward the acceptance and positive support for a nation-state. Support for a nation-state is weak in numerous communities because concepts of nation are still relatively contemporary classifications, and also because the concept of nation is still foreign in many cultures. Several theorists, such as Kedourie, Huntington, and Lewis, argue that the concept of nation-state is also still foreign to the world’s Islamic community, of which Indonesia forms a significant part. It is important to elaborate on this argument, specifically in the contexts of the Indonesian democracy because Islam and the Indonesian nation, and how they were conceived by this country’s elite, are almost inseparable from debates about the concept of Indonesian nationalism. Kedourie contends that the concept of nation is unfamiliar in a Muslim majority country because Islam does not recognize national boundaries. Islam dominates the Islamic community’s political awareness (refer to Kedourie, 1992: 1-2)

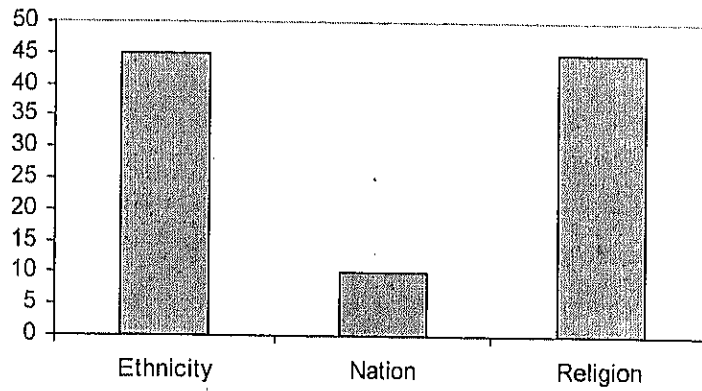
Dâr al-Islâm and *dâr al-harb* are imaginative boundaries, which are based on similar beliefs (*’imân*), and obviously separate to nation, ethnicity, and secular historicity. Based on his observations on Islam, Kedourie states that religious solidarity increases social and political solidarity. Despite the emergence of the nation-state within the Muslim community from the early twentieth century, several academics maintain that the emergence of nationalism did not mean the collapse of *ummah* solidarity. However, as argued by Bendix, the *ummah* weakens the embryo of the nation-state (Bendix 1978, 594).

The negative relation between Islamic solidarity (*ummah*) and national solidarity, which is argued to weaken the nation-state, is critically reviewed by Huntington (1997). Huntington argues that there will never be a convergence between Islamic and national sentiments. The Muslim faction is more loyal to their religion and other fundamental ties, such as family and ethnic group, rather than nation. Huntington clearly makes a comparison between two different loyalty structures to the nation-state, that of a Muslim society and that of a Western society, as cited below:

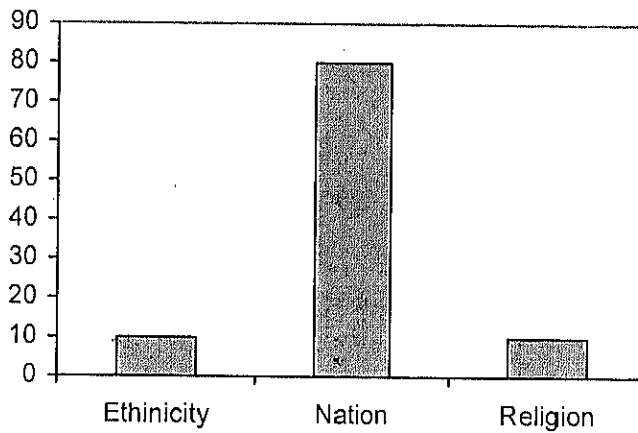
“The structure of political loyalty among Arabs and among Muslims generally has been the opposite of that in the modern West. For the latter the nation state has been the apex of political loyalty. Narrower loyalties are subordinate to it and are subsumed into loyalty to the nation state. Groups transcending nation states - linguistic or religious communities, or civilizations - have commanded less intense loyalty and commitment. Along a continuum of narrower to broader entities, Western loyalties thus tend to peak in the middle, the loyalty intensity curve forming in some measure an inverse \cup . In the Islamic world, the structure of loyalty has been almost exactly the inverse. Islam has had a hollow middle in its hierarchy of loyalties. The two fundamental, original, and persisting structures... have been the family, the clan, and the tribe, on the one hand, and the unities of culture, religion, and empire on an ever-larger scale on the other.... Throughout Islam the small group and the great faith, the tribe and the umma, have been the principal foci of loyalty and commitment, and the nation state has been less significant (1997, 174-75).

Graph 2.1 and 2.2, provide a visualization of Huntington’s argument.

Graph 2.1:
The Huntington model of the loyalty structure
to the nation-state in a Muslim society



Graph 2.2:
The Huntington model of the loyalty structure
to a nation-state in a modern Western society



If Huntington's analysis of a Muslim society's structure of loyalty toward the nation-state is correct then a Muslim community forms a serious threat to the foundation of a modern nation. A democracy that is established in a Muslim majority country is precarious. In other words, a nation-state consisting of a large Muslim community is like a sand castle, easily washed away when hit by a wave.

Is the Indonesian Muslim community only loyal to the Muslim community (*ummah*), and not to the nation-state? If Huntington and other academics are correct, we would expect to find that the Muslim community's ties to Indonesia as a nation-state are also weak in comparison to their religious loyalties.

One approach the issue of loyalty to the nation-state as a political community in the contexts of democratic consolidation is by paying close attention to a citizen's loyalty structures (Norris 1999, 11; Klingemann 1999, 35). A prominent study that was conducted by interested sections of the academic community, the *World Value Survey*, systematically observed these loyalty structures toward the nation-state. This survey determined the loyalty structures by two main parameters: feeling proud to be part of the nation-state, and prepared to go to war in order to maintain the totality of the nation-state (Klingemann 1999, 35).

Other than these two previously mentioned parameters, other parameters can also be added that are directly related to Huntington's arguments presented above. Moreover, inspired by the Indonesianists' debates on national identity in Indonesia, we can explore how Indonesian citizens perceive "Indonesia". This problem emerged when an Indonesianist asked, "What would happen if Java gained independence?" In response to this specifically Indonesian problem, we asked respondents the first thing that came into their mind when asked: "What is Indonesia". For a more analytical analysis we also asked Indonesian citizens from Aceh to Papua which of the following statements accurately depicts "Indonesia": 1) Indonesia is a state and nation that consists of diverse ethnic groups, religions, languages, and islands, that is forcefully united by specific groups that exist in Indonesia; 2) Indonesia is a country and nation which consists of diverse ethnic groups, religions, languages, skin colors, and islands that is freely united for the benefit of everybody in Indonesia; 3) Indonesia is a country and state which consists of diverse ethnic groups, religions, languages, skin colors, and islands that is united due to a shared history of colonization by the Dutch and Japanese, thus they MUST unite in order to bring an end to colonization; 4) Indonesia is a country and state which consists of diverse ethnic groups, religions, languages, skin colors, and islands that is united because they were similarly colonized by the Dutch and Japanese, thus they HAD TO gain their independence to

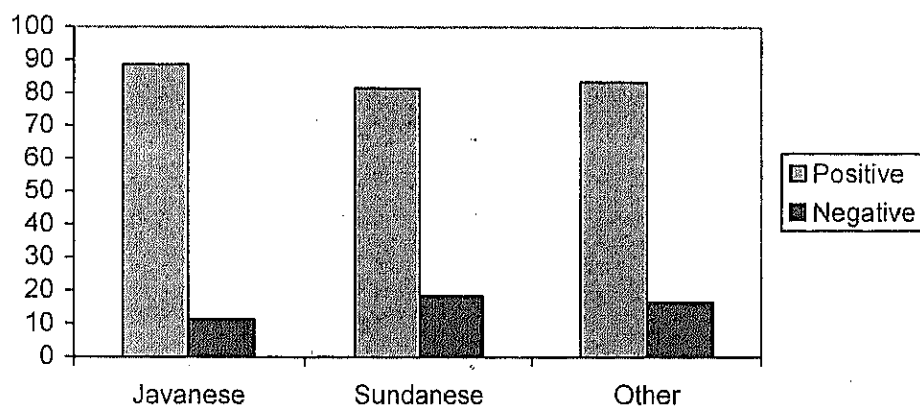
end colonization, and because various ethnic groups were able to establish their own state; and 5) Indonesia is a country and nation that is forcefully united by the largest ethnic group, the Javanese.

These five parameters present a national picture about the loyalty structure of the Indonesian society toward the Indonesian nation-state as a political community. If support for the political community was lacking, then this would imply that the Indonesian society, in particular the Muslim Indonesian community, would be more loyal toward a different political community. For that matter, if Huntington and other academics are correct, it is expected that this study would find a negative correlation between Islam and support for Indonesia as a nation-state. The survey findings on how Indonesian Muslims relate to Indonesia as a nation-state will be addressed prior to further analysis on this matter.¹

In order to see the structure of our citizens' loyalty toward Indonesia as a nation-state, we asked the following question: "We all live in what is known as the Indonesian nation. People interpret "INDONESIA" differently. What is the first thing that comes into your mind when asked what is "INDONESIA"?"

Graph 2.3.

The positive and negative perception on Indonesia by ethnic group (%)



¹ This survey was conducted by the Lembaga Survei Indonesia on the 14-17 July 2004. Refer to attachments 1 and 2 to obtain survey methods and the demographic profiles of respondents.

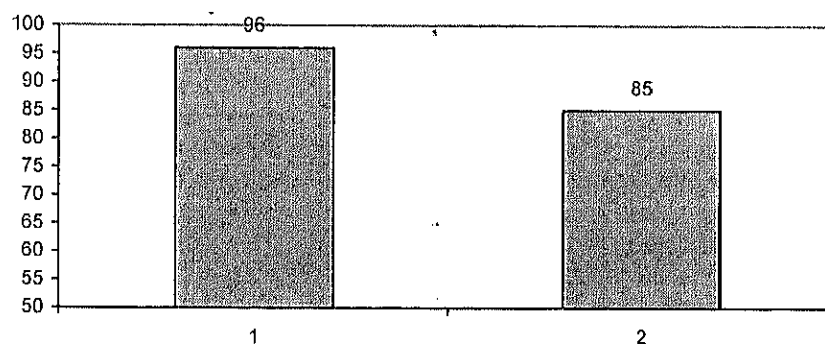
This question allows for a diverse range of responses. Generally, the responses held positive connotations that were matched with the convictions often given by the elite and founders of this nation. Few responses held negative connotations, which indicate there is no cognitive orientation facing Indonesia as expressed by the words “don’t understand”, “don’t know”, etc.

The following parameters also indicate similar loyalty structures. When asked: “How proud are you to be Indonesian?” The majority, 96.2%, responded that they felt very proud, or proud. If measured by the number of respondents who were prepared to go to war for the totality of Indonesia, loyalty toward Indonesia was also significantly high. In response to the following question: “None of us wish for war between our country and another. But hypothetically, if we were forced to war with another country, would you be prepared to go to war to defend the united Republic of Indonesia against the threat of another country?” The majority of respondents, 85%, stated that they were prepared to go to war (Graph 3.4).

Although there are separatist movements in Aceh and Papua, and there have been ethnic and religious conflicts in previous years, the majority of the Indonesian society still supports Indonesia as a political community. Indonesia’s identity and loyalty is not limited to a particular ethnic or religious group. Indonesia’s identity and loyalty is equally strong for citizens of all religious, ethnic, and regional groups. The national identity of Indonesia has been consistently accepted throughout Indonesia.

Graph 2.4.

Two support indicators for Indonesia as a political community 2004 (%)



1 = Proud to be Indonesian; 2 = Prepared to go to war to protect Indonesia

How does the Indonesian society's commitment to the nation-state compare to other nations?² Based on a similar scale, on average the Indonesian society was ahead of most other democratic nations in the 1990s (about 68%).³ The level of loyalty toward nation-state was one the same level as societies from Turkey (93%), Sweden (85%), the Philippines (83%), and Peru (86%), Indonesian loyalty to nation-state was also higher than other nations such as the United States of America (76%), Finland (78%), South Africa (69%), Brazil (64%), Russia (62%), Spain (58%), and well ahead of West Germany (36%), and Japan (18%) (Table 3.1). The last two countries were considered to be low in levels of citizen loyalty to the nation-state. This was assumed to be related to the negative experiences these countries experienced in the Second World War.

Table 2.9.

Support for the nation-state for various religions and countries (%)			
<i>Country/Religion</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Country/Religion</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Islam</i>		Japan	18
Indonesia	82	Taiwan	62
Azerbaijan	93	<i>Orthodox</i>	
Nigeria	61	Georgia	69
Turkey	92	Ukraine	62
<i>Catholic</i>		Russia	62
Argentina	63	<i>Protestant</i>	
Brazil	64	Norway	81
Spain	58	Sweden	85
Philippines	83	Switzerland	60
<i>Confusion</i>		America	76
China	84	West Germany	36

² In comparison to other studies, such as Klingemann (1999), this analysis of democratic components is limited to only two components: Pride and preparedness to go to war. The coding was redone in accordance with Klingemann's study as follows: prepared to go to war for the nation (1), other (0); very prepared (4) and prepared (3) proud to be Indonesian (1), slightly proud (2) and not proud (1). These two components determined the three scale numbers for ties to the political community: 0 = low, 1 = medium, and 2 = high. As the sample from the majority of the provinces was small in comparison to the provinces on the island of Java, the regional concept was based on island. Hundreds of non-Javanese ethnic groups were also small in comparison to the Javanese ethnic group, therefore ethnicity was defined by two categories Javanese and non-Javanese.

³ This proportion was counted based on Klingemann (1999).

In certain sectors of the Indonesian society support for the nation-state was significant in comparison to the majority of other democratic countries. Indonesia has fulfilled one of the conditions of a consolidated democracy. These survey findings also oppose Huntington's assumption that a Muslim community is not loyal to the nation-state. It is important to clarify that Huntington's analysis is also not applicable to other countries where the majority of the citizens are Muslim, such as Azerbaijan (94%), Turkey (92%), and Nigeria (61%) (Table 3.9).

2. 3.2 Support for Democracy

Other cultural conditions for a consolidated democracy include the strength of citizens' normative support for a democratic country. The majority of citizens perceive democracy as *the only game in town*, the one and only infrastructure, and the only set of values for political struggle among the national groups. It is justified, supported, and thus it is legitimated. Larry Diamond (1996, 238) contends that democratic legitimacy demands national acceptance of the concept of democracy as a governing system that is desired by the majority of the public. Adam Przeworski (1991, 26) argues that a democracy will be consolidated if it becomes the only rules of the game, and if few people imagine acting outside of the democratic system; if a political group was defeated in a general election, they would continue to use the same rules in order to win the following election. Democracy is consolidated if it has an unrelenting power, that is when all the political powers are aware that democracy is a system that must be maintained and continued as a means to channel their importance and values.

Citizens' positive perception toward democracy is an indication of the nation's consolidation as a democracy, clarified by Linz and Stepan (1996). They argue that :

Attitudinally, a democratic regime is consolidated when a strong majority of public opinion, even in the midst of major economic problems and deep dissatisfaction with incumbents, holds the belief that democratic procedures and institutions are the most appropriate way to govern collective life ... (Linz and Stepan, 1996b, 16)

Is this positive perception of democracy prevalent in the Indonesian society? It is not surprising that people get confused when analyzing the arguments of Huntington (1991; 1996; 1997), or Fukuyama (1995), that democracy is unique to Western civilizations, and does not exist in other civilizations. More specifically, Huntington did not consider the growth and consolidation of democracy in a Muslim country, and therefore not in Indonesia. He maintains that Islam has a negative relationship with democracy. Huntington states that, *The general failure of liberal democracy to take hold in Muslim societies is a continuing and repeated phenomenon for an entire century beginning in the late 1800s. This failure has its source at least in part in the inhospitable nature of Islamic culture and society to Western liberal concepts... Whatever their political or religious opinions, Muslims agree that basic differences exist between their culture and Western culture. ... The underlying problem for the West is not Islamic fundamentalism. It is Islam, a different civilization whose people are convinced of the superiority of their culture ... (Huntington 1997, 114, 214).*

At the individual level, as previously established, cultural democracy forms a positive attitude toward democracy as a system and a set of specific political values. Norris (1999) and other democracy analysts argue that all of these are democratic principles.

In discourse on democracy, support for the “democratic government” is not only understood as positive perceptions of a set of democratic values and procedures, but also, and more importantly, is generally a positive evaluation toward democracy as a political system. Therefore, measurements of democratic support embrace positive public attitudes toward the concept of democracy as the best form of government in comparison to other forms of government (Klingemann, 1999: 35-6). Furthermore, freedom of political competition and civil liberties form the core of democratic norms. This study applies several measurements to reflect the concept of general democratic support, the principle of contestation, and civil liberties: 1) the positive evaluation that democracy is the best governing system, 2) refusal to accept only one political party,

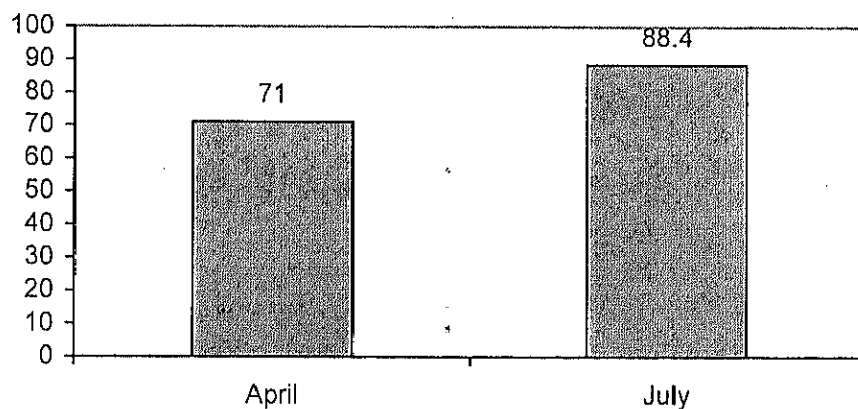
3) refusal to remove the DPD and DPD elections, 4) the importance of criticizing the government, and 5) the importance of fair and free elections.⁴

In the two national surveys following the Legislative Election (April) and after the first round of the Presidential Election (July), recorded the positive perceptions of the Indonesian voters towards democracy (graph 3.5). The majority of Indonesian voters were of the opinion that democracy is the best governing system for Indonesia. This positive evaluation increased significantly during these two periods.

There was no indication that the Indonesian society rejects democracy as a political system or its political values. On average, Indonesia was in line with other democracies in the world, with a majority support (84%) for democracy as the best governing system. This was reflected in the *World Value Survey* results from the 1990s (Klingemann, 1999: 45). On average, the Indonesian society's positive evaluation was close to the findings from Turkey (89%), Japan (88%), the United States of America (88%), South Africa (85%), South Korea (84%), Brazil (78%), or the Ukraine (75%). Indonesia was ahead of the Philippines (72%) and Mexico (71%), and far ahead of Russia (51%).

Graph 2.5.

Agreement that democracy is the best political system, 2004 (%)

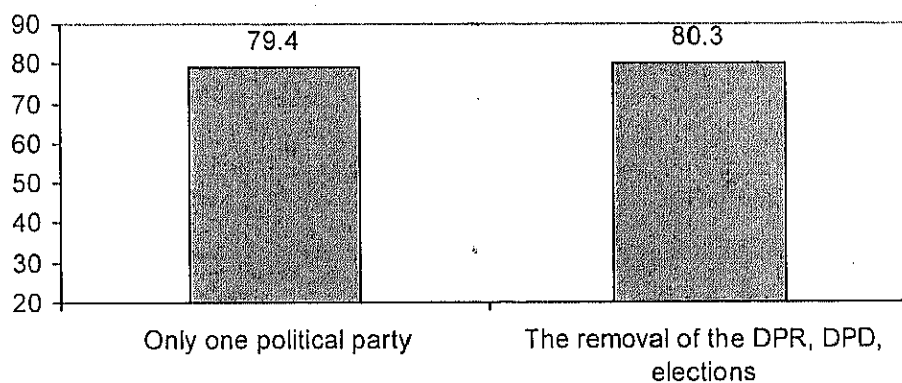


⁴ In a study on democracy, "civil liberty" forms an essential component which includes: protecting human rights, equality under the law, social and political tolerance, etc. (Gibson *et al* 1998; Dahl 1971). The LSI survey does not embrace this, but focuses more on the principles of contestation in democracy itself. The dimension of civil liberty of a democracy in the contexts of Indonesian democracy has been analyzed in Mujani (2003).

The majority of Indonesian citizens also positively perceived the aspect of democratic contestation. The Indonesian public does not agree with the possibility of one political party representing their interests (Graph 2.5). They also do not agree with if the DPR, and DPD elections, as democratic institutions, were not freely held in national politics. A democracy cannot operate if one political party monopolizes the political stage and if the elections were not free and fair. These are the principles of democratic contestation. Furthermore, the majority of the Indonesian public also considers that freedom to criticize the government is also an important feature of a democracy.

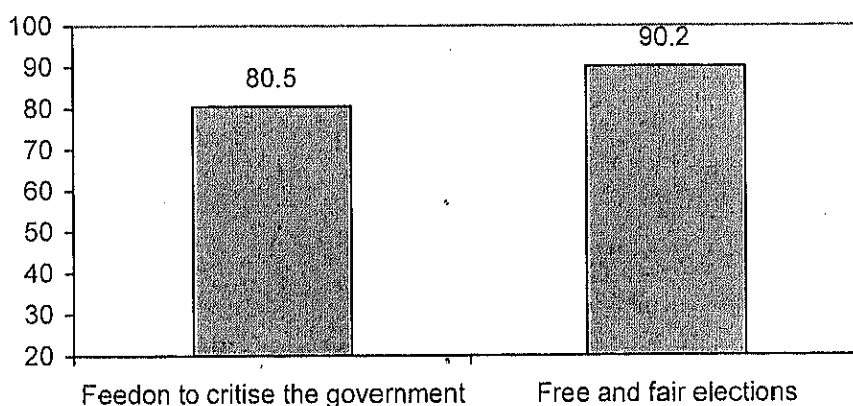
Graph 2.6.

Do not agree if... (%)



Graph 2.7.

It is important to have ... (%)



The majority of the Indonesian public's current positive evaluation of a democracy indicates that culturally the conditions for a consolidated democracy in Indonesia have been fulfilled. Linz and Stepan previously established that a democracy is consolidated when the majority of public opinion supports democracy as the most suitable system in comparison to other systems in a country.

This positive evaluation for a normative democracy is even more consolidated when correlated with the positive evaluation of its democratic practices, even though this positive evaluation usually does not have significant normative support within a society. Democratic practices are connected to government practices and political actors in certain timeframes, and therefore are generally more dynamic (Norris 1999, 10).

2. 3.3 Evaluation of democratic practices

In the contexts of research programs about democratic consolidation, democratic practices are measured by evaluating how satisfied a democratic society is with the democratic practices in their country (Fuchs, Guidorossi, and Svensson, 1995; Norris, 1999). In this study, several measurements have been considered to look at democratic practices: satisfaction with the current democratic practices, and an evaluation of how democratic our country is. The following graph indicates that a section of society that feels satisfied or very satisfied with the current democratic practices is similar to the section of society that feel unsatisfied. Nevertheless, in the final two LSI surveys, after the Legislative Elections, and the first round of the Presidential Elections, there was an increase in the society's satisfaction toward the democratic practices in this country.

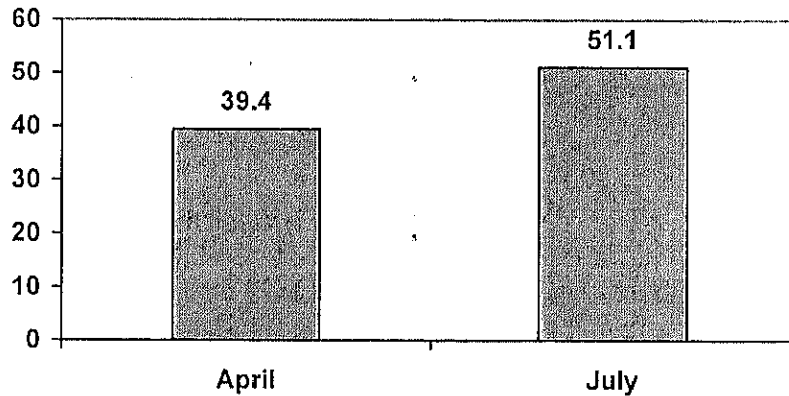
This picture is consistent with the public evaluation of the level of democracy that has been reached so far. The following graph indicates that only a small number of Indonesian citizens stated that the country was undemocratic (about 5%). However, the number of respondents who stated that Indonesian's democratic system is faultless or still had a few problems was also low (about 30%). The majority of the Indonesian

voters stated that Indonesia was currently a democratic nation but with many problems (about 55%).

The level of such democratic practices is perhaps not too surprising as our democracy is relatively new. On average, our democratic practices were lower than those in the West European and North American nations in the 1990s. However, our democratic practices were in proportion to other new democratic nations in east Europe (34%) and Latin America (29%) in the 1990s (Klingemann 1999, 50).

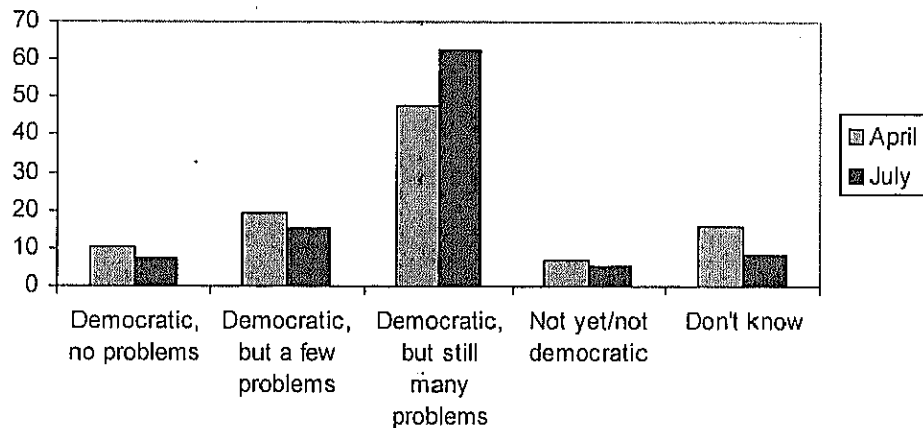
Graph 2.8.

Satisfied/very satisfied with the current path to democracy

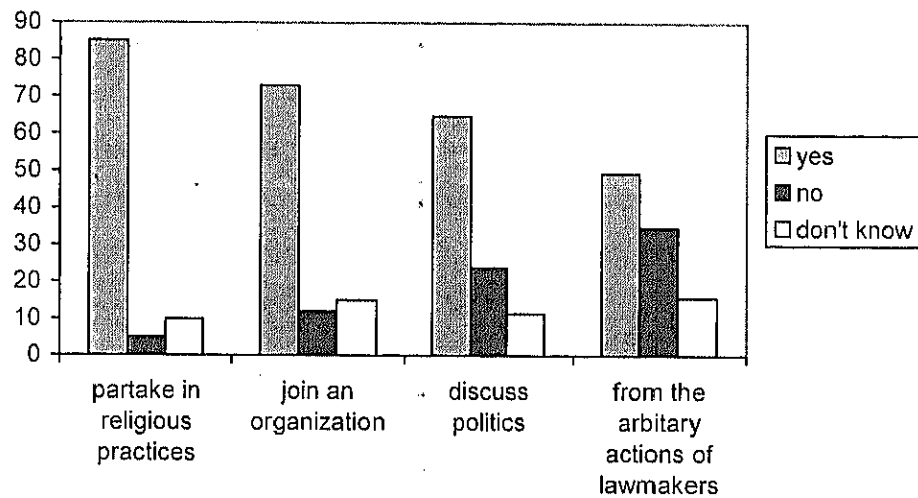


Graph 2.9.

How democratic is our country now? (%)



Graph 2.10.
Society feels free to.... (%)



Our democratic practices are even higher from the perspective of civil liberties, such as freedom to practice individual religious beliefs, free to be part of any organization, freedom to discuss politics, and free from the arbitrary action of lawmakers. Over 80% of our citizens felt that was no longer any fear for members of the community to practice their religious beliefs, about 75% of the Indonesian society felt that there is no longer any fear to join any form of organization, about 68% felt that our society is now free to discuss politics, and about 53% felt free from the arbitrary action of lawmakers. This provides proof and a public evaluation of the condition of the civil liberties this year. Of course, this is not yet of an excellent standard, especially in relation to the public feeling free from the arbitrary action of lawmakers. Meanwhile other aspects need to be elaborated more, for example, feeling free to discuss politics, oppose actions against the majority group, establish organizations or political parties that are not appreciated by the majority, and many more.⁵

⁵ A study indicates that the majority of our society is not tolerant toward a Communist Party or Communists, and until today our country still prohibits Communism. Refer to Mujani (2003).

2.3.4 Democratic-Nationalists, Critical Citizens and the National Economic Condition

The following question is who is loyal to the Nation of the United Republic of Indonesia (*Negara Kesatuan Republic Indonesia* – NKRI) that normatively supports democracy, and is satisfied with the democratic practices in our society. Can a person be democratic as well as nationalist? Can a person, who is satisfied with the democratic practices, be a normative supporter of democracy? Does economic hardship lead to negative perceptions of our democratic practices, and also negative perceptions of the normative democracy and the Nation of the United Republic of Indonesia?

Several discourses have found that public evaluation of the national economic condition is related to the level of public satisfaction of democratic practices, which then leads to the public's positive evaluation of democracy and the nation-state (Rose and Mishler, 1994; Mishler and Rose, 1999). Has this trend also occurred in Indonesia?

Democratic observers generally believe that socio-economical factors are important for the growth and consolidation of a democracy (Lipset, 1959). A more recent analysis, that is also more relevant to all countries, is the relationship of economic factors to democratic stability than just the emergence of democracy alone (Przeworski *et. al.*, 2000).

On an individual level, socio-economic development is reflected in the opinions of the family unit, the middle-class, the white-collar workers, professionals, and the members of professional groups. These socio-economic factors are assumed to be in correlation to democratic consolidation, and on the individual level to democratic satisfaction and support for democratic values.

Education is considered to be one of the most important socio-economic factors in explaining democratic satisfaction and support for democratic values. Education has a significant correlation to democracy because education is a social institution that

publicizes democratic values such as freedom, equality, and tolerance (Putnam 1993; Nie, Junn, and Stehlik-Barry 1996; Shin 1999).

Table 2.10 indicates the correlation between national loyalties, support for democracy, satisfaction with democratic practices, evaluation of the national economic condition, and level of education.⁶ Citizens with a higher education feel that the current national economy has improved since last year. Those respondents who feel the condition of the national economy has improved tend to be satisfied with the current democratic practices. Those respondents who feel satisfied with the democratic practices also maintain a positive perception of the concept that democracy is the best governing system. The respondents that support democracy are also loyal to the nation-state. This is an indication that there are democratic nationalists in the Indonesian society.

Table 2.10.

The correlation between education, evaluation of the national economy, satisfaction with democratic practices, support for democracy, and loyalty to the nation-state

	Education	Evaluation of national Economy	Satisfaction Democratic Practices	Normative Support for Democracy	Loyal to nation-state
Education	-				
Evaluation of national economy	.09*	-			
Satisfaction with democratic practices	-.06*	.10*	-		
Normative support for democracy	.09*	.06*	.06*	-	
Loyal to the nation-state	.09*	.06*	.03	.08*	-

*A significant correlation in the level of belief 0.05 or better.

⁶ In this analysis, well to the nation-state is a supporting index to a nation state constructed base on Klingemann's model . (Refer to footnote 3).

It is interesting that there is a negative correlation between the level of education and democratic practices. The higher the level of education the more unsatisfied a citizen is with the current democratic practices, and vice versa. Nevertheless, there is a positive correlation between the level of education and normative support for a democracy and also for loyalty to the nation-state. This trend is similar to what is known as the emergence of the critical citizen, as found by Pippa Norris *et, al* (1999) in their study on global democratic indicators. The critical citizen emerges in relatively educated societies that have an idealist perception of democracy. Therefore, they tend to be unsatisfied with the democratic practices in a country. This indicator is positive because generally citizens do not have a problem with democratic principles nor with the nation-state as the basis for the possibility of a creating a political democracy.

Nevertheless, close attention needs to be given to the significant relationship between the national economy and satisfaction for democratic practices, and the relationship significant between satisfaction for democratic practices and normative support for a democracy. A poor national economic condition increases the level of a society's disappointment in democratic practices, normative democracy, and decrease loyalty to the nation-state. Therefore, government practices have to cope strategically with their economic problems for democratic consolidation, and in order to strengthen the society's sense of national spirit. Both in the short term and in the long term, the government's economic failures will increase public disappointment in the democracy, and fundamentally result in the public's lack of loyalty to the nation-state. Democracy and the nation-state is not a structure hanging in the sky, but a building solidly planted on the ground. It is not in the idealist imagination but a rational-realist necessity.

CHAPTER THREE

ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET REPORT

This chapter will focus on LSI's activities while conducting the July to August surveys in 2004. The outline of the activities is very important, particularly in measuring the performance during the July to August surveys. There are as many as ten activities outlines in this report, including the realization of the budget.

The activities report aim to produce a transparent report between LSI, as the recipients, and JICA, as the funding body. LSI believes that substantially an organization must be credible, and technically a research organization must also be efficient and effective. Therefore, LSI finds it necessary to provide a report on all LSI activities and findings that indicate LSI's role as a research organization that is able to produce research and discourse, along with an activity report, that measures the ability of LSI to conduct its research activities during the July and August surveys in 2004. This chapter will discuss the following activities:

3.1 QUESTIONNAIRE AND PRINTING

For the July survey the number of questions in the survey was 218, and 211 questions for the August survey. Although the survey material was the same for both surveys, that being voter turnout: actual and projective

- Actual: Voted in the Legislative Election (5 April 2004) and the First Round of the Presidential Election, including reasons for voted or not voting.
- Projective: Will vote in the Second Round of the Presidential Election, if it were held today, with a given reason.

The reason for voting was separated into two categories. Firstly, the instrumental reason: choosing a new leader along with a new government to improve the nation or the economy, or even so that specific candidate wins. Secondly, the expressive reason, that is the right, citizen's duty, or as a form of democracy.

1. Choosing a political party or President, is an actual characteristic: political parties and President Candidates elected in the legislative Election and the First Round of the Presidential Election, along with the reasons. It can also be projective: the presidential candidates that will be elected in the Second Round of the Presidential Election and the reasons.
2. The influences of political party support for a Presidential candidate passing through to the second round. In the following presidential election, the presidential candidate that succeeds in the first round with the support of a particular political party; a support map for the President.
3. Public support or rejection of specific issues/policies made by the government (actual) and facing the first 100 days of government-elect (projective)
4. Evaluation of political parties: Evaluate how likely political parties will be able to overcome public problems.
5. Evaluate the abilities of the Presidential candidate that will pass through to the Second Round: Evaluate how likely presidential candidates will be able to overcome public problems, including economic, political, social, and security problems.
6. Evaluate the character of the presidential candidate that will pass through to the Second Round (Psychological factors)
7. The efficacy of politics: how definite citizens are that they can influences public policies.
8. Political socialization: how citizens obtain information about their choice of presidential candidate.
9. Democratic consolidation, including: support for democracy in Indonesia, and for the non-active role of the army in governing, and support for a civil role.
10. Evaluation of the political and economic condition experienced by citizens under a particular government.
11. Social economic status, which includes: kevel of education, status and type of employment, household income, and self-identification with a specific social class.
12. Demography, including: gender, region of residency (rural or urban), age, ethnic group, religious affiliation, and level of religious observance.

Through the above measurements, LSI intended to grasp the dynamic indicators of public opinion in the lead up to the Second Round of the Presidential Election, whether it for tactical or idealist importance. LSI was able to present the most current information from throughout July to September 2004 (refer to part 3.9), namely through the discourses on the effectiveness of the political parties, the socialization techniques for voters, support trends and the political direction of the various voter identity groups (voters based on religion, ethnicity, social group, etc.).

Technically speaking, there were 1500 surveys printed for every survey. This was so that that every area had extra surveys to overcome any unforeseen circumstances. Printing questionnaires takes two days, conducted at the same time as other technical materials were produced, such as 'assistant cards' and souvenirs.

LSI's decision to give souvenirs is based on two factors: Firstly, the development of survey activities that are also conducted by other groups, particularly the activities conducted by marketing research groups, which generally provide a product sample for respondents. Secondly, as a token of appreciation for the respondent's time taken to participate in the LSI survey (note: interviews are generally conducted between 1 to 1.5 hours).

3.2 SENDING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESEARCH PERMITS

Questionnaires are sent separately to the area coordinators arrival in Jakarta for the Jakarta workshop. Questionnaires are sent directly to the provinces due to baggage weight limits, as well as not every province having an area coordinator (several provinces are under one area coordinator).

The surveys were sent for the July survey through the Express Postal service TIKI and sent on 15-16 July 2004. On the other hand, the August surveys were sent on 12-13 August 2004. The sending of questionnaires is one of the most important activities, particularly in relation to maintaining the survey schedule. LSI has also prepared alternative methods for sending questionnaires: sending the questionnaire files electronically to the various area coordinators and their assistants to be printed in their various regions.

The questionnaires are sent as soon as the official survey date has been decided. The survey date is decided upon receiving the permission letter from the Indonesian Department of Internal Affairs. For the July and August survey, the legalities of conducting the survey was based on the Permission Letter from the Indonesian Department of Internal Affairs through the General Director of the United Nation (Dirjen Kesbang) No: 200.02/416 – D.IV. This letter was then sent to all the Governors of Indonesia to inform them of the survey project. Also, in order to strengthen the research permission, the village/urban district selected randomly for data collection were legalized by the Internal Affairs Department so that there was no change.

3.3 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

Workshops are conducted twice every survey. The first workshop is held in Jakarta for the 18 area coordinators, while the second workshop is conducted in the various provinces for the assistants and surveyors.

The July survey workshop was held from 13 to 15 July 2004. The workshop for the August survey was held from 18 to 20 August 2004. Both were held in the Cempaka Hotel, East Jakarta.

Workshops in Jakarta have the following objectives :

1. To explain to the workshop participants, area coordinators, the methodology applied in the July and August surveys, particularly related to new material within the questionnaire.
2. To explain the sample collection techniques and determining respondents in the field.
3. To explain the survey management as well as establishing communication as a research team.
4. To organize materials for the regional workshops for the interviewers that will collect the in-field data.

Based on these objectives, LSI organizes the following material for the workshops:

1. Survey Orientation, which discusses the background and the survey aims for the July and August surveys, especially regarding the recent developments in the elections.
2. The basic principles in determining the sample, an explanation of why a particular region was selected and issues related to problems that can arise, which ensure random techniques are guarded.
3. The principles for writing a survey, an explanation of how a survey is written and practiced.
4. In field research approach: explore the effective and efficient survey techniques, including the possibility of regional and sign language.
5. A test on understanding the survey material (questionnaire)
6. A discussion on the management and coordination of the survey

Regional workshops are conducted prior to the interviewers going in-field. The timeframe depends on the region, and must be coordinated so that it does not conflict with the timeframe for conducting the survey.

3.4 FIELD DATA COLLECTION

Survey field data for the July survey was collected from 17-19 July 2004, while the August survey data was collected from 23-25 August 2004. Similar principles were used for both surveys, that being the guarantee that respondents were selected randomly.

The number of villages/urban districts randomly selected was 150, including 87 villages and 63 urban districts. This number was selected taking into consideration that eight respondents would be interviewed in each village/urban district, and the total number of respondents would be 1200 people. This sample total will have a *margin error* or an estimated $\pm 3\%$ and a reliability of 95%.

Generally, after the interviewers have reached the various villages/urban districts (PSU) that must be surveyed, they record all of the RW (*Rukun Warga*) and RT (*Rukun Tetangga* – smallest neighborhood unit). Four RT are then randomly selected using the random table in the questionnaire.

From the four RT selected, all of the families are listed (*Kartu Keluarga*), and two families are randomly selected. Of these two randomly selected families, all of the members are listed that have the right to vote, that is those over the age of seventeen of married.

If in the first family selected a female respondent is selected using the *kish grid* to be interviewed, then in the second family, selected from that RT, a male must be selected, and vice versa.

During face-to-face interviews, there are several rules that the interviewer must abide by, including:

1. Respondents must be interviewed alone.
2. Ensure everything is relaxed, the room is bright, and the respondent is comfortable.
3. Never interrupt the respondent.
4. The interviewer must have a clean and neat appearance, and be polite.

The way of presentation of questions must also be meet the standards set by LSI, including:

1. Questions from the questionnaire to be read out to the respondent. Not given to the respondent to fill out themselves.
2. Ask all the questions in order, in accordance to the survey numbering.
3. While reading a questionnaire, not to change words in the questions because this will change the standard understanding of a question
4. Appropriate the pace of the interview to the respondent
5. Try not to deviate from the interview. The interviewer must try to limit explaining questions to the respondent.
6. Ask all questions with a neutral and direct tone of voice, without reaction, except for showing interest and to be polite.

3.5 DATA CLEANING

The data cleaning process is conducted prior to the data being sent to Jakarta. Data cleaning is conducted in stages by the Area Coordinators and the researchers in Jakarta. The objective of data cleaning is to check whether the questionnaire has been completed correctly.

Table 3.1:
Data cleaning process

Data cleaning process	Aspects Checked	Responsibility
Validation	complete administration and documents	Area Coordinator
Verification	Document content (questionnaires)	Jakarta researchers

There are two aspects that are looked at while data cleaning: validation and verification. Validation involves the checking complete administration and documents, and is conducted by the area coordinator. This check involves:

1. **Village administration:** Whether the questionnaires were completed along with the random page, whether there was a stamp and signature of the Village Head. Whether there was a list of RT from the selected village. Whether there was a list of families for the selected RT. This village administration is one standard procedure conducted to check that the interviewer had actually arrived in the selected village. If this village administration is incomplete, the area coordinator is expected to enquire a response from the interviewer. If it appears that there has been 'cheating' (for example the interviewer did not go to the selected village), then that village must be re-interviewed
2. **Administration at the respondent level.** Whether the control card was given to the respondent. Whether the souvenir was given to the respondent
3. **Checking the documents (questionnaires).** This check involves the physical appearance of the questionnaires (whether the questionnaires are clean). Also checking the appearance of the survey, whether the interviewees writing (in the opening questions) is illegible, whether the interviewer's answers are illegible, etc.

Validation is the responsibility of the area coordinator, and relates to the physical aspect of the documents (questionnaires). The check on the question material of the questionnaire is conducted via the verification process in Jakarta. The verification process is conducted as follows:

1. **Complete questionnaire material.** Whether the questionnaire has been completed. If incomplete, whether it was because the respondents did not wish to answer or due to a lack of perseverance on the part of the interviewer. If the questionnaire was only slightly completed, then the interview must be conducted again.
2. **Checking the Skip Pattern.** Whether the skip pattern was conducted correctly by the interviewer. For example, the question that should only be answered by Muslim respondents was actually only answered by Muslim respondents.
3. **Answer Consistency and Reliability.** Whether the respondent's answers between questions is consistent.

3.6 SPOT-CHECK

To ensure that the surveyor conducted the surveys correctly, LSI conducts quality control referred to as *spot-checks* in stages. The initial spot-check is conducted by the area coordinator responsible for the provinces, checking 10% of the total number of villages surveyed in their province (refer to appendix 4 and 5). The following spot-check is conducted by the LSI researchers in 6-7 randomly selected provinces, covering 10% of the total number of villages surveyed in the selected province.

LSI increased the number of regions being spot checked, from the usual 10 per cent of all villages to 30 per cent, in order to improve the accuracy of its spot checks and the quality of its survey. This meant an increase in funds, but this was considered methodologically essential because LSI was attempting to identify as many inconsistencies in the surveyor's work as possible.

Table 3.2:
The Number of Respondents spot-checked

NO	AREA	Spotcheck by AC (per survey)	Spotcheck by LSI Jakarta (July)	Spotcheck by LSI Jakarta (Aug)
1	ACEH	8		
2	SUMUT	16		
3	SUMBAR+JAMBI	16		
4	SUMSEL+BENGGKULU	16	16	16
5	LAMPUNG	8		
6	DKI+BANTEN	16	16	16
7	JABAR	24	24	24
8	JATENG+DIY	24	24	24
9	JATIM	24	24	24
10	BALI+NTB+NTT	16	16	
11	KALBAR	8		
12	KALSEL +KALTENG	8		16
13	KALTIM	8		
14	SULUT	8		
15	SULSEL	16		
16	SULTENG	8		
17	MALUKU+MALUT	8		16

3.7 SENDING THE DATA TO LSI

Data is send to LSI through two methods. The first is directly, Area Coordinators send the documents directly to LSI in Jakarta. Sending documents directly is done by the province son the island of Java (DKI Jakarta, Banten, West Java Central Java / Yogyakarta, and East Java). The second is sending the data via the express postal delivery service TIKI, done by those Area Coordinators living outside of Java.

In order to prevent any unforeseen circumstances, every questionnaire that is sent to Jakarta must first be duplicated.

3.8 DATA ENTRY

After the documents have been gathered, the process of data entry is conducted. The processes and mechanisms of data entry include the following:

1. **Program Entry.** Prior to conducting data entry, the data entry program is created first on the StatPac software.
2. **Trail of program entry.** The program is trailed after it has been developed to ensure that there are no problems and reduce the possibility of human error during the data entry process.
3. **Data entry process.** The data entry process is conducted by twelve data entry punchers. Generally, one questionnaire can be completed by one puncher between 10-15 minutes. With a large number of punchers, the data entry can be completed within two days.
4. **Printing.** The data is then checked after it has all been recorded (entered into the program). A total of 10% of the number of questionnaires is checked to ensure that the entry results are similar to the actual document results. If any errors are found during the checking process, then all of the documents are re-checked (Questionnaires).
5. **Data cleaning.** Data cleaning is conducted in order to check the spelling and sections that are unclear.

3.9 PUBLICATION

The publication of the first national LSI survey results for July was during a Press Conference on 27 July 2004, with the theme: Head to Head SBY versus Megawati in the Second Round. There were 86 national and international reporters, both printed and electronic media, recorded as attending this press conference.

The reporters' interest in this theme was supported by the increasing heated political atmosphere post-First Round of the Presidential Election. Another reason for the reporters' interest was that no other pollster released survey results during the month of July. The findings put forward by LSI during the July conference formed the only source of information on the dynamics of the Presidential Election. Television stations, such as Metro TV, televised the LSI data during their daily broadcast of the "Suara Anda" program. Other media dialogues on the television and radio also frequently provided analyses based on the LSI July.

Taking into consideration the strength of this data, LSI delayed holding a seminar based on this July data, and focused more on publishing the survey results and preparing for the next additional survey in August. Due to several technical problems, such as late funding, the August survey was delayed and conducted on 23-25 August 2004, and survey results released on 1 September 2004.

Similar to the July survey publication, the press was also very interested in the 1 September survey results. A recorded 81 reporters attended the conference titled: The effect of the Coalition and Voter Behavior in the Second Round.

To measure up to the public interest, LSI published its findings related to the Presidential Election, as well as holding a seminar just one week after the press conference, on the 7 September 2004, titled: National Identity and Democratic Practices in Indonesia.

This seminar increased LSI's popularity in the public domain, as the LSI findings disputed an international political theory on the democratic structure of a Muslim majority nation. This theory established by Huntington could not be applied to Indonesia, where the majority of the population is Muslim. These findings are particularly useful in launching democracy in Indonesia. Following this seminar, there were many articles in the media addressing the current climate of democracy in Indonesia.

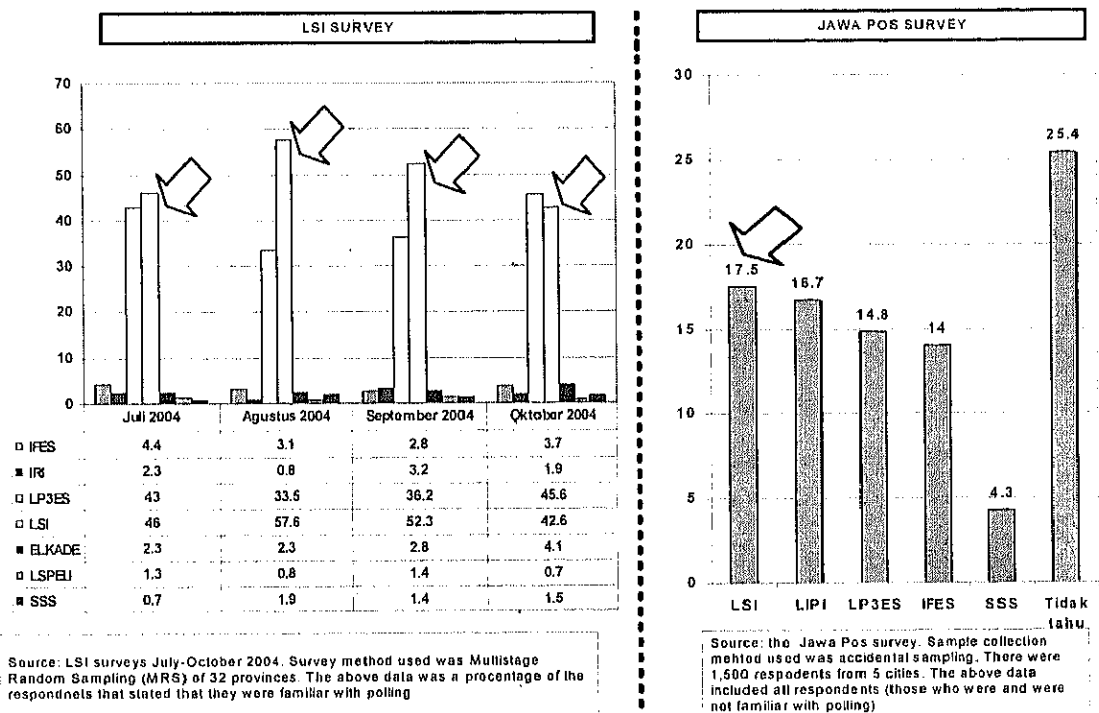
In order to close the publication series for July and August, LSI held a final seminar titled: The new direction of Political Islam in Indonesia. This seminar results were even referred to by the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department. Several basic findings from LSI's July and August surveys were sent to the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department as a contribution to policy making. In relation to this, other than LSI publicizing its results as mentioned above, LSI also conducted strategic publications:

- Publishing the results through the television stations, newspaper, and specific magazines (such as Media Indonesia, Indopos, Metro TV, RCTI), who were given the privilege of receiving the full reports.

- Publishing the results on television talk shows ('Suara Anda' on Metro TV, 'Dialog' on TVRI) and on radio talk shows (Delta FM, Trijaya FM, MS Tri FM).
- An explanation of the LSI findings for the July to September surveys was given in various discussions attended by the public, researchers, NGO members, and political party members. This was intended to increase the dissemination of the LSI survey results as well as increasing the LSI network.

Based on the above mentioned strategic publications, it is not surprising that LSI's publications during the end of July to mid September (about 40 days) reached 44 new citations, not including the citations from local newspapers, or citations on the radio and television. If the all of the LSI citations on the printed media, radio, and television, for this period were accumulated then it is fair to say the number of LSI citations would be in the hundreds. This is one reason why LSI has become the most publicly popular pollster in Indonesia.

**Graph 3.1:
The Popularity of Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI)**



3.10 BUDGET REALIZATION

The Contract for the Additional July and August 2004 Surveys stated that the funding would be available in two stages. Stage one was seven days after collecting the data from the field in July. Stage two was seven days after the data was collected in August. For stage one, the funding was made available from 11 August 2004, despite the survey data being collected from 17 to 19 July 2004. This delay in funds led to an interruption in the preparation of activities for the second additional survey in August, and therefore the August survey was conducted from 23 to 25 August 2004. However this delay in funding did not have any impact on the survey performance or results. The LSI budget realization is detailed in Table 3.3.

The average amount of JICA funding used by LSI was 99.1%. This figure indicates that the efficiency in conducting the two additional surveys was particularly significant. This efficiency was achieved through the cross-allocation of funds, which involved shifting surplus funds to areas that had increased funding demands.

Several funding areas that required additional funding included:

1. Workshop (Training). This area required extra funding in order to perfect the survey process. This included creating work contracts, which required materials, honorary payments in exchange for period of employment (it needs to be noted that every Area Coordinator had until this moment been a contract employee). The percentage of funding available for this area was 108.4% for the July survey, and 139% for the August survey.
2. Spot checks. This included the number of villages spot-checked by Jakarta LSI researchers. The typical nine provinces spot checked were increased to eleven provinces in the July survey, and twelve in the August survey. The increase in funds for the Area Coordinators was the result of the increase in the number of respondents being spot checked, the number of respondents spot checking in the additional surveys was two times the original amount. The increase in the number of spot checks was deemed necessary to anticipate the various possibilities of inconsistencies or cheating during the data collection process. The additional funding for spot checks was 43.8% for the July survey, and 57.6% for the August survey.

Table 3.3:
Budget Raelization

		BUDGET (RP)	Realisasi Juli (Rp)	Realisasi Agustus (Rp)	Juli (%)	August (%)
DATA COLLECTING						
1	Printing	27,650,000	27,650,000	27,275,000	100.0	98.6
2	Workshop & Training	56,000,000				
	A. Workshop in Jakarta					
	1. Transportation Cost		15,249,470	19,192,350		
	2. Meal and Room (Hotel)		14,176,991	27,334,949		
	3. Honorarium Workshop		7,200,000	7,200,000		
	3. Materai (for contract)		1,600,000	1,600,000		
	B. Local Training		22,500,000	22,500,000		
		56,000,000	60,726,461	77,827,299	108.4	139.0
3	Field Data	163,200,000				
	A. Interlocal Communication		5,022,012	5,077,833		
	B. National Permit for survey (fotocopy, transportation)		300,000	300,000		
	C. Field Data Activities (Transportation, Mailing, Local Communication, Allowance, Accommodation, Local Permit, Duplicate the Questionere)		133,611,571	127,140,400		
	D. Pengiriman Questioner		1,935,000	777,100		
		163,200,000	140,868,583	133,295,333	86.3	81.7
4	Spotcheck (including travel cost)					
	A. Spotcheck by Area Coordinators	27,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	166.7	166.7
	B. Spot check from Jakarta	36,000,000				
	1. Acomodation, fuel, meals,document verifications		36,000,000	42,000,000		
	2. Rent of car (4 cars for 4 provinces)		8,000,000	8,000,000		
	3. Airfare ticket		1,610,000	4,285,000		
		63,000,000	90,610,000	99,285,000	143.8	157.6
5	Fees					
	A. For Area Coordinators	40,500,000	40,500,000	40,500,000	100.0	100.0
	B. For Assistant Area Coordinators	26,250,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	66.7	66.7
	C. For Interviewers	60,000,000	54,000,000	54,000,000	90.0	90.0
		126,750,000	112,000,000	112,000,000	88.4	88.4
6	Data Entry					
	A. Coordination to field area	9,600,000	324,915	463,726	3.4	4.8
	B. Entry Process	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	100.0	100.0
		21,600,000	12,324,915	12,463,726	57.1	57.7
7	Insurance	6,000,000	6,004,000	3,480,000	100.1	58.0
	sub total 1	464,200,000	450,183,959	465,626,358	97.0	100.3

		BUDGET (Rp)	Realisasi Juli (Rp)	Realisasi Agustus (Rp)	Juli (%)	August (%)
TRAVEL						
1	Transport for Area Coordinators	22,500,000	counted in collecting used	counted in collecting used	0.0	0.0
2	Spot check by LSI Jakarta	18,000,000				
	sub total 2	40,500,000				
PRESS CONFERENCE						
1	Photo copy + publication	2,000,000	3,691,400	2,377,960	184.6	118.9
2	Conference & Seminar					
A.	Meal and Meeting Room	35,000,000	22,500,000	35,000,000	64.3	100.0
B.	Speaker		6,000,000	4,500,000		
C.	Banners		1,700,000	1,700,000		
	sub total 3	37,000,000	33,891,400	43,577,960	91.6	117.8
REPORTING						
1	Analyzing, Translation & Editing					
A.	Analyzing	10,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	65.0	65.0
B.	Translations and editing		3,500,000	3,500,000		
2	Publication	6,000,000				
A.	Printer ink		900,000	1,120,000		
B.	Binding, Fotocopy, paper,		3,399,200	3,268,000		
	sub total 4	16,000,000	14,299,200	14,388,000	89.4	89.9
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (10% from Total Budget)						
1	LSI's General Administration	41,827,500	41,827,500	41,827,500	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	557,700,000	540,202,059	565,419,818	96.9	101.4
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF FUND USED					99.1	

3. Press Conferences. Additional funds for this activity were the result of new outages, such as paying key-note speakers in the Press Conferences and Seminars. In order to really show the independent analysis of LSI's survey results different experts were asked to speak for each presentation. The honorariums paid to the speakers at both the seminars and the press conferences required extra funding. The total required extra funding for key-note speakers from July to September 2004 reached Rp. 10,500,000. Additional funding was also required to produce banners and publication materials.

This increased demand on funds was covered through economizing in other areas. Firstly, the costs of data collection were able to be decreased by 20%. Secondly, the

data entry activities were able to be reduced by 95%, due to the increased proficiency of spot checks and the increased organization and coordination of workshops. Thirdly, the cross-allocation of funds from travel expenditures to workshops was 100%. Finally, maximizing human resources. The number of assistant area-coordinators was originally going to be 15 people, although based on the organization of workshops and training, the number of assistant area-coordinators is only 9 people. This reduction in human resources did not have any impact on the technical in-field processes, and resulted in a surplus of Rp. 10,500,000.

By shifting the above mentioned allocated funds LSI had intended to maximize the JICA funds. The average total of JICA funding spent by LSI was 99.7%, with precise survey planning and implementation. The funding surplus of 0.7% is available in the LSI bank account, to be used for any additional needs arising in future surveys.

CHAPTER FOUR

WEAKNESSES IN CONDUCTING SURVEYS

This chapter discusses the apparent weaknesses in previous LSI surveys, focusing especially on in-field interview methodology. For example, technically every surveyor is expected to randomly select the survey respondents in accordance to LSI's tight grip on survey methodology.

The various problems that have emerged were identified during field spot checks, and were not methodological problems, as the survey activities were conducted correctly. The problems identified were to do with LSI's attempts to perfect its sample collection technique in order to represent Indonesia.

Therefore, it is not surprising that in LSI publications the sample number is never exactly 1200 respondents. Data for several respondents was not included in survey results due to various procedural or substantial problems that violated sampling principles. Several such problems have been listed below:

4.1 ERRORS IN SAMPLE COLLECTION

4.2.1 Bias in Determining a Family (*Kartu Keluarga* - KK)

The random procedure applied by LSI guarantees that every family (*Kartu Keluarga* - KK) residing in the sample village has equal possibility of being selected as a sample. The standard procedure is that the interviewee must list all of the RT (*Rukun Tetangga* – smallest neighborhood unit), and then randomly select two RT. Every family is then listed in these two randomly selected RT, and eight families randomly selected. Several problems were found in this standard procedure.

Indication: There were several cases of cheating where the respondents were pre-selected, not randomly selected, and then the list of families was filled out. Interviewers who have conducted several surveys will be aware of the gap that can be manipulated for cheating: The random number for determining which respondents will be selected as the sample. The interviewer that has already determined which respondent they wish to interview could purposively place that respondent in the

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randomly selected position so that the respondent is definitely selected. This gap is very refined and only able to be manipulated by interviewers that have conducted many surveys. One example of this case was in West Java, spot checks revealed that the village administration (such as the Village Secretary of the Village Head) and people the interviewer had perhaps met for the first time (such as motor bike riders [*tukang ojek*] or families where the interviewer perhaps spent the night while completing their task), always were the respondents. It is assumed that these accessible people have been purposively placed in the specific random position so that they are automatically selected as a sample.

Another example was found in Central Java, where spot checks (particularly in July) revealed that the selected families were always neighboring. It is assumed that the interviewer, who does not want to be put out looking for the randomly selected homes, purposively positions the families residing next-door to the first family home so that it is selected as the sample.

It is difficult to predict just how extensive these examples of cheating are, although it can be concluded that there is a possibility for cheating and purposively selecting families. No matter how small the problem is, it is essential to find the solution to perfect the LSI analysis framework.

4.2.2 Bias in determining a member of a family

The random procedure (Kish Grid) also guarantees that every family member who holds the right to vote has equal chance of being selected to participate in the survey. Although rarely, there were cases of the *kish grid* being applied incorrectly.

Indication: Numerous spot checks have indicated that there have been several incidences where standard procedures have not been implemented. For example, one finding was that not all relevant family members were listed on the *Kish Grid*. Several entries were also considered to be unusual, for example in one village the 10 families listed only had one person listed with the right to vote (husband or wife). When LSI conducted the spot check on these families, the researcher found that there were other members that should have been listed on the *Kish Grid*. It is assumed that when the

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interviewer arrived at the location he/she only listed the illegible family members currently at home. Another example was that several interviewers had crossed out names in the *Kish Grid*. It is possible that interviewers crossed out these names because they were not at home at the time of the interview.

4.2 THE POTENTIAL FOR NON SAMPLING ERRORS

4.2.1 Misconceptions of LSI

Until now (mainly post-Legislative Election), there had been a negative perception developing about LSI. There were those who perceived LSI to be connected to SBY, because the LSI July survey results showed SBY as the leading candidate. This perception, psychologically, is unhealthy because it influences the interview processes. Consciously or unconsciously this interpretation will tend to influence the respondent to answer SBY during the interview, particularly for the undecided respondents.

Spot checks revealed several such cases. There is no concrete factor to determine whether the interviewee is influenced to respond a certain way, however the problem must still be taken into consideration by LSI in its efforts to perfects its surveys. It is for this reason that during the workshop for the August survey, this problem formed the main issue to be solved. The main objective of the workshop was to provide various approach techniques and explanations of the survey results.

4.2.2 Over Probing

The LSI survey, particularly the post-Legislative Election survey was marked with a low number of undecided voters. The survey for the First Round of the Presidential Election predicted that the percentage of undecided voters would be about 5.4%, while the survey result for the end of July survey was 9%. This was low in comparison to the percentage of undecided voters in March (Legislative Election) which reached 17.2%. These figures are interesting, because the percentage of undecided voters is a central problem for surveying in Indonesia. A low percentage of undecided voters enable the prediction of acquired votes for a political party of presidential candidate to be more precise. However, a low percentage of undecided

voters (in comparison to the LP3ES and IFES results) should also be critically reviewed. LSI found that, although rarely, there were incidents of interviewers over-probing. Spot checks revealed that respondents who were still in fact undecided in their vote preference tended to vote for a presidential candidate following the interviewers probing.

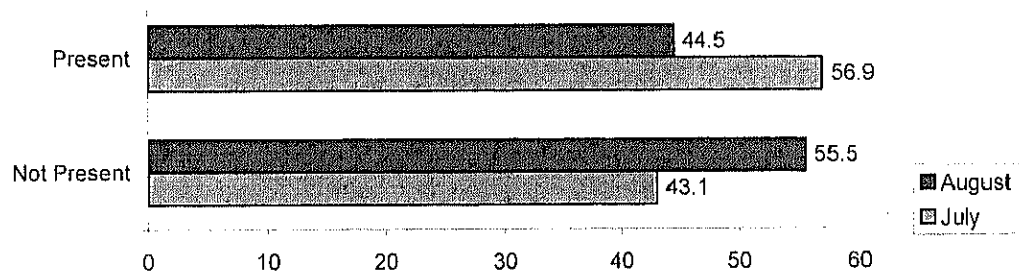
4.2.3 Presence of other people during the interview

One weakness in the surveys which has been difficult to overcome has been the presence of other people during the interviews, particularly for the respondents in villages where it is the norm to have someone else present during the interview. For example, if a wife is selected as the respondent, then often the husband will be present during the interview. In a number of locations, it was found that members of the village administration were present during the interviews with the respondents. The presence of other people during the interviews will have some impact on the interview result. Spot checks have indicated differences in responses during the interview, with those given during the spot check, this is due to the husband often responding on behalf of the wife, despite the wife being selected as the respondent.

A number of LSI surveys have found that a large number of interviews are conducted with other people present (> 40%). The presence of other people during interviews has the potential to create a bias because the respondents may not answer honestly. Particularly if the other person present during the interview makes the respondent feel uncomfortable (such as the husband, or a member of the village administration).

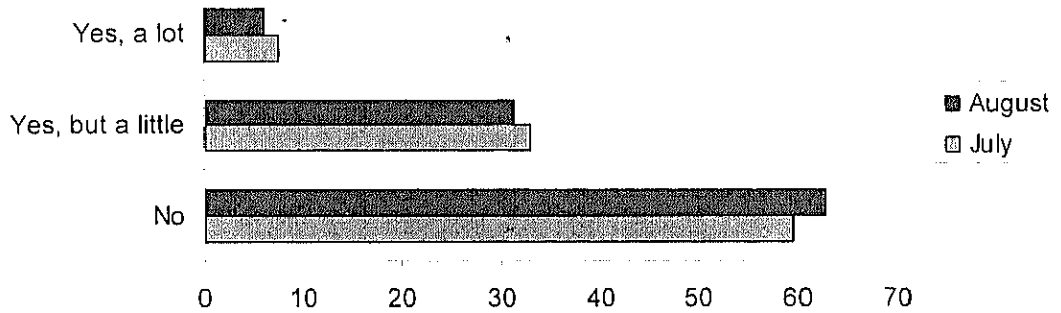
Graph 4.1:

Was anyone else present during the interview ?



Graph 4.2:

Did the person present participate in anyway during the interview process?



4.2.4 Difficulties in understanding questions

Another weakness in the survey is respondent’s difficulties in understanding questions in the surveys, which is a problem because there is no mutual understanding of how to address respondents who do not understand particular questions. Does the interviewer probe or mark the question as ‘no response’?

The LSI surveys have found that between 5-10 % of respondents had difficulties in understanding questions put forward.

Table 4.1:

Generally, did the respondents experience any difficulties in understanding the questions? (%)

Respondents Answers	July	August
Yes, almost all questions	4.3	6.4
Yes, most questions	5.6	11.1
Yes, about half of the questions	5.2	5.9
Yes, about a quarter	7.4	6.6
About 10 per cent	9.1	7.9
Yes, but under 10 per cent	15.7	12.3
Almost all of the questions were understood	52.7	49.7

All of these weaknesses formed the basis for interview sources and development programs through the LSI workshops. Several opportunities during the July and August surveys enabled LSI researchers to monitor the regional workshops, by

attending the workshops directly, providing materials, and developing a team spirit with the interviewers.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION DAN SUGGESTIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

Based on the LSI surveys conducted during July and August 2004, the following conclusions were made:

1. From the July until the August survey, support for the SBY-Jusuf Kalla team continued to be higher than the Megawati-Hasyim team. Despite a 7% decrease in support from July to August, the SBY-Kalla team was difficult to be stopped in the Second Round of the Presidential Election due to their 20% lead, and a timeframe of less than 30 days.
2. The way Megawati led her government and overcome important national problems was accepted by the majority of voters, although Megawati lost to SBY. It appears that SBY was superior in the various personality traits that determined voter preference.
3. Generally SBY acquired the majority of voter preference from the various demographic categories, such as region, age, education, income, and religion, with few exceptions.
4. Political party support for a specific presidential candidate influenced the party's constituent, although only minimally.
5. The increasing emergence of nationalist democrats increases the gap between the loyalists to a nation by their ethnicity and religious faith.
6. There has been an emergence of a critical citizen that wish to have a more active role in democratic practices and state affairs.
7. The political-economic condition influences democratic consolidation, so that the government elect must focus on dealing with the national political and economical problems.

Based on the activities undertaken during the July to August 2004 surveys, the following summaries were made:

1. All survey activities were conducted in accordance to the schedule. The delay in the LSI funding led to the delay in conducting the August survey.

2. The actual budget reached 99.1%. This budget was used to its optimal for conducting surveys. The most expensive part of the survey budget was during data collection, particularly for non-Java regional transportation costs.
3. Several surveying weaknesses led to not including several respondents. These weaknesses have been identified, and improved upon in future surveys.
4. The excluded data intended to improve the overall validation of the survey.
5. LSI is one of the pollsters constantly providing information on the competition of the presidential candidates and the democratic practices in Indonesia, throughout the July and August surveys.

5.2. SUGGESTIONS

Several of the above summaries can be seen as plans to improve the quality conduct of LSI surveys. A study of the survey materials indicates that there are no significant areas to be changed, because the material is standard, and respondents in Indonesia are able to accept the various questionnaire materials. However, several technical areas need to be further developed in order to improve the surveys:

5.2.1 Modifying the Sample Framework

LSI survey results have continuously shown that the predicted acquired votes are not proportional to the actual election results. In the last LSI surveys (July and August), political party preferences were not proportional to the Legislative Election 2004, however structurally, demographically and sociologically, the sample character of these surveys reflected the population. To solve this problem, LSI modified its sample framework, which is changing the stratification basis for sample collection, no longer based on province but on the Voting District. This change in stratification reflected more closely the heterogeneous diversity of the community, although this alternative was difficult to implement in a short timeframe.

5.2.2 Changing interviewers every 2-3 surveys

LSI needs to change its interviewers in a specific timeframe, for example after 2-3 surveys. If this alternative is difficult to implement, due to a lack of human resources

or insufficient time, then the other alternative is to change interviewers every 3 surveys. Whatever the alternative action, the principle remains that interviewers must not conduct too many similar surveys. Based on spot check evaluations, interviewers too familiar with the surveys, and have bad intentions, tend to manipulate the gap, and are able to cover up their cheating.

5.2.3 Jakarta LSI researchers conducting regional workshops

Regional workshops have always been conducted by the area coordinators. These workshops are important because that are directly related with the field interviewers. Perhaps due to time restrictions, occasionally regional workshops have not been held, and interviewers feel that they already understand the questionnaire materials. For this reason, regional workshops, particularly in larger populated regions such as Central Java, West Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, West Sumatra, should be conducted by LSI Jakarta researchers in Jakarta. Other than explaining again the questionnaire processes so that there are no misunderstandings at the time of the interviews, these workshops are also essential for reiterating the independence of LSI. The major concern for LSI is only survey accuracy and precision.

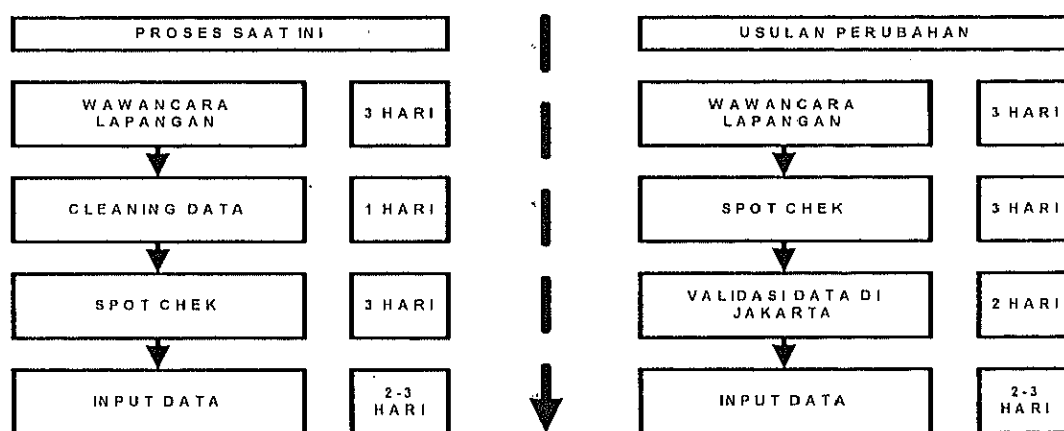
5.2.4 The need for validation processes

Validation processes need to be conducted in Jakarta. The current practices have only been data cleaning by the area coordinators. Data cleaning functioned to make the respondents answers clearer, although this process can also “change” the respondents’ answers.

In order to check the respondents’ inconsistent answers or to check the administration was complete, LSI needs to conduct a validation process. This process must be conducted prior to the data input. This data validation process can lengthen the survey process, but it will increase the data accuracy. At the very least we can be sure that answer in the questionnaire is the answer of the respondent.

The objective of the data validation is to evaluate the independence and quality of the questionnaire. This validation can indicate whether the questionnaire was completed with the correct processes or whether it needs to be dropped due to signs of cheating.

Table 5.1:
Suggestion for Process Change



5.2.5 A more detailed interview manual

LSI needs to improve the current interview manual so that the interview procedures are conducted correctly. This manual is important because it is possible that several aspects were not discussed during the regional workshop. Several essential principles in interviewing, for example the interview must be conducted alone – not in the presence of any other person, can be written and reiterated in this manual.

Area Coordinator LSI :

No.	Name:	Regional:
1.	Agus Trihartono	East Java
2.	Andi Ade	East Kalimantan
3.	Andi Syafrani	West Java
4.	Apri Dwi Cahyono	Bali, West Nusa Tenggara & East Nusa Tenggara
5.	M. Barkah Pattimahu	Maluku & North Maluku
6.	Benny Hasibuan	North Sumatera
7.	Burhanuddin	Jakarta & Banten
8.	Edi Indrizal	West Sumatera, Riau & Jambi
9.	Hendra Budian	Aceh
10.	Herman Heizer	South Sulawesi & South East Sulawesi
11.	M.Isra Ramli	Central Kalimantan & South Kalimantan
12.	Joni Rudwin	West Kalimantan
13.	Maria Rachmatika	Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung & South Sumatera
14.	Rezi Sabata	Lampung
15.	Ridwan Susanto	Papua
16.	Setia Darma	North Sulawesi & Gorontalo
17.	Tommy Yulianto	Central Sulawesi
18.	Uthu Jeremia	Central Java & Yogyakarta

DAFTAR DESA/KELURAHAN SURVEI LSI BULAN JULI 2004

1. ACEH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1108031025	IE ALANG LAM GHUI	KUTA COT GLIE	ACEH BESAR	DESA
2	1112010011	ALUE RAMBOT	MANGGENG	ACEH BARAT DAYA	DESA
3	1171011004	EMPEROM	JAYA BARU	KOTA BANDA ACEH	KOTA

2. SUMATERA UTARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1208150002	AEK NAULI	MEDANG DERAS	ASAHAN	DESA
2	1212170010	SENTANG	TELUK MENGGUDU	DELI SERDANG	DESA
3	1201150017	LAAYA	TUHEMBERUA	NIAS	DESA
4	1203070045	SIHAIL-KAIL	PADANGSIDIMPUAN TIMUR	TAPANULI SELATAN	DESA
5	1205060017	SIMORANGKIR HABINSARAN	TARUTUNG	TAPANULI UTARA	DESA
6	1275140005	GLUGUR KOTA	MEDAN BARAT	KOTA MEDAN	KOTA
7	1212170004	MATAPAO	TELUK MENGGUDU	DELI SERDANG	KOTA

3. SUMATERA BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1303120005	PANINJAUAN BARAT	X KOTO DIATAS	SOLOK	DESA
2	1308021009	PAKAN RABAA	LAREH SAGO HALABAN	LIMA PULUH KOTO	DESA
3	1371100014	LIMAU MANIS SELATAN	PAUH	KOTA PADANG	KOTA

4. RIAU

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1412040006	BATU UBI JAYA	BUNGURAN BARAT	NATUNA	DESA
2	1405021006	BUANA BHAKTI	KERINCI KANAN	SIAK	DESA
3	1471060001	WONOREJO	SUKAJADI	KOTA PEKAN BARU	KOTA

5. JAMBI

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1509010003	BARU PELEPAT	PELEPAT	BUNGO	DESA
2	1571070001	TENGAH	PELAYANGAN	KOTA JAMBI	KOTA

6. SUMATERA SELATAN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1601050016	SIMPANGAN	SIMPANG	OGAN KOMERING ULU	DESA
2	1603050014	KEPUR	MUARA ENIM	MUARA ENIM	DESA
3	1605070021	AIR BELITI	MUARA KELINGI	MUSI RAWAS	DESA
4	1671030013	12 ULU	SEBERANG ULU II	KOTA PALEMBANG	KOTA

7. BENGKULU

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1703041019	BATU BARIANG	PEMATANG TIGA	BENGKULU UTARA	DESA
2	1771030018	KAMPUNG KELAWI	TELUK SEGARA	KOTA BENGKULU	KOTA

8. LAMPUNG

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1807042005	NEGERI AGUNG	NEGERI AGUNG	WAY KANAN	DESA
2	1802060002	TANJUNG DALAM	PAGELARAN	TANGGAMUS	DESA
3	1804092007	TRISNO MULYO	BATANGHARI NUBAN	LAMPUNG TIMUR	DESA
4	1871071004	BERINGIN RAYA	KEMILING	KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG	KOTA

9. BANGKA BELITUNG

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1901070013	PERS LABUH AIR PANDAN	MENDO BARAT	BANGKA	DESA
2	1971030006	AMPUI	PANGKAL BALAM	KOTA PANGKAL PINANG	KOTA

10. JAKARTA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3175020002	PADEMANGAN TIMUR	PADEMANGAN	KOTA JAKARTA UTARA	KOTA
2	3171040005	PETUKANGAN UTARA	PESANGGRAHAN	KOTA JAKARTA SELATAN	KOTA
3	3172030001	PONDOK RANGGON	CIPAYUNG	KOTA JAKARTA TIMUR	KOTA
4	3172100006	UTAN KAYU UTARA	MATRAMAN	KOTA JAKARTA TIMUR	KOTA
5	3174020003	KELAPA DUA	KEBON JERUK	KOTA JAKARTA BARAT	KOTA

11. JAWA BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3201280014	NEGLASARI	JASINGA	BOGOR	DESA
2	3203010010	BUNISARI	AGRABINTA	CIANJUR	DESA
3	3204020004	CISONDARI	PASIRJAMBU	BANDUNG	DESA
4	3205080006	SANCANG	CIBALONG	GARUT	DESA
5	3206050006	LINGKONGBARANG	CIKATOMAS	TASIKMALAYA	DESA
6	3207050008	CINTARATU	PARIGI	CIAMIS	DESA
7	3208050002	PAMULIHAN	SUBANG	KUNINGAN	DESA
8	3209061009	CIAWIASIH	SUSUKANLEBAK	CIREBON	DESA
9	3210130004	SINDANGHAJI	PALASAH	MAJALENGKA	DESA
10	3212010005	SITURAJA	HAURGEULIS	INDRAMAYU	DESA
11	3213070007	SUKAMELANG	SUBANG	SUBANG	DESA
12	3215010007	CINTAWARGI	PANGKALAN	KARAWANG	DESA
13	3216100001	PUSAKARAKYAT	TARUMAJAYA	BEKASI	DESA
14	3201231004	BANTARJAYA	RANCABUNGUR	BOGOR	KOTA
15	3204030007	JAGABAYA	CIMAUNG	BANDUNG	KOTA
16	3204310003	MANDALAMEKAR	CIMEUNYAN	BANDUNG	KOTA
17	3206160010	KALIMANGGIS	MANONJAYA	TASIKMALAYA	KOTA
18	3208170012	BOJONG	CILIMUS	KUNINGAN	KOTA
19	3209140023	KARANGASEM	PLUMBON	CIREBON	KOTA
20	3210140006	ANDIR	JATIWANGI	MAJALENGKA	KOTA
21	3212220001	BOGOR	SUKRA	INDRAMAYU	KOTA
22	3215110004	KARAWANG WETAN	KARAWANG	KARAWANG	KOTA
23	3271060004	TANAHSAREAL	TANAH SEREAL	KOTA BOGOR	KOTA
24	3273180003	GARUDA	ANDIR	KOTA BANDUNG	KOTA
25	3276030004	CILODONG	SUKMA JAYA	KOTA DEPOK	KOTA
26	3201060005	NEGLASARI	DRAMAGA	BOGOR	KOTA

12. JAWA TENGAH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3315180002	TLOGOREJO	TEGOWANU	GROBOGAN	DESA
2	3317090018	DRESI WETAN	KALIORI	REMBANG	DESA
3	3319090008	PUYOH	DAWE	KUDUS	DESA
4	3322100003	BEJALEN	AMBARAWA	SEMARANG	DESA
5	3324130005	RANDUSARI	ROWOSARI	KENDAL	DESA
6	3327030005	BADAK	BELIK	PEMALANG	DESA
7	3329140005	LINGKONG	WANASARI	BREBES	DESA
8	3302160006	CANDINEGARA	PEKUNCEN	BANYUMAS	DESA
9	3304150012	RATAMBA	PEJAWARAN	BANJARNEGARA	DESA
10	3306010005	KETAWANGREJO	GRABAG	PURWOREJO	DESA
11	3307020002	BURAT	KEPIL	WONOSOBO	DESA
12	3308160014	KALIJOSO	WINDUSARI	MAGELANG	DESA
13	3310210002	SEDAYU	TULUNG	KLATEN	DESA
14	3313090012	GEDONG	KARANGANYAR	KARANGANYAR	DESA
15	3328060006	DUKUHLO	LEBAKSIU	TEGAL	KOTA
16	3374030009	SRONDOL KULON	BANYUMANIK	KOTA SEMARANG	KOTA
17	3302170008	CILONGOK	CILONGOK	BANYUMAS	KOTA
18	3306100032	LUBANG KIDUL	BUTUH	PURWOREJO	KOTA
19	3310170010	TELOYO	WONOSARI	KLATEN	KOTA
20	3314100002	SRAGEN KULON	SRAGEN	SRAGEN	KOTA

21	3319080007	JURANG	GEBOG	KUDUS	KOTA
22	3324120015	TRATEMULYO	WELERI	KENDAL	KOTA

13. YOGYAKARTA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3401060001	DEMANGREJO	SENTOLO	KULON PROGO	DESA
2	3471130002	GOWONGAN	JETIS	KOTA YOGYAKARTA	KOTA

14. JAWA TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3502110003	BULAK	BALONG	PONOROGO	DESA
2	3504190006	TUGU	SENDANG	TULUNGAGUNG	DESA
3	3506190017	SAMBIROBYONG	PAGU	KEDIRI	DESA
4	3508130002	KEBONAGUNG	SUKODONO	LUMAJANG	DESA
5	3510170015	BANJAR	GLAGAH	BANYUWANGI	DESA
6	3513110008	BIMO	PAKUNIRAN	PROBOLINGGO	DESA
7	3515010019	SEGODOBANCANG	TARIK	SIDOARJO	DESA
8	3517180009	PAGER TANJUNG	PLOSO	JOMBANG	DESA
9	3520010010	GENILANGIT	PONCOL	MAGETAN	DESA
10	3522041006	BOBOL	SEKAR	BOJONEGORO	DESA
11	3523070009	RAHAYU	SOKO	TUBAN	DESA
12	3524130003	KRAMAT	LAMONGAN	LAMONGAN	DESA
13	3525160010	NGEMBOH	UJUNGPANGKAH	GRESIK	DESA
14	3527100004	KARANG PENANG ONJUR	ROBATAL	SAMPANG	DESA
15	3529170015	ANDULANG	GAPURA	SUMENEP	DESA
16	3578190002	KETABANG	GENTENG	KOTA SURABAYA	KOTA
17	3504160005	BATANGSAREN	KAUMAN	TULUNGAGUNG	KOTA
18	3507270012	WONOREJO	LAWANG	MALANG	KOTA
19	3513170002	SELOGUDIG WETAN	PAJARAKAN	PROBOLINGGO	KOTA
20	3515100007	PADEMONEGORO	SUKODONO	SIDOARJO	KOTA
21	3517040003	BENDET	DIWEK	JOMBANG	KOTA
22	3520060012	KALANG	MAGETAN	MAGETAN	KOTA
23	3525050008	LENGKONG	CERME	GRESIK	KOTA
24	3572020001	KEPANJENKIDUL	KEPANJENKIDUL	KOTA BLITAR	KOTA

15. BANTEN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3601070024	PASIRLANCAR	MUNJUL	PANDEGLANG	DESA
2	3602090004	NANGERANG	BOJONGMANIK	LEBAK	DESA
3	3604050005	TAMANSARI	BAROS	SERANG	DESA
4	3671041003	CIBODAS BARU	CIBODAS	KOTA TANGERANG	KOTA
5	3603110001	PERIGI BARU	PONDOK AREN.	TANGERANG	KOTA

16. BALI

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	5106040004	BUNUTIN	KINTAMANI	BANGLI	DESA
2	5171010006	PANJER	DENPASAR SELATAN	KOTA DENPASAR	KOTA

17. NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	5204140009	LABUAN AJI	EMPANG	SUMBAWA	DESA
2	5202020004	REMBITAN	PUJUT	LOMBOK TENGAH	DESA
3	5271010006	PEJERUK	AMPENAN	KOTA MATARAM	KOTA

18. NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	5310070014	REROROJA	NITA	SIKKA	DESA
2	5303130018	BURAEAN	AMARASI	KUPANG	DESA
3	5371040013	LASIANA	KELAPA LIMA	KOTA KUPANG	KOTA

19. KALIMANTAN BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6105050007	RAWAK HILIR	SEKADAU HULU	SANGGAU	DESA
2	6108160001	RANYAI HILIR	SEBERUANG	KAPUAS HULU	DESA
3	6171020004	TANJUNG HULU	PONTIANAK TIMUR	KOTA PONTIANAK	KOTA

20. KALIMANTAN SELATAN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6309010006	PEMATANG	BANUA LAWAS	TABALONG	DESA
2	6371020001	PEKAPURAN RAYA	BANJARMASIN TIMUR	KOTA BANJARMASIN	KOTA

21. KALIMANTAN TENGAH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6208040019	TELUK BAYUR	SERUYAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	DESA
2	6271012001	MENTENG	JEKAN RAYA	KOTA PALANGKA RAYA	KOTA

22. KALIMANTAN TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6401080004	UPT SEBAKUNG V	LONG KALI	PASIR	DESA
2	6471040005	SUMBER REJO	BALIKPAPAN TENGAH	KOTA BALIKPAPAN	KOTA

23. SULAWESI UTARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7101150013	BIGO	KAIDIPANG	BOLAANG MONGONDOW	DESA
2	7171031009	TIKALA ARES	TIKALA	KOTA MANADO	KOTA

24. SULAWESI TENGAH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7203070034	SUMARA JAYA	PETASIA	MOROWALI	DESA
2	7271040005	PANAU	PALU UTARA	KOTA PALU	KOTA

25. SULAWESI SELATAN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7302060017	MALLELENG	KAJANG	BULUKUMBA	DESA
2	7311010008	LANGI	BONTOCANI	BONE	DESA
3	7315050003	PINCARA	PATAMPANUA	PINRANG	DESA
4	7320020005	BETTENG	PAMBOANG	MAJENE	DESA
5	7371020013	MAMAJANG LUAR	MAMAJANG	KOTA UJUNG PANDANG	KOTA

26. SULAWESI TENGGARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7401030003	LAULUA	KALEDUPA	BUTON	DESA
2	7471030014	MANGGA DUA	KENDARI	KOTA KENDARI	KOTA

27. GORONTALO

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7501031004	KAARUYAN	MANANGGU	BOALEMO	DESA
2	7571020017	HELEDULAA	KOTA SELATAN	KOTA GORONTALO	KOTA

28. MALUKU

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	8102032018	MARFENFEN	PULAU-PULAU ARU SELATAN	MALUKU TENGGARA	DESA
2	8171030015	LATTA	TELUK AMBON BAGUALA	KOTA AMBON	KOTA

29. MALUKU UTARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	8201070006	WOSI	GANE TIMUR	MALUKU UTARA	DESA
2	8271020002	GAMBESI	TERNATE SELATAN	KOTA TERNATE	KOTA

30. PAPUA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	9402220025	YELEGAWI	BOLAKMA	JAYAWIJAYA	DESA
2	9471040004	TRIKORA	JAYAPURA UTARA	KOTA JAYAPURA	KOTA

DAFTAR DESA/KELURAHAN SURVEI LSI BULAN AGUSTUS 2004

ACEH

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1105133004	PAYA AWE	IDI TUNONG	ACEH TIMUR	DESA
1110080077	NICAH	PEUSANGAN	BIREUEN	DESA
1106090039	PUJA MULIA	BANDAR	ACEH TENGAH	KOTA

SUMUT

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1201090003	HILIWAEBU	LOLOMATUA	NIAS	DESA
1203040085	RAO RAO DOLOK	SOSA	TAPANULI SELATAN	DESA
1202052002	SIRAMBAS	PANYABUNGAN BARAT	MANDAILING NATAL	DESA
1207150005	SEI RAKYAT	PANAI TENGAH	LABUHAN BATU	DESA
1212030028	BINGKAWAN	SIBOLANGIT	DELI SERDANG	DESA
1272020003	KARYA	TANJUNGBALAI SELATAN	KOTA TANJUNG BALAI	KOTA
1277020010	LOSUNG	PADANGSIDIMPUAN SELATAN	KOTA PADANG SIDEMPUAN	KOTA

SUMBAR

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1309122005	LUBUAK GADANG	MAPAT TUNGGUL	PASAMAN	DESA
1305050001	BALAI LABUAH ATEH	LIMA KAUM	TANAH DATAR	DESA
1373020009	AURMULYO	LEMBAH SEGAR	KOTA SAWAH LUNTO	KOTA

RIAU

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1401010017	BUKIT KAUMAN	KUANTAN MUDIK	KUANTAN SINGINGI	DESA
1406010018	TELUK PAMAN	KAMPAR KIRI	KAMPAR	DESA
1403060004	TEMBILAHAN HILIR	TEMBILAHAN	INDRAGIRI HILIR	KOTA

JAMBI

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1507011003	CINTA DAMAI	MERLUNG	TANJUNG JABUNG BARAT	DESA
1571030006	TALANG JAUH	JELUTUNG	KOTA JAMBI	KOTA

SUMSEL

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1607110005	SUMBER HIDUP	MUARA TELANG	BANYU ASIN	DESA
1602071015	PANDAN ARANG	RANTAU ALAI	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	DESA
1604111015	PURWO REJO	KIKIM BARAT	LAHAT	DESA
1671020009	TUAN KENTANG	SEBERANG ULU I	KOTA PALEMBANG	KOTA

BENGGKULU

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1771030006	PASAR BERKAS	TELUK SEGARA	KOTA BENGGKULU	KOTA
1702031010	MOJOREJO	SINDANG KELINGI	REJANG LEBONG	DESA

LAMPUNG

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1871090009	WAY DADI	SUKARAME	KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG	KOTA
1804110007	RAMAN ENDRA	RAMAN UTARA	LAMPUNG TIMUR	DESA
1807050009	WONOHARJO	BAHUGA	WAY KANAN	DESA
1802070005	SUKOHARJO IV	SUKOHARJO	TANGGAMUS	DESA

BANGKA BELITUNG

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
1901092005	DALIL	BAKAM	BANGKA	DESA
1971040012	BUKIT MERAPIN	TAMAN SARI	PANGKAL PINANG	KOTA

JAKARTA

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
3173030006	BUNGUR	SEZEN	KOTA JAKARTA PUSAT	KOTA
3174050001	KALIANYAR	TAMBORA	KOTA JAKARTA BARAT	KOTA
3175050003	PEGANGSAAN DUA	KELAPA GADING	KOTA JAKARTA UTARA	KOTA
3171070002	PELA MAMPANG	MAMPANG PRAPATAN	KOTA JAKARTA SELATAN	KOTA
3172050006	CILILITAN	KRAMAT JATI	KOTA JAKARTA TIMUR	KOTA

JABAR

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
3206161007	BOJONGSARI	GUNUNGTANJUNG	TASIKMALAYA	DESA
3207190011	SUKAJAYA	RAJADESA	CIAMIS	DESA
3208120008	PURWASARI	GARAWANGI	KUNINGAN	DESA
3210010001	CIPASUNG	LEMAHSUGIH	MAJALENGKA	DESA
3211070002	KADUWULUNG	SITURAJA	SUMEDANG	DESA
3212120014	SUDIMAMPIR	SLIYEG	INDRAMAYU	DESA
3213210005	LEGONKULON	LEGONKULON	SUBANG	DESA
3215130001	DAYEHLUHUR	TEMPURAN	KARAWANG	DESA
3201050007	CINANGNENG	CIAMPEA	BOGOR	DESA
3202130018	PADABEUNGHAR	JAMPANG TENGAH	SUKABUMI	DESA
3203110010	CIDADAP	CAMPAKA	CIANJUR	DESA
3204220004	SIRNAJAYA	GUNUNGHALU	BANDUNG	DESA
3205210001	LINGGAMUKTI	WANARAJA	GARUT	DESA
3201050013	CIHIDEUNG UDIK	CIAMPEA	BOGOR	KOTA
3201230006	SEMLAK BARAT	KEMANG	BOGOR	KOTA
3203220010	CIMACAN	PACET	CIANJUR	KOTA
3204290001	CIBIRU HILIR	CILEUNYI	BANDUNG	KOTA
3205300004	SELAAWI	SELAAWI	GARUT	KOTA
3208150015	KALAPAGUNUNG	KRAMAT MULYA	KUNINGAN	KOTA
3209140015	KASUGENGAN LOR	PLUMBON	CIREBON	KOTA
3210120014	PARUNGJAYA	LEUWIMUNDING	MAJALENGKA	KOTA
3212170015	RAMBATAN KULON	LOHBENER	INDRAMAYU	KOTA
3215090007	KARYAMUKTI	LEMAHABANG	KARAWANG	KOTA
3271050012	SITUGEDE	KOTA BOGOR BARAT	KOTA BOGOR	KOTA
3273160007	KACAPIRING	BATUNUNGGAL	KOTA BANDUNG	KOTA
3276020007	RANGKAPAN JAYA	PANCORAN MAS	KOTA DEPOK	KOTA

JATENG

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
3306130018	KAMBANGAN	BRUNO	PURWOREJO	DESA
3308100018	PURWOREJO	CANDIMULYO	MAGELANG	DESA
3310050014	TIRTOMARTO	CAWAS	KLATEN	DESA
3312240003	SIDOKERTO	GIRIMARTO	WONOGIRI	DESA
3315110008	PLOSOREJO	TAWANGHARJO	GROBOGAN	DESA
3317050005	SAMPUNG	SARANG	REMBANG	DESA
3318170021	MARGOTUHU KIDUL	MARGOYOSO	PATI	DESA
3322031003	UDANWUH	KALIWUNGU	SEMARANG	DESA
3324050004	GETAS	SINGOROJO	KENDAL	DESA
3326090018	SIDOMULYO	KESESI	PEKALONGAN	DESA
3329080007	BUARA	KETANGGUNGAN	BREBES	DESA
3302060007	NUSAMANGIR	KEMRANJEN	BANYUMAS	DESA
3304090003	BANJARMANGU	BANJARMANGU	BANJARNEGARA	DESA
3305160003	TAMBAKSARI	KUWARASAN	KEBUMEN	DESA
3326150006	PUCUNG	TIRTO	PEKALONGAN	KOTA

3329140013	KLAMPOK	WANASARI	BREBES	KOTA
3375030009	SOKO	PEKALONGAN SELATAN	KOTA PEKALONGAN	KOTA
3305020016	MERGOSONO	BUAYAN	KEBUMEN	KOTA
3310030003	TANJUNGAN	WEDI	KLATEN	KOTA
3311110010	TEMPEL	GATAK	SUKOHARJO	KOTA
3318100012	PATI LOR	PATI	PATI	KOTA
3322120003	PAKIS	BRINGIN	SEMARANG	KOTA

YOGYAKARTA

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
3471050003	REJOWINANGUN	KOTAGEDE	KOTA YOGYAKARTA	KOTA
3403090009	SELANG	WONOSARI	GUNUNG KIDUL	DESA

JATIM

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
3513200014	PABEAN	DRINGU	PROBOLINGGO	KOTA
3515110016	KEMIRI	SIDOARJO	SIDOARJO	KOTA
3517050009	SIDOWAREK	NGORO	JOMBANG	KOTA
3520090004	BANDAR	SUKOMORO	MAGETAN	KOTA
3525090006	TENGGULUNAN	KEBOMAS	GRESIK	KOTA
3573010012	CEMOROKANDANG	KEDUNGKANDANG	KOTA MALANG	KOTA
3578220003	SIMOKERTO	SIMOKERTO	KOTA SURABAYA	KOTA
3505080005	KANIGORO	KANIGORO	BLITAR	KOTA
3507310005	PUJON LOR	PUJON	MALANG	KOTA
3504180007	SIDOMULYO	PAGER WOJO	TULUNGAGUNG	DESA
3506190004	TANJUNG	PAGU	KEDIRI	DESA
3508120004	GEDANGMAS	RANDUAGUNG	LUMAJANG	DESA
3510170002	KLUNCING	GLAGAH	BANYUWANGI	DESA
3513100017	MOJOLEGI	GADING	PROBOLINGGO	DESA
3515010004	KEDUNGBOCOK	TARIK	SIDOARJO	DESA
3517171006	MANUNGGAL	NGUSIKAN	JOMBANG	DESA
3519150013	BEDOHO	JIWAN	MADIUN	DESA
3522040007	NGLAMPIN	NGAMBON	BOJONEGORO	DESA
3523060017	WUKIRHARJO	PARENGAN	TUBAN	DESA
3524120010	SUGIHREJO	SUKODADI	LAMONGAN	DESA
3525150010	PANTENAN	PANCENG	GRESIK	DESA
3527090013	MONTOR	BANYUATES	SAMPANG	DESA
3529170003	KARANG BUDI	GAPURA	SUMENEP	DESA
3502100003	KUTUWETAN	JETIS	PONOROGO	DESA

BANTEN

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
3604220010	PEGADINGAN	KRAMATWATU	SERANG	KOTA
3671030005	KELAPA INDAH	TANGERANG	TANGERANG	KOTA
3602090009	PARAKANBESTI	BOJONGMANIK	LEBAK	DESA
3604220008	SERDANG	KRAMATWATU	SERANG	DESA
3601161006	PALANYAR	CIPEUCANG	PANDEGLANG	DESA

BALI

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
5105040005	GUNAKSA	DAWAN	KLUNGKUNG	KOTA
5108090001	SEMBIRAN	TEJAKULA	BULELENG	DESA

NTB

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
5206010007	SIMPASAI	MONTA	BIMA	DESA

5202070013	PENGENJEK	JONGGAT	LOMBOK TENGAH	DESA
5204080010	SAMAPUIN	SUMBAWA	SUMBAWA	KOTA

NTT

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
5306010031	WESEY	MALAKA BARAT	BELU	DESA
5313050006	KOTA NDORA	BORONG	MANGGARAI	DESA
5307050012	KALABAHI TIMUR	TELUK MUTIARA	ALOR	KOTA

KALBAR

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
6104090002	KEPAYANG	SUNGGAI PINYUH	PONTIANAK	DESA
6107200012	GUT JAYA BAKTI	KETUNGAU TENGAH	SINTANG	DESA
6106070002	MULIA BARU	MATAN HILIR UTARA	KETAPANG	KOTA

KALSEL

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
6309100010	MUARA UYA	MUARA UYA	TABALONG	KOTA
6307041006	NATEH	BATANG ALAI TENGAH	HULU SUNGGAI TENGAH	DESA

KALTENG

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
6207010020	SUNGKUP	BULIK	LAMANDAU	DESA
6211010009	TUMBANG TALAKEN	MANUHING	GUNUNG MAS	KOTA

KALTIM

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
6404050031	MARUKANGAN	SANGKULIRANG	KUTAI TIMUR	DESA
6472040002	LOA BAKUNG	SUNGGAI KUNJANG	SAMARINDA	KOTA

SULUT

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
7103090009	MAHENA	TAHUNA	KEPULAUAN SANGIHE TALAUD	DESA
7102182008	WOLOAN TIGA	TOMOHON TENGAH	MINAHASA	KOTA

SULTENG

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
7206060001	GALUMPANG	UTARA TOLI-TOLI	TOLI-TOLI	DESA
7202030021	BUNTA SATU	BUNTA	BANGGAI	KOTA

SULSEL

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
7322070013	UJUNG BARU	TOMONI	LUWU UTARA	DESA
7306020013	MARADEKAYA	BAJENG	GOWA	DESA
7311210009	PINCENG PUTE	AJANGALE	BONE	DESA
7317080006	LAMASI PANTAI	WALENRANG	LUWU	DESA
7313080001	ASSORAJANG	TANA SITOLO	WAJO	KOTA

SULTRA

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
7472010011	TARAFU	BETOAMBARI	KOTA BAU-BAU	KOTA
7401190005	LORA	RUMBIA	BUTON	DESA

GORONTALO

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
7501030003	SIDUAN	PAGUAT	BOALEMO	DESA
7502070008	KAYUBULAN	LIMBOTO	GORONTALO	KOTA

MALUKU

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
8171030006	TIHU	TELUK AMBON BAGUALA	KOTA AMBON	KOTA

8101030026	YALTUBUN	PP. BABAR	MALUKU TENGGARA BARAT	DESA
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MALUKU UTARA

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
8201090040	TEDENG	JAILOLO	MALUKU UTARA	DESA
8271020006	BASTIONG	TERNATE SELATAN	KOTA TERNATE	KOTA

PAPUA

ID	DESA	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN	STATUS
9403240005	NOLOKLA	SENTANI TIMUR	JAYAPURA	DESA
9404080004	OYEHE	NABIRE	NABIRE	KOTA

DAFTAR DESA/KELURAHAN SPOTCHECK AC SURVEI LSI BULAN JULI 2004
(KET : STATUS KOTAMADYA DIBERI AWALAN "KOTA")

1. ACEH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1112010011	ALUE RAMBOT	MANGGENG	ACEH BARAT DAYA	DESA

2. SUMATERA UTARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1212170010	SENTANG	TELUK MENGKUDU	DELI SERDANG	DESA
2	1205060017	SIMORANGKIR HABINSARAN	TARUTUNG	TAPANULI UTARA	DESA

3. SUMATERA BARAT+JAMBI

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1308021009	PAKAN RABAA	LAREH SAGO HALABAN	LIMA PULUH KOTO	DESA
2	1509010003	BARU PELEPAT	PELEPAT	BUNGO	DESA

4. SUMATERA SELATAN+BENKULU

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1605070021	AIR BELITI	MUARA KELINGI	MUSI RAWAS	DESA
2	1703041019	BATU BARIANG	PEMATANG TIGA	BENKULU UTARA	DESA

5. LAMPUNG

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1804092007	TRISNO MULYO	BATANGHARI NUBAN	LAMPUNG TIMUR	DESA

6. JAKARTA+BANTEN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3172030001	PONDOK RANGGON	CIPAYUNG	KOTA JAKARTA TIMUR	KOTA
2	3604050005	TAMANSARI	BAROS	SERANG	DESA

7. JAWA BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3201280014	NEGLASARI	JASINGA	BOGOR	DESA
2	3207050008	CINTARATU	PARIGI	CIAMIS	DESA
3	3215010007	CINTAWARGI	PANGKALAN	KARAWANG	DESA

8. JAWA TENGAH+YOGYAKARTA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3302160006	CANDINEGARA	PEKUNCEN	BANYUMAS	DESA
2	3317090018	DRESI WETAN	KALIORI	REMBANG	DESA
3	3401060001	DEMANGREJO	SENTOLO	KULON PROGO	DESA

9. JAWA TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3508190017	SAMBIROBYONG	PAGU	KEDIRI	DESA
2	3517180009	PAGER TANJUNG	PLOSO	JOMBANG	DESA
3	3525160010	NGEMBOH	UJUNGPAKHAH	GRESIK	DESA

10. BALI+NTB

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	5106040004	BUNUTIN	KINTAMANI	BANGLI	DESA
2	5202020004	REMBITAN	PUJUT	LOMBOK TENGAH	DESA

11. KALIMANTAN BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6108160001	RANYAI HILIR	SEBERUANG	KAPUAS HULU	DESA

12. KALIMANTAN SELATAN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6309010006	PEMATANG	BANUA LAWAS	TABALONG	DESA

13. KALIMANTAN TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6401080004	UPT SEBAKUNG V	LONG KALI	PASIR	DESA

14. SULAWESI UTARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7101150013	BIGO	KAIDIPANG	BOLAANG MONGONDOW	DESA

15. SULAWESI SELATAN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7302060017	MALLELENG	KAJANG	BULUKUMBA	DESA
2	7315050003	PINCARA	PATAMPANUA	PINRANG	DESA

16. SULAWESI TENGAH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7203070034	SUMARA JAYA	PETASIA	MOROWALI	DESA

17. MALUKU

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	8104021010	WAELO	BURU UTARA SELATAN	BURU	DESA

18. PAPUA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	9471040004	TRIKORA	JAYAPURA UTARA	KOTA JAYAPURA	KOTA

DAFTAR DESA/KELURAHAN SPOTCHECK JAKARTA SURVEI LSI BULAN JULI 2004
(KET : STATUS KOTAMADYA DIBERI AWALAN "KOTA")

1. SUMATERA SELATAN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1601050016	SIMPANGAN	SIMPANG	OGAN KOMERING ULU	DESA
2	1605070021	AIR BELITI	MUARA KELINGI	MUSI RAWAS	DESA

2. JAKARTA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3171040005	PETUKANGAN UTARA	PESANGGRAHAN	KOTA JAKARTA SELATAN	KOTA
2	3604050005	TAMANSARI	BAROS	SERANG	DESA

3. JAWA BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3203010010	BUNISARI	AGRABINTA	CIANJUR	DESA
2	3207050008	CINTARATU	PARIGI	CIAMIS	DESA
3	3212010005	SITURAJA	HAURGEULIS	INDRAMAYU	DESA

4. JAWA TENGAH+YOGYAKARTA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3304150012	RATAMBA	PEJAWARAN	BANJARNEGARA	DESA
2	3319090008	PUYOH	DAWE	KUDUS	DESA
3	3401060001	DEMANGREJO	SENTOLO	KULON PROGO	DESA

5. JAWA TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3508130002	KEBONAGUNG	SUKODONO	LUMAJANG	DESA
2	3520010010	GENILANGIT	PONCOL	MAGETAN	DESA
3	3525160010	NGEMBOH	UJUNGPAKANG	GRESIK	DESA

6. NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	5271010006	PEJERUK	AMPENAN	KOTA MATARAM	KOTA
2	5204140009	LABUAN AJI	EMPANG	SUMBAWA	DESA

DAFTAR DESA/KELURAHAN SPOTCHECK AC SURVEI LSI BULAN AGUSTUS 2004
(KET : STATUS KOTAMADYA DIBERI AWALAN "KOTA")

1. ACEH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1110080077	NICAH	PEUSANGAN	BIREUEN	DESA

2. SUMATERA UTARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1203040085	RAO RAO DOLOK	SOSA	TAPANULI SELATAN	DESA
5	1272020003	KARYA	TANJUNGBALAI SELATAN	KOTA TANJUNG BALAI	KOTA

3. SUMATERA BARAT + RIAU

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1401010017	BUKIT KAUMAN	KUANTAN MUDIK	KUANTAN SINGINGI	DESA
2	1305050001	BALAI LABUHAH ATEH	LIMA KAUM	TANAH DATAR	DESA

4. BABEL+ BENGKULU

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
3	1901092005	DALIL	BAKAM	BANGKA	DESA
2	1702031010	MOJOREJO	SINDANG KELINGI	REJANG LEBONG	DESA

5. LAMPUNG

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1804110007	RAMAN ENDRA	RAMAN UTARA	LAMPUNG TIMUR	DESA

6. JAKARTA + BANTEN

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3174050001	KALIANYAR	TAMBORA	KOTA JAKARTA BARAT	KOTA
2	3601161006	PALANYAR	CIPEUCANG	PANDEGLANG	DESA

7. JAWA BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3206161007	BOJONGSARI	GUNUNGTANJUNG	TASIKMALAYA	DESA
2	3204290001	CIBIRU HILIR	CILEUNYI	BANDUNG	KOTA
3	3213210005	LEGONKULON	LEGONKULON	SUBANG	DESA

8. JAWA TENGAH + DIY

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3310050014	TIRTOMARTO	CAWAS	KLATEN	DESA
2	3403090009	SELANG	WONOSARI	GUNUNG KIDUL	DESA
3	3315110008	PLOSOREJO	TAWANGHARJO	GROBOGAN	DESA

9. JAWA TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3504180007	SIDOMULYO	PAGER WOJO	TULUNGAGUNG	DESA
2	3519150013	BEDOHO	JIWAN	MADIUN	DESA
3	3505080005	KANIGORO	KANIGORO	BLITAR	KOTA

10. BALI + NTT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	5306010031	WESEY	MALAKA BARAT	BELU	DESA
2	5108090001	SEMBIRAN	TEJAKULA	BULELENG	DESA

11. KALIMANTAN BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6107200012	GUT JAYA BAKTI	KETUNGAU TENGAH	SINTANG	DESA

12. KALIMANTAN SELATAN + KALIMANTAN TENGAH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6307041006	NATEH	BATANG ALAI TENGAH	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	DESA
2	6207010020	SUNGKUP	BULIK	LAMANDAU	DESA

13. KALIMANTAN TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6404050031	MARUKANGAN	SANGKULIRANG	KUTAI TIMUR	DESA

14. SULAWESI TENGAH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7206060001	GALUMPANG	UTARA TOLI-TOLI	TOLI-TOLI	DESA

15. SULAWESI SELATAN + SULAWESI TENGGARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7401190005	LORA	RUMBIA	BUTON	DESA
2	7306020013	MARADEKAYA	BAJENG	GOWA	DESA

16. MALUKU UTARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	8201090040	TEDENG	JAILOLO	MALUKU UTARA	DESA

17. PAPUA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	9403240005	NOLOKLA	SENTANI TIMUR	JAYAPURA	DESA

18. GORONTALO

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	7501030003	SIDUAN	PAGUAT	BOALEMO	DESA

DAFTAR DESA/KELURAHAN SPOTCHECK JAKARTA SURVEI LSI BULAN AGUSTUS 2004
(KET : STATUS KOTAMADYA DIBERI AWALAN "KOTA")

1. BENGKULU

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	1771030006	PASAR BERKAS	TELUK SEGARA	KOTA BENGKULU	KOTA
2	1702031010	MOJOREJO	SINDANG KELINGI	REJANG LEBONG	DESA

2. JAKARTA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3174050001	KALIANYAR	TAMBORA	KOTA JAKARTA BARAT	KOTA
2	3171070002	PELA MAMPANG	MAMPANG PRAPATAN	KOTA JAKARTA SELATAN	KOTA

3. JAWA BARAT

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3207190011	SUKAJAYA	RAJADESA	CIAMIS	DESA
2	3213210005	LEGONKULON	LEGONKULON	SUBANG	DESA
3	3210120014	PARUNGJAYA	LEUWIMUNDING	MAJALENGKA	KOTA

4. JAWA TENGAH

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3315110008	PLOSOREJO	TAWANGHARJO	GROBOGAN	DESA
2	3304090003	BANJARMANGU	BANJARMANGU	BANJARNEGARA	DESA
3	3326150006	PUCUNG	TIRTO	PEKALONGAN	KOTA

5. JAWA TIMUR

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	3505080005	KANIGORO	KANIGORO	BLITAR	KOTA
2	3510170002	KLUNCING	GLAGAH	BANYUWANGI	DESA
3	3522040007	NGLAMPIN	NGAMBON	BOJONEGORO	DESA

6. KALIMANTAN TENGAH

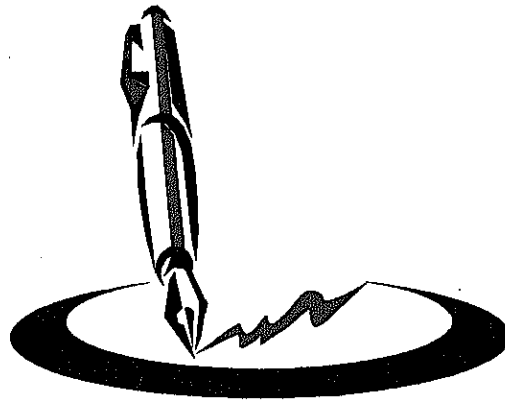
NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	6207010020	SUNGKUP	BULIK	LAMANDAU	DESA
2	6211010009	TUMBANG TALAKEN	MANUHING	GUNUNG MAS	KOTA

7. MALUKU UTARA

NO	KODE	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN	KECAMATAN	KABUPATEN/KOTAMADYA	STATUS
1	8201090040	TEDENG	JAILOLO	MALUKU UTARA	DESA
2	8271020006	BASTIONG	TERNATE SELATAN	KOTA TERNATE	KOTA

LSI : SURVEI VII
(Agustus)

Instrumen Survei
tentang
Pengetahuan Pemilih Indonesia
(Agustus 2004)



Lembaga Survei Indonesia

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www.lsi.or.id

Perhatian Untuk Pewawancara:

1. PAHAMI BETUL TIAP PERTANYAAN SEBELUM BERTANYA.
2. SILANG JAWABAN DENGAN JELAS.
3. ISI PERTANYAAN TERBUKA DENGAN TULISAN YANG JELAS DAN TERBACA.
4. JANGAN MEMBACAKAN JAWABAN "TIDAK TAHU" (KODE "8" ATAU "88") ATAU "TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB" (KODE "9" ATAU "99") KEPADA RESPONDEN. JAWABAN INI HANYA UNTUK PEWAWANCARA. IA HANYA DIISI SECARA RAHASIA KALAU RESPONDEN MEMANG BETUL-BETUL "TIDAK TAHU" ATAU BETUL-BETUL "TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB."
5. TIDAK PERLU MEMBACAKAN TULISAN YANG ADA DI DALAM TANDA KURUNG, KECUALI JIKA RESPONDEN TIDAK PAHAM ATAU MEMINTA CONTOH.

INSTRUKSI: No. A-M diisi oleh Tim LSI / pewawancara

A. Nomor Kuesioner	
B. Gender	0. Nomer Ganjil untuk Laki-laki 1. Nomer Genap untuk perempuan
C. Kategori desa-kota	0. Desa 1. Kelurahan
D. Nama Desa:	Nama Kecamatan:
E. Kabupaten/Kota Madya: TULISKAN	

F. Propinsi:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. DKI | 2. Banten | 3. Jabar | 4. Jateng | 5. Yogyakarta |
| 6. Jatim | 7. Aceh | 8. Sumut | 9. Sumbar | 10. Sumsel |
| 11. Bangka Belitung | 12. Riau | 13. Jambi | 14. Bengkulu | 15. Lampung |
| 16. Kalsel | 17. Kalbar | 18. Kalteng | 19. Kaltim | 20. Sulsel |
| 21. Sulut | 22. Sultra | 23. Sulteng | 24. Gorontalo | 25. Bali |
| 26. NTB | 27. NTT | 28. Maluku Utara | 29. Maluku | 30. Papua |

Untuk Pewawancara:

Assalamu'alaikum, selamat pagi/siang/sore, saya dari Lembaga Survei Indonesia sedang mengadakan penelitian tentang masalah kemasyarakatan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini untuk kepentingan ilmiah.

Yang akan diwawancarai dalam penelitian ini adalah warga negara yang berumur 17 tahun atau lebih, atau yang telah menikah. Yang akan diwawancarai dipilih secara acak. Saya mohon diperkenankan untuk wawancara ini. **SEMUA JAWABAN IBU/BAPAK DIJAMIN KERAHASIAANNYA OLEH KAMI.**

UNTUK PEWAWANCARA: Urutkan nama anggota keluarga yang berumur 17 tahun atau lebih, perempuan ATAU laki-laki, dari yang paling tua hingga yang paling muda. Pembantu, orang indekos, dll., yang tidak termasuk ke dalam Daftar Kartu Keluarga tidak diwawancarai.

Pemilihan Responden (Kish Grid) dalam Rumah Tangga

No.	Nama anggota keluarga yang berumur 17 atau lebih atau sudah menikah	Umur	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2			1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
3			3	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1
4			4	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	4
5			1	1	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	1	3	5
6			6	4	1	5	4	1	2	6	3	5	2	3
7			5	2	3	1	7	7	3	2	6	4	4	6
8			2	5	4	1	1	3	5	4	8	7	6	3
9			3	4	6	7	5	8	1	9	2	6	7	2
10			7	8	3	2	4	1	6	1	5	9	5	10
11			11	10	9	6	8	5	3	3	7	2	1	4
12			1	3	7	5	6	4	8	10	12	9	11	2

G. Nama Responden Terpilih: _____	H. Hubungan dengan KK: _____
I. Alamat: _____ RT: _____ RW: _____	
J. No. Telp: _____	
K. Jumlah orang yang terdaftar: _____	
L. Status responden: 1. Asli 2. Pengganti	

Kontrol Kuesioner	Nama	Tanggal	Paraf	Keterangan
Pewawancara				
Area koordinator				
Data Entri				

M. [DIISI LANGSUNG PEWAWANCARA] Mulai wawancara, Jam:

1. Sudah berapa tahun Ibu/Bapak tinggal di rumah ini?

1. Kurang dari setahun
2. 1 - 2 tahun
3. 3 - 4 tahun
4. 5 - 6 tahun
5. 7 - 8 tahun
6. 9 - 10 tahun
7. Lebih dari 10 tahun

2. Berapa umur Ibu/Bapak sekarang? TULISKAN

3. Selain sebagai warga negara Indonesia, Ibu/Bapak termasuk ke dalam suku-bangsa apa? Misalnya, Jawa, Sunda, Madura, Bugis, Batak, dll.?

1. Jawa 2. Sunda 3. Melayu 4. Madura 5. Bugis 6. Betawi 7. Batak
8. Minang 9. Lainnya: TULISKAN

4. Apa agama yang Ibu/Bapak anut?

1. Islam 2. Protestan 3. Katolik 4. Hindu 5. Budha
6. Kong Huchu 7. Lain-lain: TULISKAN

5. **TUNJUKKAN KARTU BANTU A.** Menurut Ibu/Bapak, kira-kira apa masalah **PALING PENTING** yang sedang dihadapi bangsa kita sekarang ini? HANYA SATU JAWABAN

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Harga-harga kebutuhan pokok mahal | 2. Susah mencari lapangan kerja | 3. Kesehatan/obat-obatan mahal | 4. Perumahan/kontrak mahal |
| 5. Sekolah /pendidikan mahal | 6. Kerusuhan | 7. Terorisme | 8. Kriminalitas (kejahatan) |
| 9. Narkoba | 10. Korupsi/KKN | 11. Perbedaan kaya-miskin | 12. Hukum tidak jalan dengan baik |
| 13. Pemimpin tak ada yang bisa dipercaya | | | |
| 14. Lainnya: TULISKAN | | | |

88. Tidak Tahu / Tidak Jawab

6. **TUNJUKKAN KARTU BANTU B.** Bagaimana Ibu / Bapak melihat keadaan ekonomi nasional sekarang? sangat baik, baik, sedang, buruk, atau sangat buruk?

5. Sangat Baik 4. Baik 3. Sedang 2. Buruk
1. Sangat Buruk 8. Tidak Tahu / Tidak Jawab

7. **TUNJUKKAN KARTU BANTU B.** Bagaimana Ibu / Bapak melihat keadaan politik nasional sekarang? sangat baik, baik, sedang, buruk atau sangat buruk?

5. Sangat Baik 4. Baik 3. Sedang 2. Buruk
1. Sangat Buruk 8. Tidak Tahu / Tidak Jawab

8. **TUNJUKKAN KARTU BANTU C.** Secara umum, apakah Ibu / Bapak sangat puas, cukup puas, kurang puas, atau tidak puas sama sekali dengan jalannya demokrasi di negeri kita sekarang ini?

4. Sangat puas 3. Cukup puas 2. Kurang puas 1. Tidak puas sama sekali
8. Tidak Tahu / Tidak Jawab

9. TUNJUKKAN KARTU BANTU D. Dibandingkan dengan sipil, apakah purnawirawan militer sangat mungkin, mungkin, sama saja, tidak mungkin atau sangat tidak mungkin memerintah secara demokratis jika ia terpilih sebagai presiden?

- 1. Sangat mungkin
- 2. Mungkin
- 3. Sama saja
- 4. Tidak mungkin
- 5. Sangat Tidak Mungkin
- 8. Tidak jawab/Tidak tahu

10. Apakah ada tokoh/pemimpin partai politik yang Ibu/Bapak lebih sukai?

- 1. Ada
- 2. Tidak ada → **LANGSUNG KE NO. 13**

11. TUNJUKKAN KARTU BANTU E. Sebutkan siapa tokoh/pemimpin partai tersebut?

- 1. Agum Gumelar
- 2. Amien Rais
- 3. Hamzah Haz
- 4. Hasyim Muzadi
- 5. Jusuf Kalla
- 6. Megawati Soekarnoputri
- 7. Salahuddin Wahid
- 8. Siswono Yudohusodo
- 9. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
- 10. Wiranto
- 11. Lainnya, **SEBUTKAN**

12. Seberapa sukakah Ibu/Bapak dengan tokoh/pemimpin partai tersebut?

- 1. Sangat suka
- 2. Cukup suka
- 3. Sedikit suka

Saya akan bacakan nama-nama di bawah ini, apakah Ibu/Bapak mengenal namanya? Kalau mengenal, apakah Ibu/Bapak suka atau tidak dengan nama tersebut?

	Apakah Ibu/Bapak kenal atau tidak?				Apakah Ibu/Bapak suka atau tidak?			
	No	Ya	Tidak	TT/TJ	No	Ya	Tidak	TT/TJ
Hasyim Muzadi	13.	1	0 → Langsung ke nomor 15	8 → Langsung ke nomor 15	14.	1	0	8
Jusuf Kalla	15.	1	0 → Langsung ke nomor 17	8 → Langsung ke nomor 17	16.	1	0	8
Megawati Soekarnoputri	17.	1	0 → Langsung ke nomor 19	8 → Langsung ke nomor 19	18.	1	0	8
Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono	19.	1	0 → Langsung ke nomor 21	8 → Langsung ke nomor 21	20.	1	0	8

Tolong sebutkan, apakah ada hal-hal yang paling Ibu sukai dari tokoh-tokoh berikut:

21. Megawati Soekarnoputri: 1. Ada 2. Tidak ada → **LANGSUNG KE NO.23**

22. Sebutkan, apa itu (hanya satu):