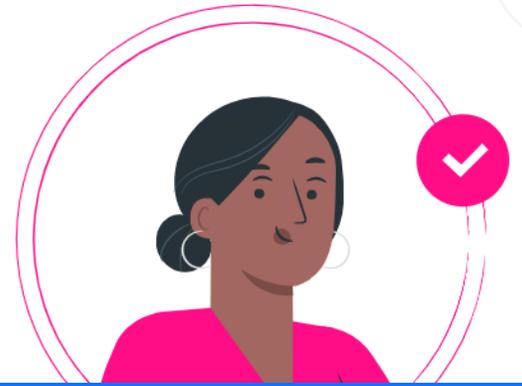
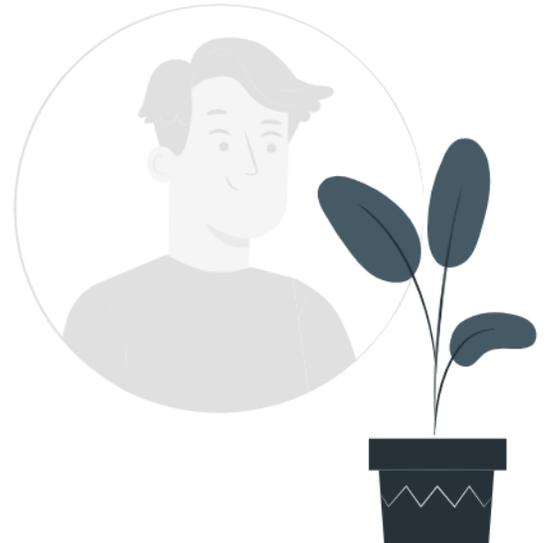
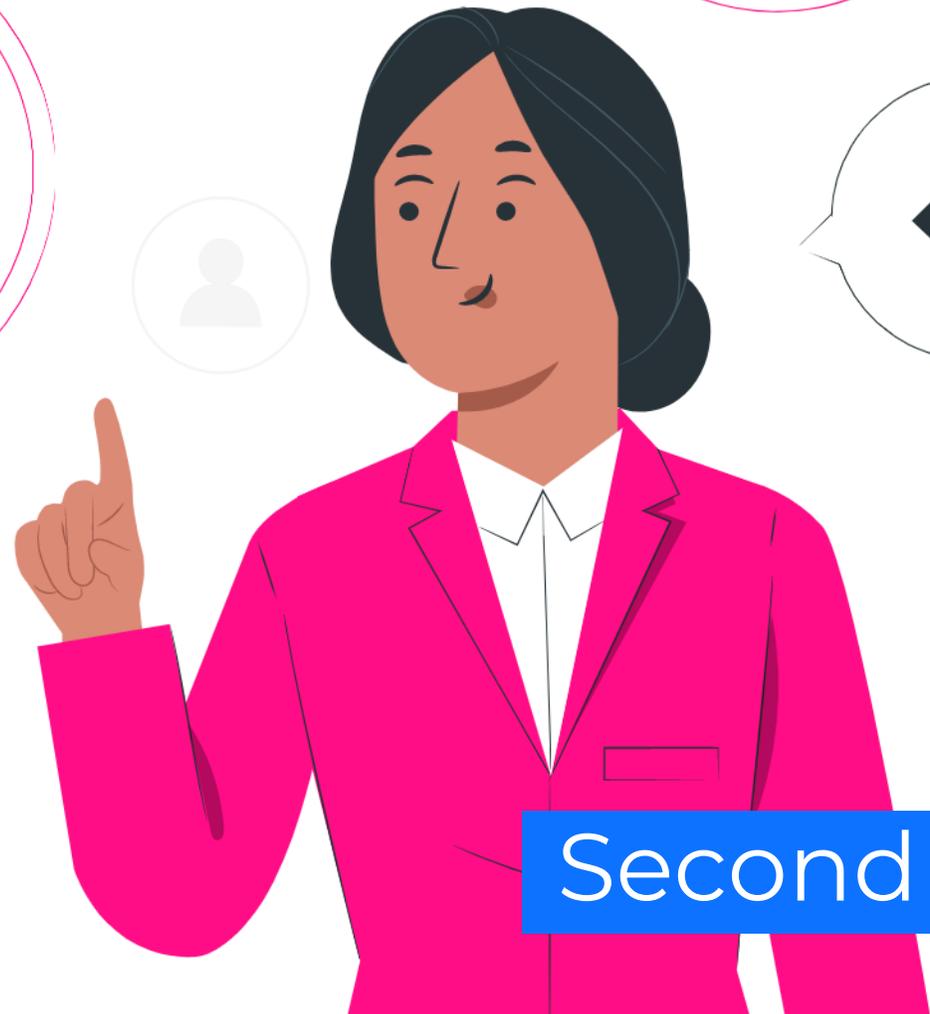
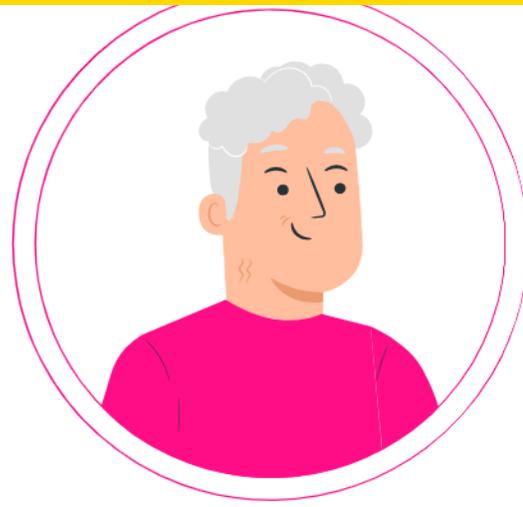
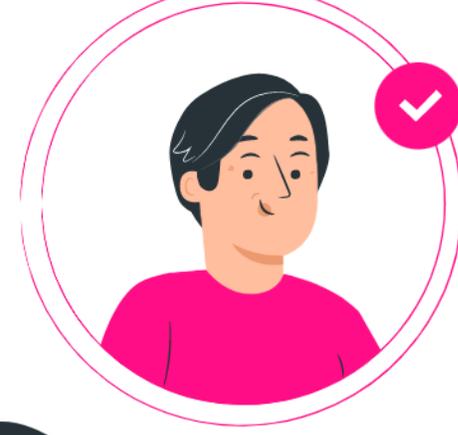


# Kawula17.



Source: storyset

## Second survey findings

## The establishment of Kawula17

Kawula17 was initiated by researchers at BOI research to increase youth participation in the political arena. The politics that we imagine do not necessarily have to be in the formal institutions, but more so in understanding the political choices revealed in the **choices** that we take **on a daily basis**.

Kawula17 collaborates with researchers, academia, and other organizations/institutions actively observing Indonesian politics. Through Kawula17, we hope the youngsters can **better understand their political preferences** and encourage a **healthy discussion** in the public sphere.

## What is a Kawula17?

Kawula17 is a voting advice application (VAA). In Kawula17, users will be given a set of **issues currently discussed** in the parliament (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat). Then, users will determine their positions on each issue. This will be translated to advise that depicts users' preferences for the current Indonesian political parties\*.

## How does VAA Kawula17 work?

Like other VAA, sets of questions are provided for the users. Each question consists of issues or policies currently discussed in the DPR or has gotten public exposure. For instance, presidential term extension, sexual violence eradication bill, and KPK law revision. **Mapping of political parties\*** is done for each issue through **desk research** from the news portal and official website of the parliament.

After identifying these positions, a questionnaire is distributed through an **online survey** to the public. From the answers collected, Kawula17 has **mapped the public's choices** in relevance with the position of Indonesian political parties for each issue.

\* Political parties refer to 9 parties that currently have seats in the DPR RI, which are Partai Demokrat, Partai Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem), Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB), Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS), Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP), Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN), Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP), Partai Gerindra, Partai Golongan Karya (Golkar).

# The team



Dian

For the last couple of years Dian has been involved in multiple impact studies and research for non-profit organizations on education, gender equality, sustainability, etc. with UNICEF, ILO, IBCWE, to name a few.

With a background also heavily characterized by qualitative research, she is very skilled in getting insights from anecdotal data.



Ingmar

In the last 2 decades Ingmar has primarily worked on quantitative research projects, both profit and non-profit for international clients. In this period, Ingmar has developed extensive expertise in QC and statistical analysis.

With the growth of the organization, an important part of his work is now dedicated on protocols and knowledge transfer in the organization.



Angel

As a young researcher, Angel already has displayed remarkable dexterity in grasping the essence of research results and translating this to actionable insights. A skill she already put into action for projects in education, women empowerment, and other social projects such as in UNICEF, ILO, and IBCWE.



Yoan

In the past years, Yoan has been involved in most quantitative research projects in a supporting role. Currently combining work and the pursuit of a bachelor degree in management, Yoan has taken on the demanding role as a research executive.

Maria Angelica Christy Aka  
[angel@boi-rs.com](mailto:angel@boi-rs.com)  
+62 811-8128-762



# In general, the stances of Partai Demokrat towards current issues/policies is found to be most relevant with today's public views.



What do we do?

Following our pilot survey in October 2021, we conducted another survey for the general public in March 2022. In this second survey, 513 responses were collected from all over Indonesia.

In the second survey, 12 topics were covered, including the KPK's role in eradicating corruption, human rights, gender equality, and sexual violence, as well as environmental issues. Further details on the findings can be seen in the "Preferences on issue-based" slides.

## Public's preferences on political party

A score is given to each statement on every issue (left column, neutral and right column). Each score is assigned to a political party(s) in accordance with their stances. These scores are then used as Kawula17's analytical tool to determine and map user stances, both individually and collectively, and their preferences for the nine (9) parties in the DPR.

Either on individual or collective level, the size of the score for each political party (in a scale of 0 - 100) indicates the relevance of user's preference to the stances of political parties on every issues discussed.

From the second survey, **Demokrat (35,3)**, **PKB (32,0)**, and **Golkar (30,7)** are the top three parties with the highest overall index. This indicates that, as of now, these three parties, especially Demokrat, are most relevant with the choices of general public.

Meanwhile, the stances of PKS (19,5), PPP (19,1), and PAN (17,5) on the selected issues are currently least compatible with most of the general public's current preferences.

	Index
Demokrat	35,3
PKB	32,0
Golkar	30,7
NasDem	30,2

PDI-P	26,8
Gerindra	26,0
PKS	19,5
PPP	19,1
PAN	17,5

# Our findings

## Importance level on each issue

From the twelve topics listed in our second survey, there are few issues that receive more attention from the public. **Free education and academic freedom, labor and welfare issues, and free access to healthcare** are the three most important topics for them now. The guarantee of fulfillment for these aspects is their current focus.

## General public's perspectives on the current issue/policy

In general, the public has a strong opinion on several topics. The topics include **granting the rights for special leave of absence** for workers, **establishing sexual violence eradication bill**, and **implementating life imprisonment sentence for corruptors**.

9 in 10 consider that Indonesia is facing a **sexual violence emergency** (sexual harassment, rape, etc.). Furthermore, there are strong voices that advocates in enforcing penalties for perpetrators of sexual harassment. Therefore, the public supports the existence of laws or regulations needed to tackle the phenomenon of sexual violence in Indonesia.

In terms of labor issues, the public shows strong support for the guarantee and implementation of special leave rights. Almost 9 in 10 think that **special leave is a basic right for workers** to ensure their welfare. In addition to that, regulations are needed to secure the **protection and welfare of housemaids** (PRT). It has received the support of at least 4 out of 5 people.

Regarding the issue of eradicating corruption, **8 in 10 people agree to implement life imprisonment sentence for corruptors**. The public thinks that Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) needs to have more authority during its investigation process, especially in cases of political corruption. For example, this extra authority can take the form of hand arrest operations, etc.

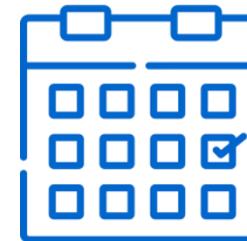
**1 in 2 argues that no president can be elected more than twice**. The same number also agrees that everyone should respect one another, regardless of their sexual orientation. Meanwhile, on the issue of education, the guarantee of academic freedom to conduct scientific research without legal interference has also received support from half of the public.

# Research design



## Research objective

1. To understand public aspirations regarding several issues that are currently discussed by the media and DPR.
2. To help the public understand their political choices.



## Fieldwork period

16 March – 29 March 2022



## Methodology

Computer-assisted self interviewing (CASI)



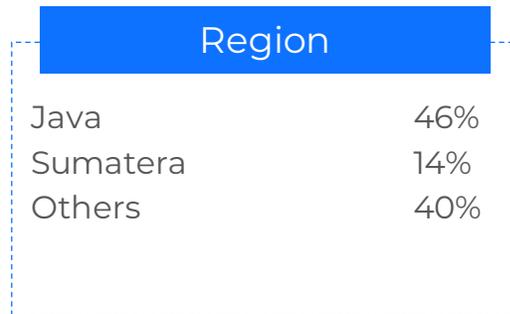
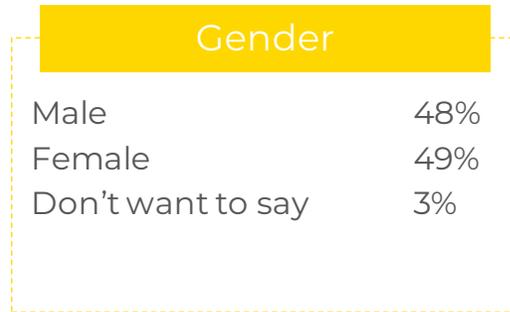
## Sampling

n = 513 respondents\*  
Age: ≥18 years old  
Area: Indonesia

*\*representative for Indonesia*

# Respondent profile\*

base: all, n = 513



9 in 10 respondents have  
voted for national or  
regional elections before



\* Based on weighted results on gender, area, age, and education level

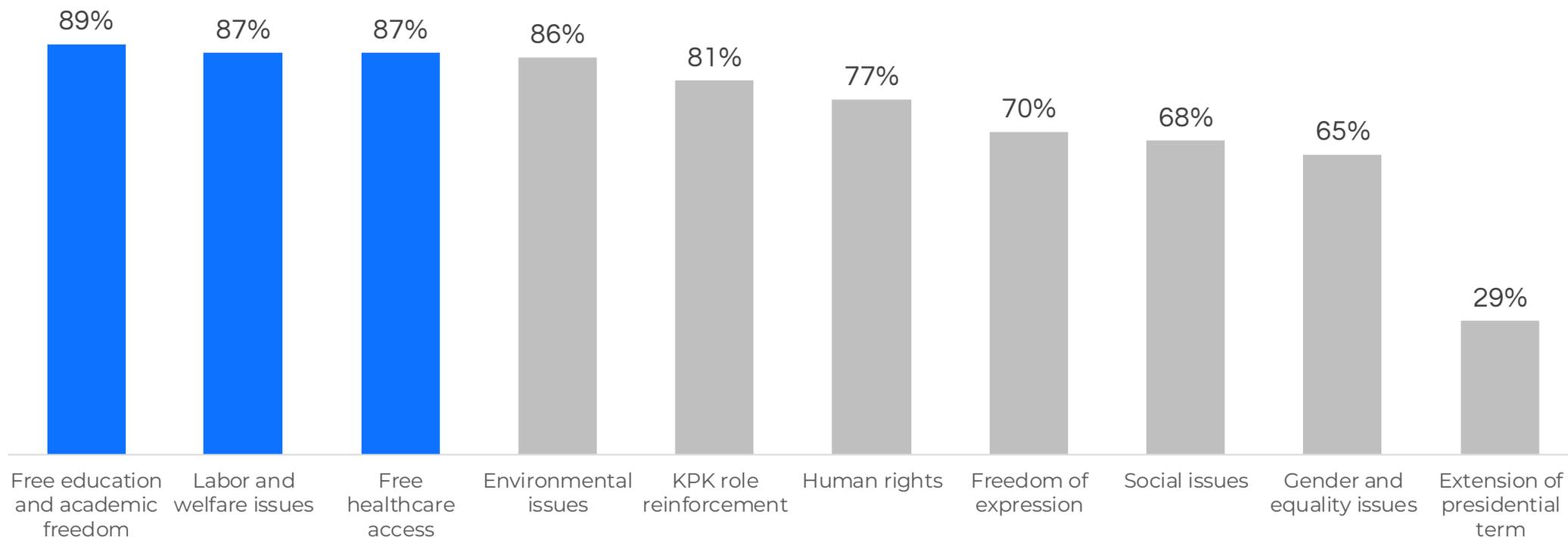


Source: storyset

# Issue-based preferences

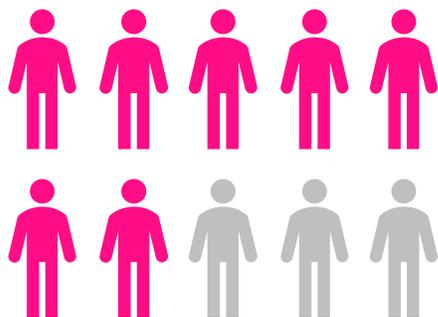
The guarantee of free education and academic freedom, labor issues, and free access to healthcare are the three most important topics for the public now.

Importance level on each issue  
*n = 513, base: all*



When it comes to education and research, the majority agree with the idea of free education and the guarantee of academic freedom.

67%



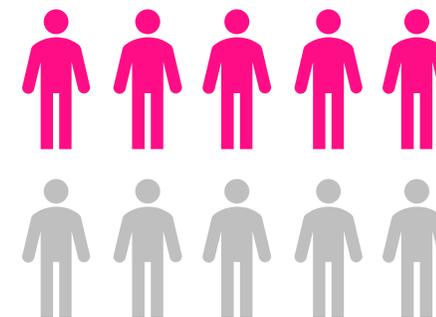
7 in 10 agree that all schools (public and private), including those in Special Economic Zones\*, should be subsidized to ensure free education.



## Education & research

\*Special Economic Zones (SEZ) are areas with certain boundaries that have geographical & economic advantages. There are currently 19 SEZs in Indonesia spread from West to East, few of which are Sei Mangkei SEZ in North Sumatra, Maloy Batuta SEZ in East Kalimantan, etc.

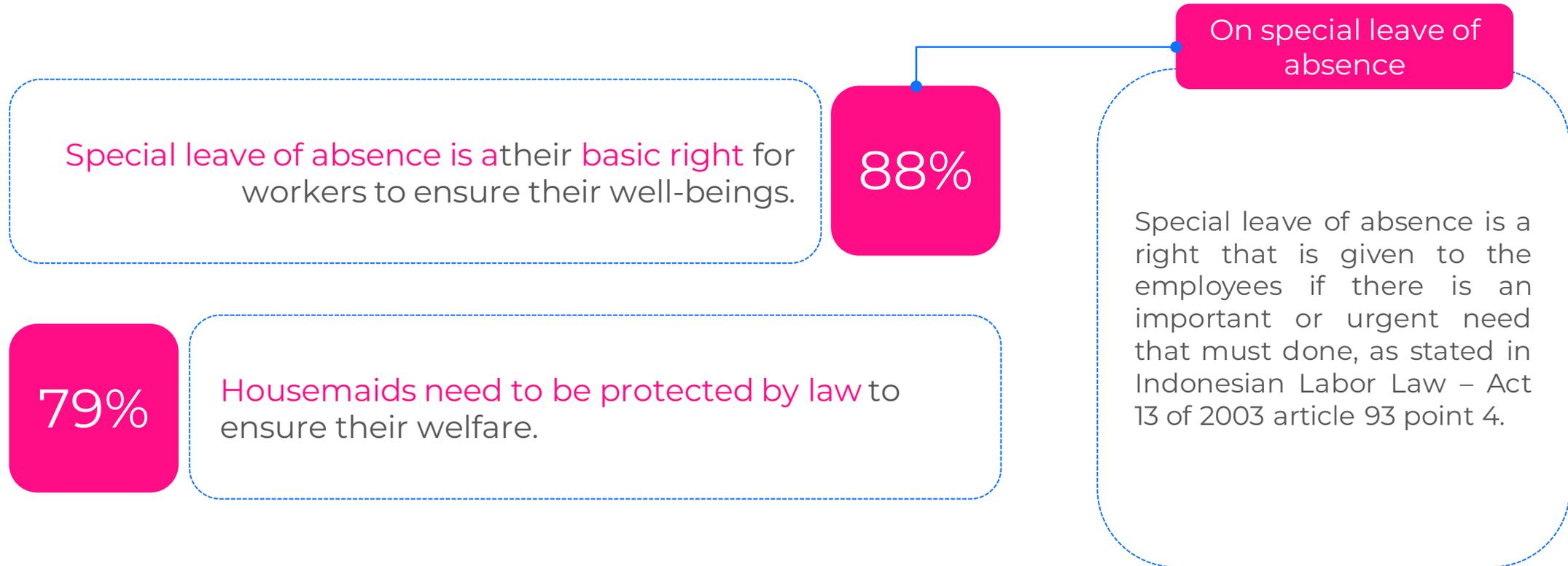
47%



5 in 10 agree that academic freedom should be guaranteed so that everybody can pursue knowledge and conduct research without unreasonable legal interventions or restrictions from law, etc.



Labor rights, especially related to welfare guarantees for housemaids and a special leave of absence, have also received strong support from the public.

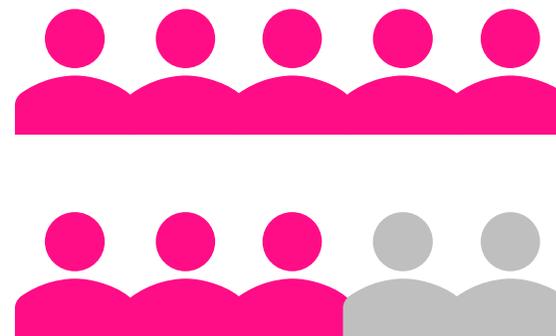


People agree that receiving vaccines is a public right and shouldn't be commercialized.

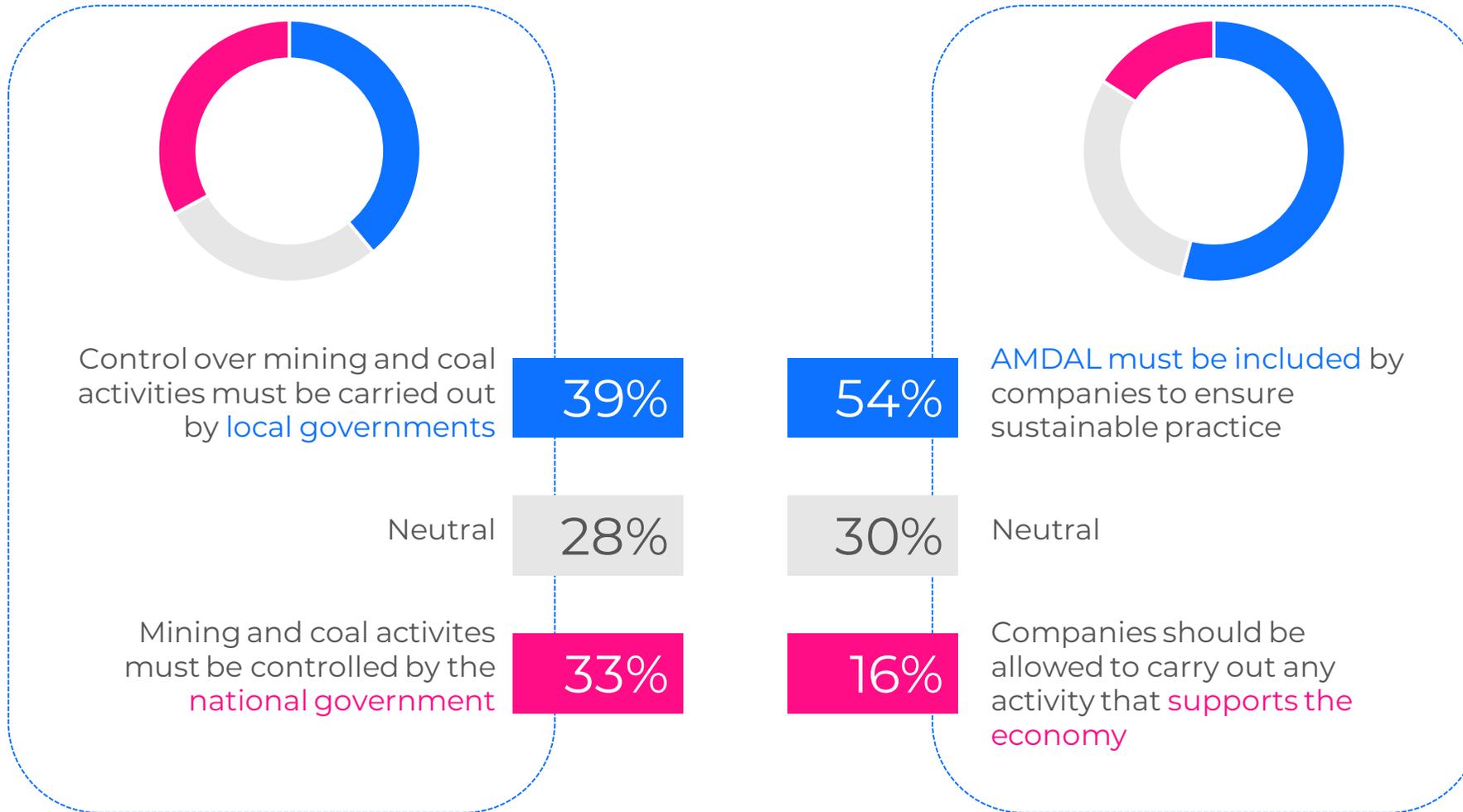


Source: storyset

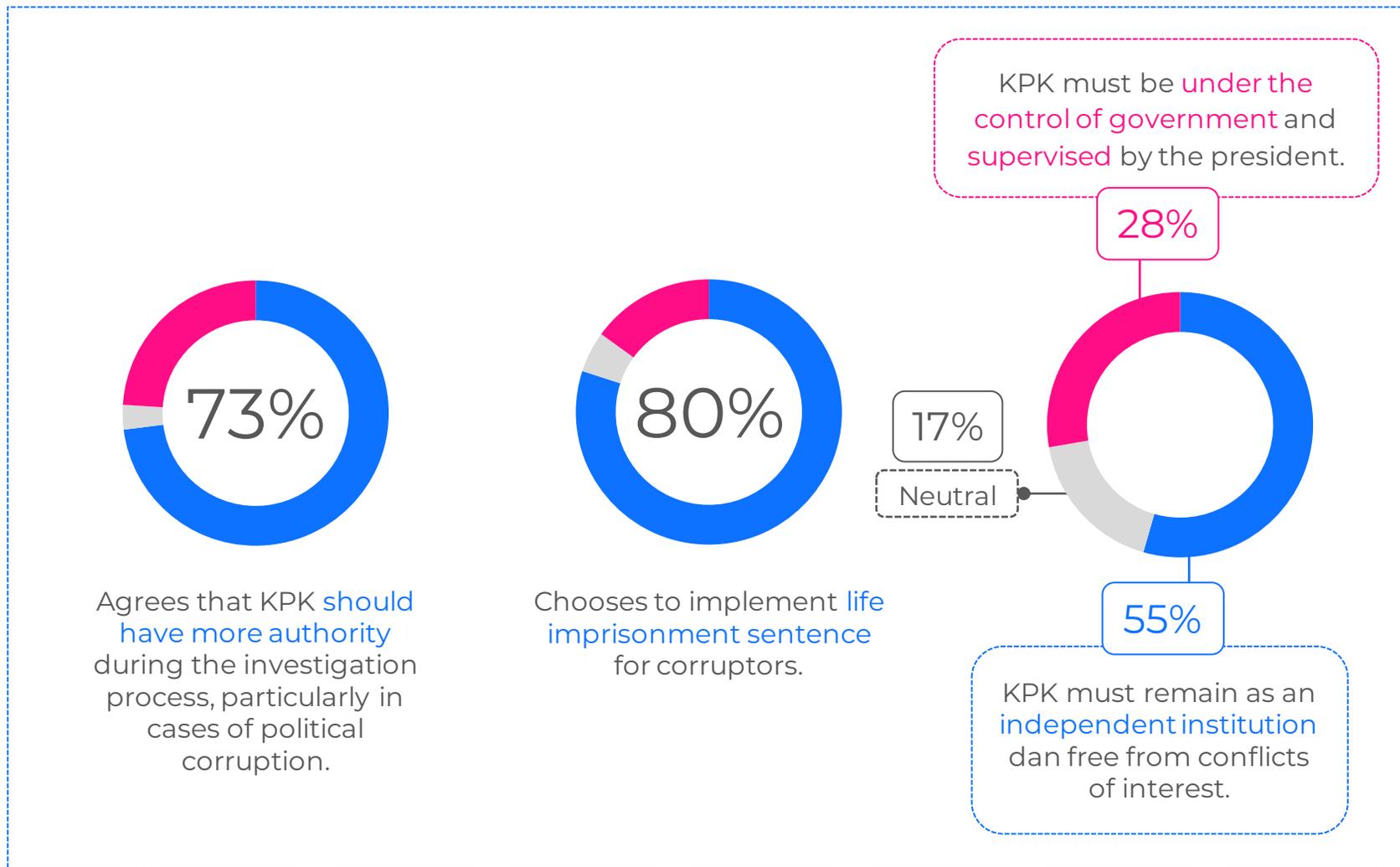
8 in 10 agree that vaccines (such as for Covid-19) are public rights and should not be commercialized.



In general, environmental issues received a relatively great attention from the public.

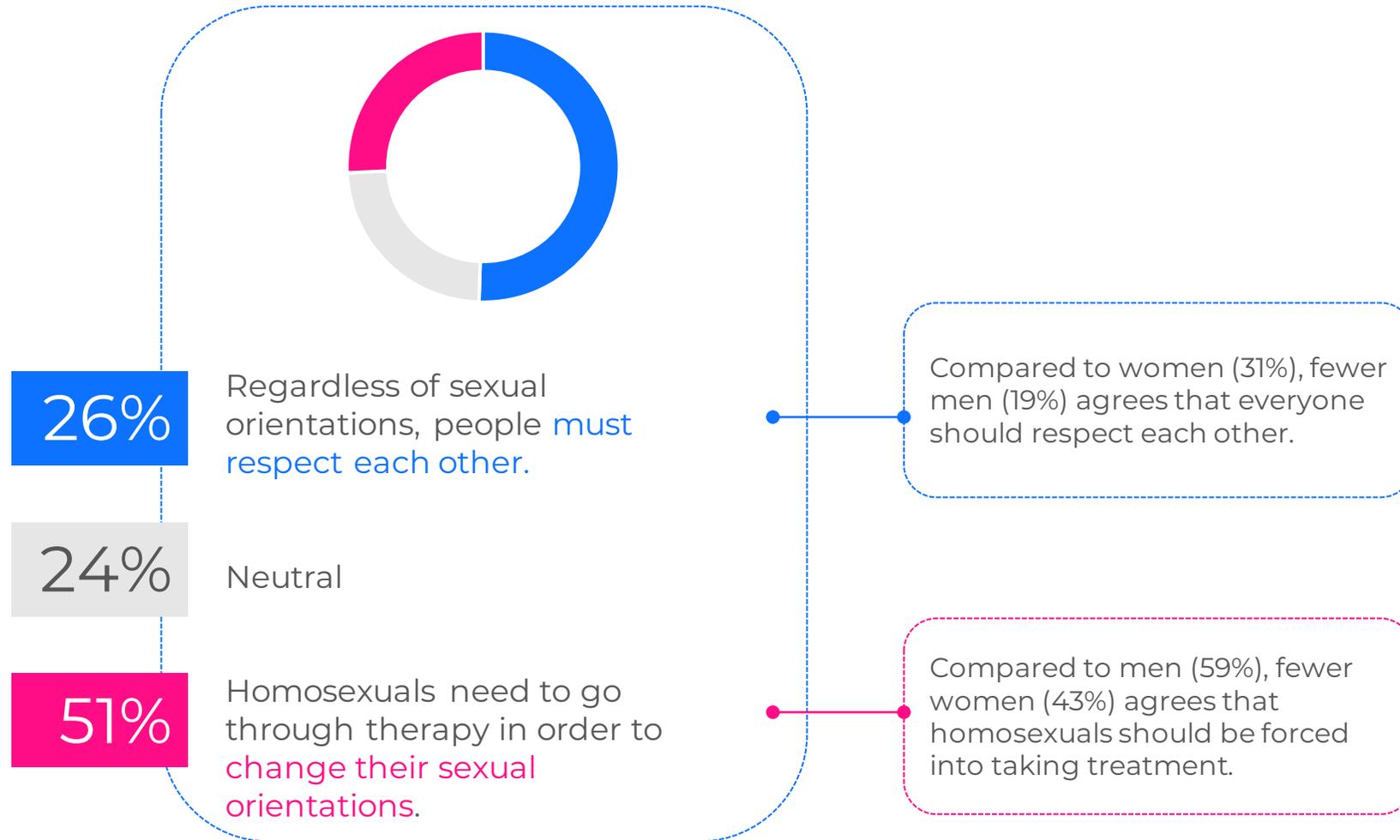


The public agrees with executing efforts to eradicate corruption. Men tend to voice their support of KPK as an independent institution.

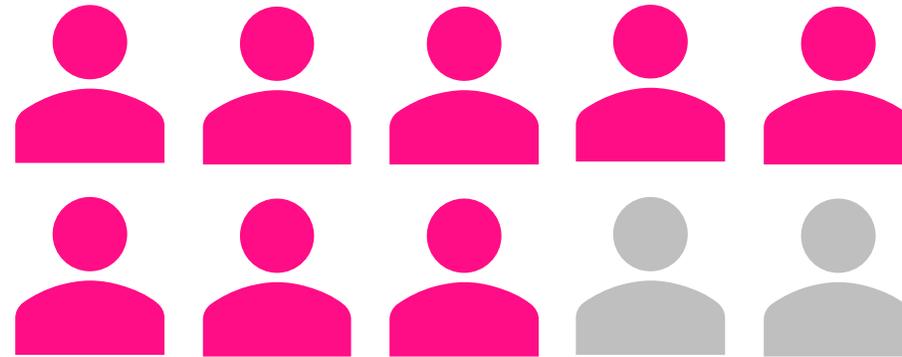


Corruption Eradication Commission or Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) was established in 2003 as an independent organization to eradicate corruption in Indonesia, following the rampant corruption cases during the New Order era (1967-1998). Recently, there has been talk of **changing the role of KPK** in order to eliminate corruption.

In general, 1 in 3 agrees that sexual orientation should not be a problem. The government needs to be committed in addressing human rights violations.



Overall, freedom of expression has considerable support. However, only a few of those in the age range of 36-45 years old support freedom of expression, particularly when it comes to the president.



Every opinion, including about the president, is a part of **freedom of expression**, so it should not be suppressed.

76%



6 in 10 perceive that alcohol consumption is destructive for the younger generation and should not be allowed for personal use.



59%

Alcohol is destructive for the younger generation and **should not be allowed** for personal use.

18%

Neutral

23%

Alcohol consumption (21+) for personal use is a **private matter**. The government should not intervene.

Older generation (age 36-45 years old) tend to perceive that alcohol use is **damaging** for the younger generation.

Meanwhile, younger people (age 18-24 years old) generally agree that alcohol use is an **individual right**.



9 in 10 are in agreement that Indonesia is facing an urgent period on the issue of sexual violence. Regarding abortion for rape victims, 3 in 5 think that it still needs to be prohibited.

86%

Indonesia is facing an **urgent period on the issue of sexual violence**, so it needs to be regulated by law.

62%

Abortion is a sin against religious values and **should not be allowed under any circumstances**.

63%

Men who **sexually harrassed women at night should be responsible** and held accountable for his actions.

68%

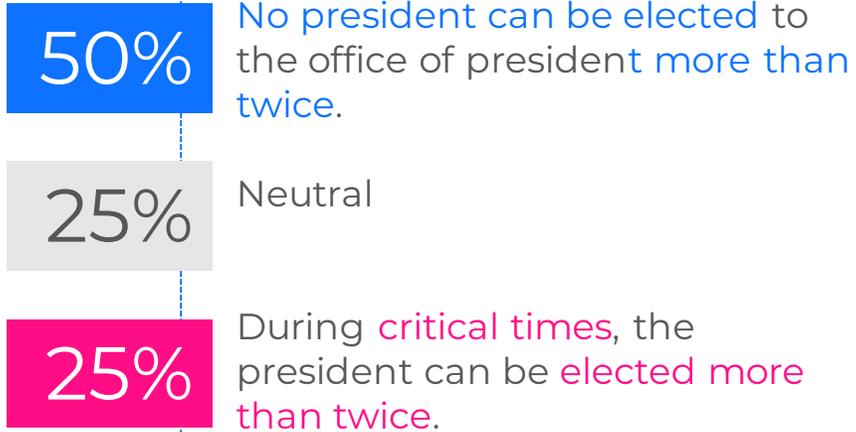
Women have the same **freedom to choose their jobs** as men.

Sexual violence is an act of degrading, insulting, attacking someone's will and/or other (sexual) actions that cause a person to be unable to give consent in a free state, etc.

Compared to men, **women seem to be more supportive of the points regarding gender equality and eliminating sexual violence.**



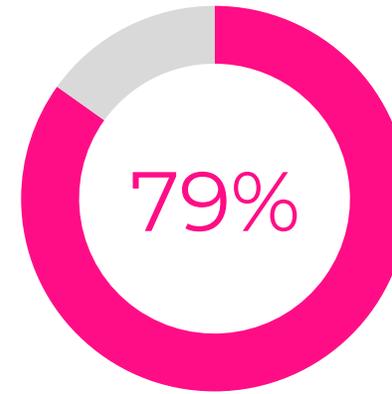
1 in 2 deem that no president can be elected more than twice to prevent the chance of abuse of power.



Regarding hate speech by religious leaders, a vast majority of the public consider this act intolerable.



Source: storyset



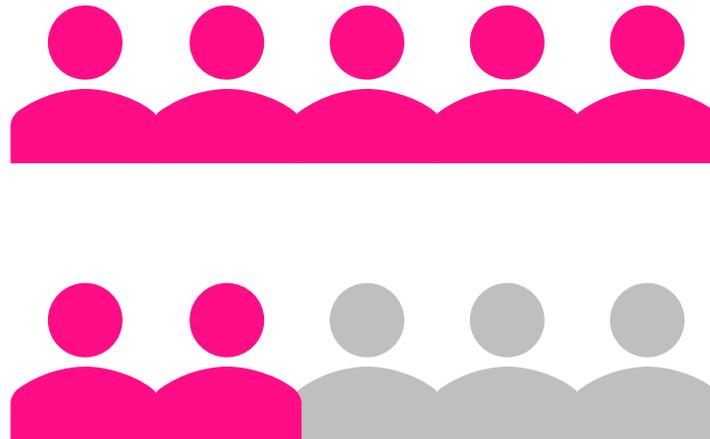
Hate speech towards other groups (based on religion, ethnicity, etc.) should not be allowed, including if it's done by religious leaders.

The public is generally in favor of providing protection for domestic workers.



Source: storyset

76%



Very few people agree with the employment of foreign workers, especially for women in the age range of 36-45 years old, and those who live in Java.

The government should maintain strict regulations to limit foreign workers in order to **protect domestic labor** and encourage **local potential**.



Source: storyset

# Appendix

# Questionnaire

S1. What is your gender?

S2. What is your age?

S3. What is your highest education level?

S4. In which island do you live?

S5. In which province do you live?

S6. Have you voted in a national election (e.g., Presidential and parliamentary election)

S7. Have you voted in regional and/or local elections before? (e.g., Regional Head election, Legislative election for DPRD, etc)

# Questionnaire

A01_p	KPK should have more authority (tapping, arrest operation, etc.) for its investigation process, especially related to political corruption.	Neutral	KPK's authority must be limited. It shouldn't intervene with the police when it comes to an investigation.
A02_p	The current maximum penalty of imprisonment for 4 years is already adequate for corruptors.	Neutral	We should implement life imprisonment for corruptors.
<i>A state auxiliary institution is an organization outside the main organs of power (executive, legislative, judicial).</i>			
A03_p	KPK should stay as an independent (auxiliary) institution to ensure it remains free from conflict of interest.	Neutral	For a more accountable process, KPK must be under the government and its supervisory board must be appointed by the president.
B01_p	No person can be elected to the office of president more than twice. And it should stay that way to avoid an increased chance of abuse of power.	Neutral	During periods of national instability (Covid-19 pandemic, high inflation, etc.), it should be possible that a president is elected more than twice, to guarantee stability.

C01_p	Homoseksual harus dipaksa mengikuti pengobatan/terapi guna mengubah orientasi/ketertarikan seksual mereka.	Neutral	Apapun orientasi seksualnya (heteroseksual, homoseksual, etc.), sebagai sesama manusia, kita harus menghargai satu sama lain.
D01_p	Indonesia is experiencing an urgent period with sexual violence, so a law is needed to tackle this concerning situation.	Neutra	There is no need for new laws to tackle sexual violence in Indonesia; current laws are enough to address any (potential) problems with sexual violence.
D02_p	Men that harass women at night should be held responsible for their actions.	Neutral	Freedom of movement of women should be limited at night, to avoid harassment by men.
D03_p	For rape victims, in case of pregnancy, an exception should be made to allow for an abortion.	Neutra	Abortion is a sin against religious values and should not be allowed under any circumstance.
D04_p	Women are free to choose if and when they want to work, just like men are.	Neutral	Women's freedom to work should be limited, to guarantee women take care of the family.

# Questionnaire

E01_p	Any opinions, including when talking about the president, are part of the freedom of expression, so it shall not be restricted nor repressed.	Neutral	The president shall not be criticized, and anybody expresses a negative opinion about the president should be prosecuted by law.
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F02_p	The usage of alcohol (21+) for personal use is a private matter, and not everybody has religious prohibitions against alcohol. Government should not intervene.	Neutral	Alcohol has a negative impact for younger generation and is against religious values, therefore shall not be allowed to anybody for personal use.
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G01_p	Hate speech towards other groups (based on religion, ethnicity, etc.) should not be allowed, including if it's done by religious leaders.	Neutral	As long as it's based on the holy book, everyone, including religious leaders, has the right to say what they want, even if it's hate speech towards other groups (based on religion, ethnicity, etc.).
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I01_p	Like other job types, housemaids also need to be protected by law to ensure their welfare (wages, working conditions and hours, etc.)	Neutral	There is no huge problem impacting housemaids until now. Regulation is not needed since most housemaids already have decent work and employers.
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*Example of Indonesia's special leave of absence are period/menstrual leave, parental leave, and any other important leave.*

I02_p	Special leave of absence is a basic right for workers to ensure well-being.	Neutral	Special leave of absence can be abolished because it is not beneficial to the company.
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*Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) is a study of significant (positive or negative) impact of a business plan or activities on the environment. AMDAL is one of the most important requirements for the government in the decision-making process to accept or reject a proposal for development activities i.e., construction, coal-related activities, etc.*

J01_p	Companies should be allowed to do any development activities, without having to submit AMDAL, this to encourage more business development activities in non-Java areas.	Neutral	Companies should stay obliged to submit AMDAL before carrying out development activities to ensure that these activities are sustainable.
J03_p	Mineral and coal mining activities in areas like in Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung, etc. should be controlled by the national government to enable centralized control.	Neutral	Control of mineral and coal activities should be carried out by provincial or local governments, because they better understand the local context.

# Questionnaire

K01_p	Vaccines (like for Covid-19) should be a public right and should not be commercialized.	Neutral	To accelerate herd immunity, independent vaccines (the option to buy vaccines) should be an option for companies and those people willing to pay for it.
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M01_p	The government must maintain strict regulations to limit foreign workers, to protect local works and encourage local potential.	Neutral	Employment of foreign workers must be made easier to encourage foreign investment to boost the economy.
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*Special Economic Zones (KEK) are areas with certain boundaries that have geographical and economic advantages. For instance, in tourism, industrial, and trade. Currently, there are 19 KEK in Indonesia, spread from west to east, few of which are Sei Mangkei SEZ in North Sumatra, Maloy Batuta SEZ in East Kalimantan, etc.*

L01_p	All (public) schools should be subsidized to ensure no tuition and enrolment fees. This in turn to ensure free education, including those in the Special Economic Zones.	Neutral	It is acceptable to convert educational institutions to commercial businesses in regions with more economic sources, like those in Special Economic Zones.
L02_p	Academic freedom should be guaranteed so that everybody can pursue knowledge and research without unreasonable interference or restriction from law, etc.	Neutral	Anybody can pursue knowledge and research as long as it is not disrupting the integrity of NKRI (e.g., research about PKI, LGBT in Indonesia, etc.).

# Questionnaire

	Topik	Tidak penting	Netral	Penting
N01_p	Enforcement of KPK (authority, sentencing of corruptors, accountability)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N02_p	Extension of presidential terms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N03_p	Human rights (regardless of political and sexual orientation)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N04_p	Gender issues and equality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N05_p	Freedom of expression (regardless of political opinion towards the president, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N06_p	Social issues (access to KPR, usage of alcohol, equal treatment to religious leaders)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N07_p	Environmental issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N08_p	Labor issues and welfare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N09_p	Free access to health facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N10_p	Guarantee of free education and academic freedom	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>