

# PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF COVID-19 HANDLING, ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND ITS POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

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National Survey Findings:  
May 16 – 18 2020



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# BACKGROUND

- Studies show that a major global crisis can be a critical point as well as a test of the status quo depending on the performance of government and democratic institutions and how citizens assess those performance (Bol, et al., 2020).
- On the one hand, a global crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic could be an opportunity for the government to gain support if it is retrospectively able to convince the public (Healy & Malhotra 2009). Conversely, if they are dissatisfied, there is a disillusion which changes the views of citizens towards democratic institutions, which in turn can be fatal (Aidt & Leon 2016; Silva-Leander, 2020).
- So far, experts disagree about the political effects of COVID-19. In a study in Bavaria, Germany, Leininger and Shaub (2020) concluded that the pandemic increased support for the ruling party. In South Korea, the ruling party won a landslide victory in the midst of a pandemic because of its convincing performance in tackling COVID-19. Another study also found that COVID-19 has strengthened the support for democracy in Canada (Merkley et al 2020).
- On the contrary, Yuval Harari (2020) indicated that the pandemic had opened Pandora's box even for democratic governments to implement emergency measures that could potentially violate freedom and democracy (see also, A'yun & Mudhoffir, 2020).
- Amat et al. (2020) even found strong evidence that the COVID-19 pandemic in Spain has increased strong national biases among citizens followed by increasing demands for techno-authoritarian decision-making. In the United States, COVID-19 was perceived through partisanship lenses (Gadarian et al., 2020), it is even believed to put a dent on Donald Trump's popularity.
- What about the Indonesian case?

# SURVEY OBJECTIVE

- As one of the countries that is also tangled by the COVID-19 outbreak, Indonesia is still struggling to overcome it. Through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020, Joko Widodo's government established the status of the spread of COVID-19 as a National Disaster. The Task Force was formed to deal with this outbreak, with a cross-Ministry / institutional membership structure and many involving experts. The aim is to speed up the handling of the COVID-19 outbreak.
- Handling by the government can be identified for at least two major objectives. First, to deal with outbreaks related to health, both curative and preventive. Included in this objective include a program to improve health service capacity and Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB).
- Second, to cope with the economic and social impacts caused by the outbreak and restrictions. The provisions include the Social Assistance program (Social Aid), budget reallocation, and online Pre-Employment Card training.
- After about three months since the various programs and policies were rolled out, it is important to find out how residents evaluate their implementation. The debate that often arises today is the priority in protecting the public health or restoring economic conditions. Although there are suggestions not to pit those two priorities, it is important to know the opinions of citizens regarding this discourse, including their assessment of economic performance.

# SURVEY OBJECTIVE

- Furthermore, it is important to know how citizens react to government plans to relax social restrictions, whether they tend to support or against the policies.
- Not only that, the handling of COVID-19 also has political implications. Therefore, information about political implications is important to know, in particular the satisfaction level/approval rating of citizens toward the government of Joko Widodo, and satisfaction with democracy in general.
- To answer the need to find out citizens' opinions regarding COVID-19 countermeasures and their political implications, the **Indikator Politik Indonesia** conducted a public opinion survey on May 16-18, 2020.
- The results of this survey are important to map the people's support and rejection of various government programs and their effect on support for Joko Widodo and democracy. The results of this survey can also be used as a basis for the government to determine the next steps for tackling the COVID-19 outbreak and its economic impact.

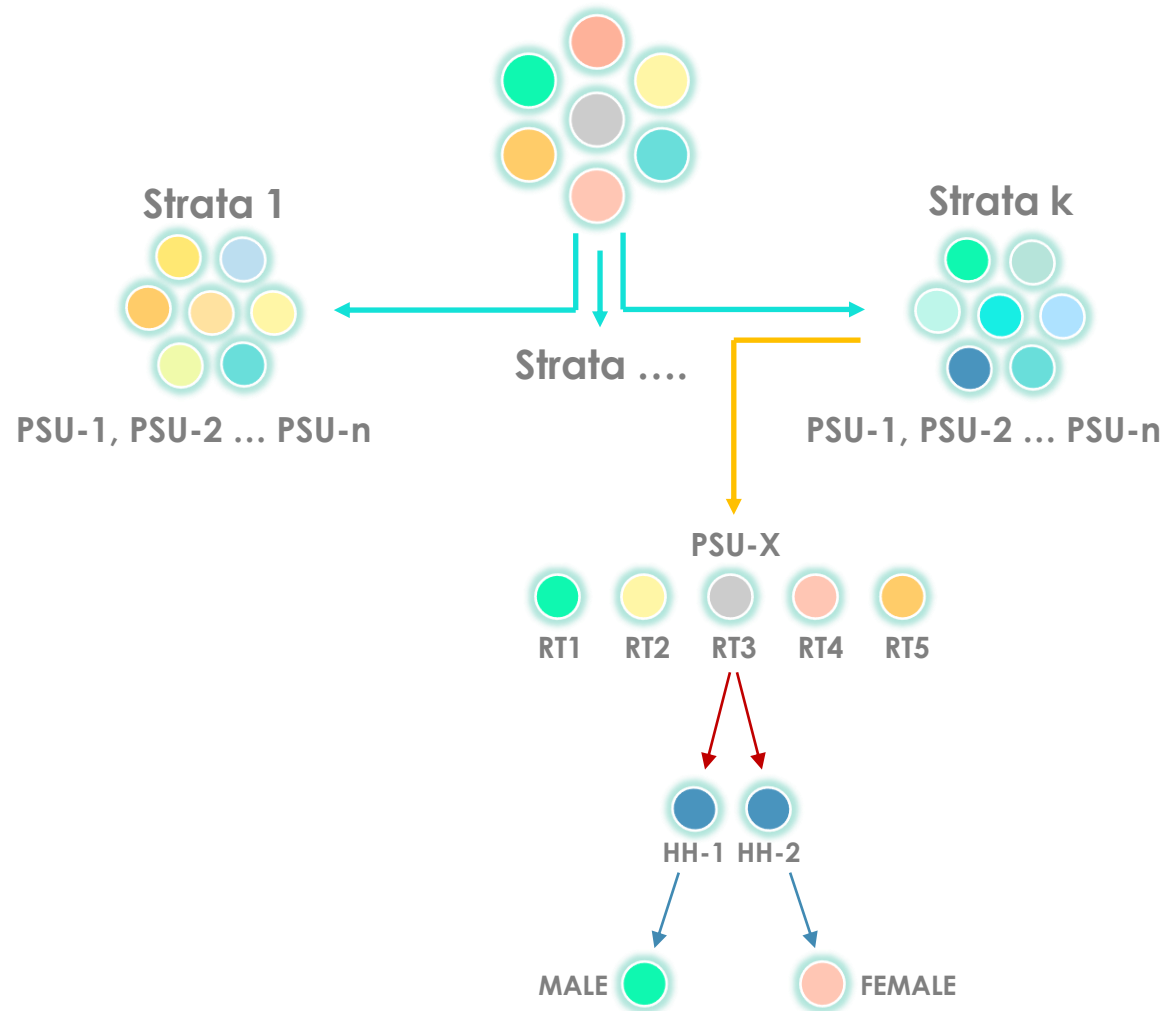
# SURVEY METHOD

- In the current situation of extensive social restrictions applied in almost all regions of Indonesia, it is difficult for us to rapidly assess the dynamics of public perception of current issues by relying on face-to-face surveys with respondents.
- Therefore, surveys by using telephone contacts to respondents are the most likely method.
- A sample of 1,200 respondents was chosen at random from a random sample of face-to-face surveys conducted by the Indonesian Political Indicators in the range of March 2018 to March 2020.
- A total of 206,983 respondents who were randomly distributed across the archipelago had been interviewed face to face directly in the span of the last 2 years. On average, around 70% have telephone numbers. The number of samples chosen randomly to be called was 5,408 data, and those that were successfully interviewed in the duration of the survey were 1200 respondents.
- Assuming a simple random sampling method, a sample size of 1,200 respondents has a margin of error (MoE) of around  $\pm 2.9\%$  at a 95% confidence level. Samples come from all provinces that are proportionally distributed.
- The survey was conducted on May 16-18, 2020.

# NOTES

- **Indikator Politik Indonesia** has conducted a face-to-face national survey on 4-10 February 2020 to 1,200 respondents by sampling using the multistage random sampling method (margin of error  $\pm 2.9\%$ ) at a 95% confidence level. Several variables from the face-to-face survey are presented in this release as a comparison of public opinion before the rampant outbreak of COVID-19 in the country.

# FLOWCHART OF SAMPLING WITHDRAWAL OF FACE-TO-FACE SURVEY



Village/Sub-district population (PSU).

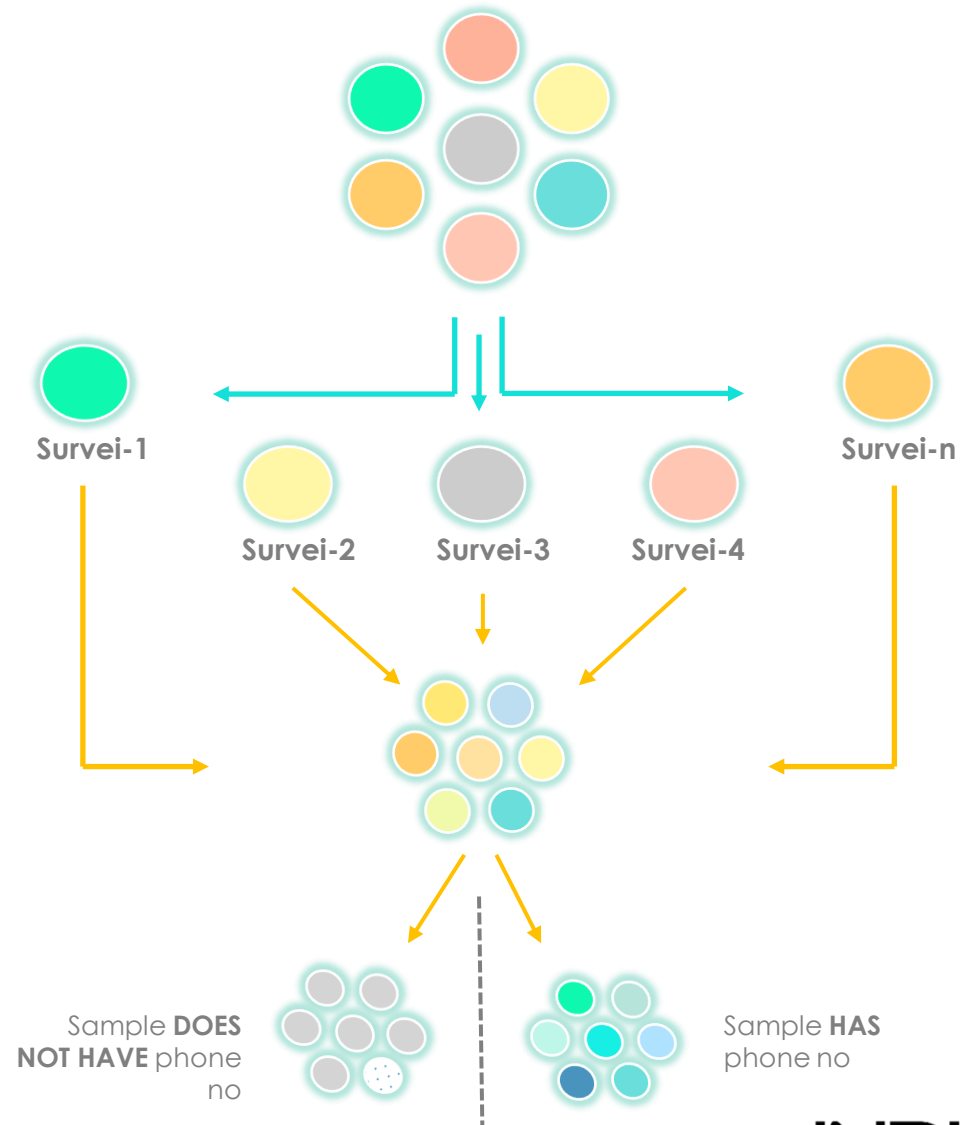
The village / sub-district (PSU) in each Strata is chosen randomly with a proportional amount.

In each PSU selected, as many as 5 RT (the smallest environmental unit above the Household Head/HH) are chosen randomly.

In each RT / Neighborhood selected, two HH were randomly selected.

In each HH chosen, one person who has the right to vote is chosen randomly, male / female.

# POPULATION, SAMPLE & SAMPLE FRAME of PHONE SURVEY



National Population.

Surveys are conducted by direct face-to-face interviews with respondents.

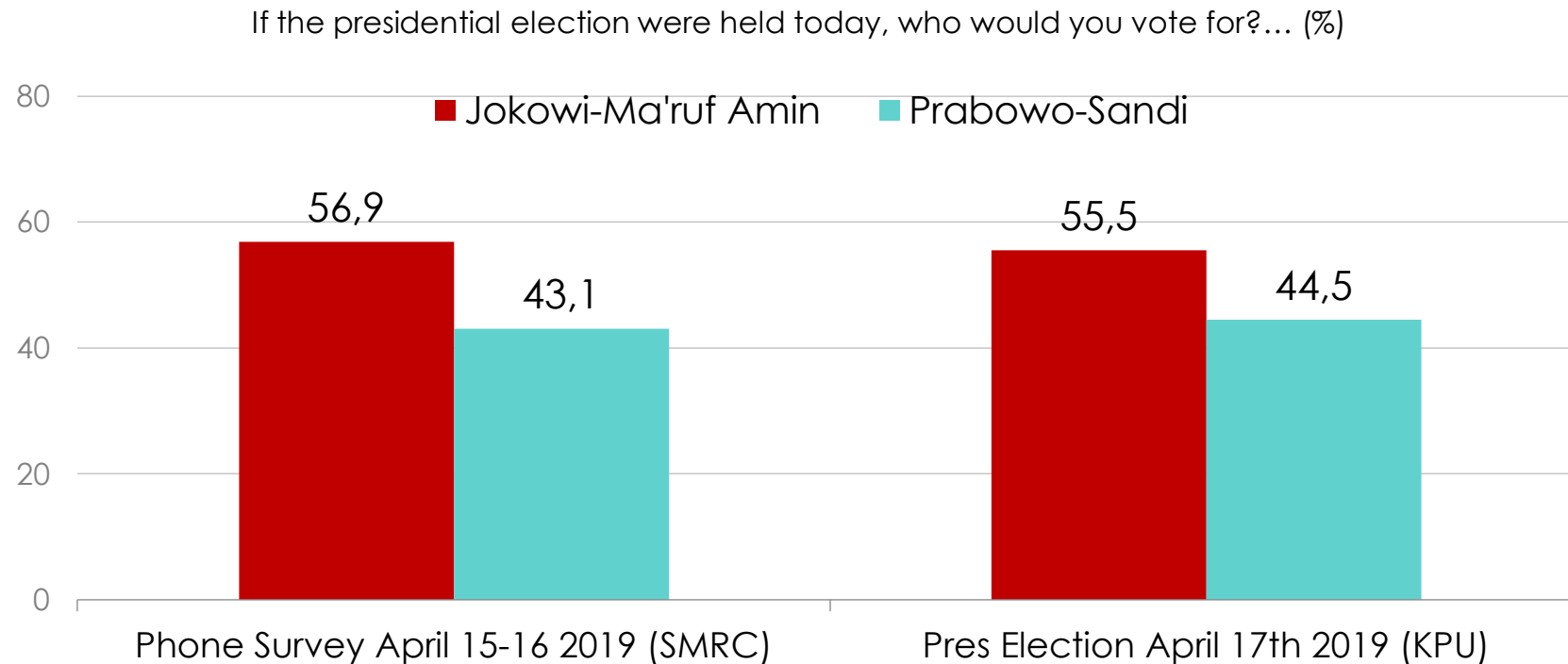
Combined sample from all surveys conducted.

The combined sample was divided into two groups, groups that had telephone numbers and then randomized (stratified random sampling) to be interviewed via telephone contact.

**INDIKATOR**



# TELEPHONE SURVEY EXPERIENCE FROM 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION \*



\* Note: SMRC phone survey with undecided is being predicted.

The telephone survey experience leading up to the 2019 presidential election shows that this method can be relied upon to predict voter political behavior. Telephone Survey two days before the 2019 presidential election is very close to the results of the presidential election, the difference is within the *margin of error*.



# FINDINGS: SAMPLE VALIDATION

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# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: POPULATION VS SAMPLE TELEPHONE SURVEYS

CATEGORY	POPULATION	SAMPLE
<b>GENDER</b>		
Male	50.3	50.4
Female	49.7	49.6
<b>Rural-Urban</b>		
Rural	50.1	50.2
Urban	49.9	49.8
<b>Age group</b>		
<= 21 y.o.	12.7	11.1
22 - 25 y.o.	10.1	9.7
26 - 40 y.o.	37.0	36.9
41 - 55 y.o.	25.0	26.0
> 55 y.o.	15.2	16.3

CATEGORY	POPULATION	SAMPLE
<b>RELIGION</b>		
Islam	87.2	87.8
Others	12.8	12.2
<b>ETHNICITY</b>		
Javanese	40.2	41.3
Sundanese	15.5	15.6
Bataknese	3.6	3.4
Madura	3.0	3.2
Betawi	2.9	3.0
Minang	2.7	2.8
Bugis	2.7	2.7
Malay	2.3	2.5
Others	27.1	25.5

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: POPULATION VS SAMPLE TELEPHONE SURVEYS

CATEGORY	POPULATION	SAMPLE
PROVINCE		
ACEH	1.9	1.9
NORTH SUMATRA	5.5	5.5
WEST SUMATRA	2.0	2.0
RIAU	2.3	2.3
JAMBI	1.3	1.3
SOUTH SUMATRA	3.1	3.1
BENGKULU	0.7	0.7
LAMPUNG	3.2	3.2
KEP. BANGKA BELITUNG	0.5	0.5
KEP. RIAU	0.7	0.7
DKI JAKARTA	4.0	4.0
WEST JAVA	18.1	18.1
CENTRAL JAVA	13.6	13.6
IN. YOGYAKARTA	1.5	1.5
EAST JAVA	15.8	15.8
BANTEN	4.5	4.5
BALI	1.6	1.6

CATEGORY	POPULATION	SAMPLE
PROVINCE		
NTB	1.9	1.9
NTT	2.0	2.0
WEST KALIMANTAN	1.8	1.8
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	0.9	0.9
SOUTH BORNEO	1.5	1.5
EAST KALIMANTAN	1.3	1.3
NORTH KALIMANTAN	0.2	0.2
NORTH SULA WESI	1.0	1.0
CENTRAL SULA WESI	1.1	1.1
SOUTH SULA WESI	3.4	3.4
SOUTHEAST SULA WESI	0.9	0.9
GORONTALO	0.4	0.4
WEST SULA WESI	0.5	0.5
MALUKU	0.6	0.6
NORTH MALUKU	0.4	0.4
WEST PAPUA	0.3	0.3
PAPUA	1.2	1.2

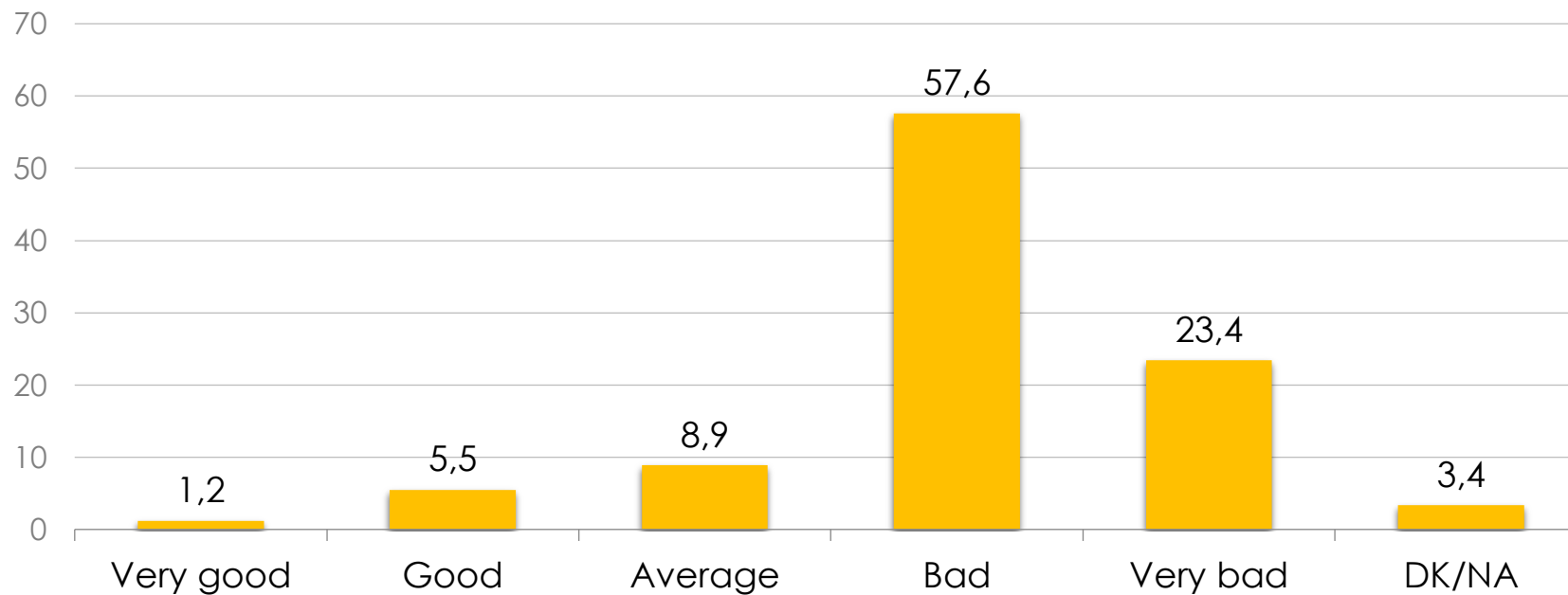
# ECONOMIC CONDITION

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# NATIONAL ECONOMY CONDITION

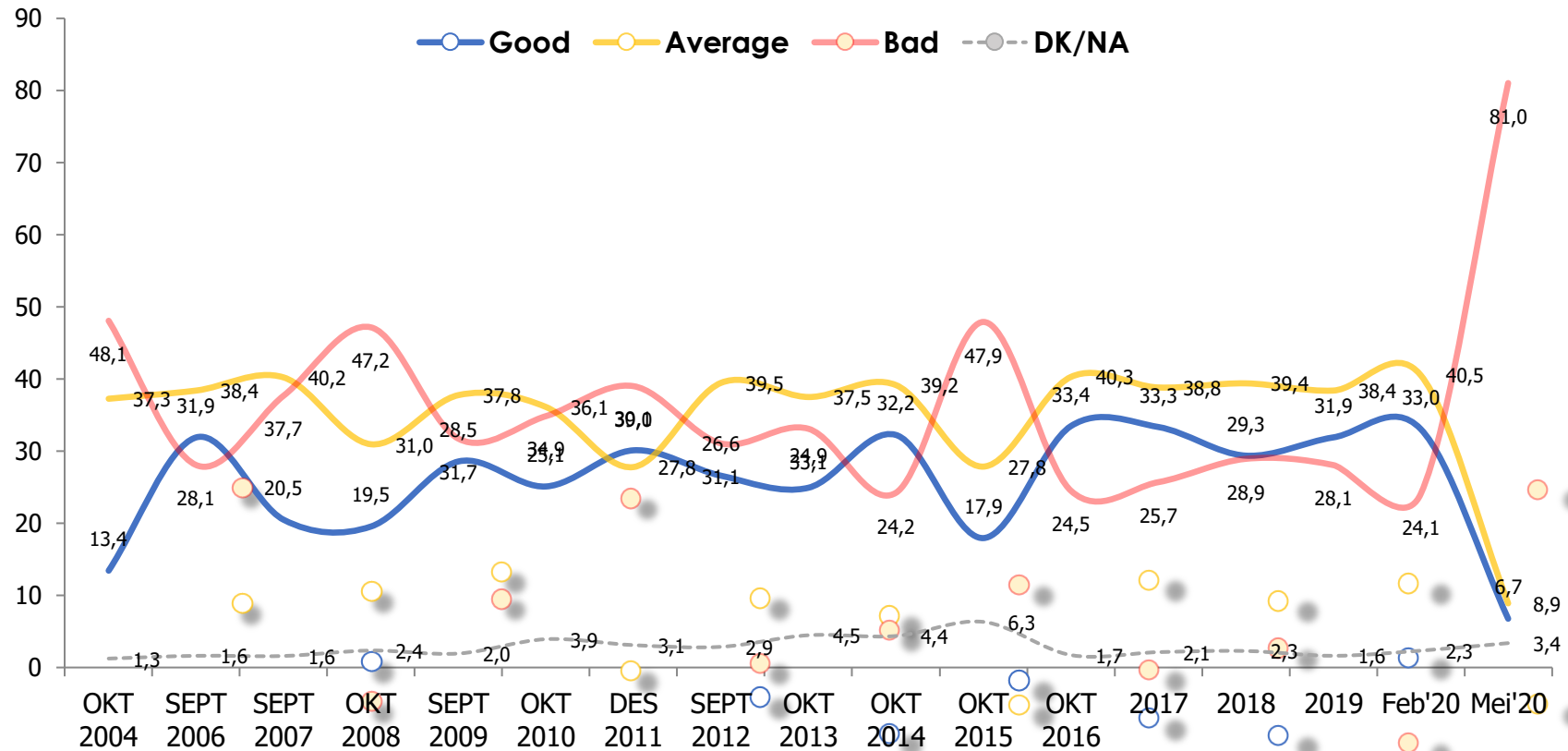
How do you generally assess the current national economic condition?... (%)



The majority rated bad (57.6%) and very bad (23.4%).



# TREND OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS



Perception of the economic condition is the worst since 2004.



# NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS BY DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	Very Good	Good	Average	Bad	Very Bad	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>							
Male	50.4	1.4	5.4	8.8	55.1	26.5	2.8
Female	49.6	1.1	5.6	8.9	60.2	20.2	3.9
<b>AGE</b>							
<= 21 y.o.	11.1	2.7	4.1	6.3	62.1	18.8	6.0
22 - 25 y.o.	9.7	0.0	5.5	14.8	46.2	29.1	4.4
26 - 40 y.o.	36.9	.9	4.9	9.0	59.7	23.5	2.1
41 - 55 y.o.	26.0	.8	7.2	7.6	58.0	23.0	3.3
> 55 y.o.	16.3	2.5	5.2	8.9	56.1	23.3	4.0
<b>ETHNICITY</b>							
Javanese	41.3	2.2	5.7	8.9	59.1	22.5	1.6
Sundanese	15.6	.3	3.8	2.7	60.8	29.3	3.0
Bataknese	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	31.1	0.0
Madura	3.2	0.0	23.4	11.8	40.4	15.6	8.8
Betawi	3.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	81.8	15.0	0.0
Minang	2.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	51.2	45.9	0.0
Bugis	2.7	0.0	1.4	9.2	57.4	5.6	26.5
Malay	2.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	84.0	12.9	0.0
Others	25.5	1.2	6.1	16.1	49.2	22.4	5.0
<b>RELIGION</b>							
Islam	87.8	1.0	5.3	7.4	58.8	24.0	3.5
Others	12.2	2.8	7.1	19.7	48.9	18.6	2.8
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
<= Elementary	20.2	1.0	7.4	9.2	44.5	29.7	8.2
Middle School	25.7	.5	4.9	9.3	61.4	20.2	3.7
High School	43.2	2.1	4.4	6.3	63.3	22.2	1.7
University	11.0	0.0	7.9	17.3	50.6	23.7	.5
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	43.9	1.3	5.7	6.4	55.4	27.0	4.3
Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	26.9	1.7	3.8	11.4	61.5	21.0	.6
Stay at home Wife	23.1	.5	6.5	9.4	58.2	20.7	4.7
Others	6.0	1.4	8.8	13.8	53.9	17.4	4.8
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>							
< 1 mio	35.3	.9	6.6	6.4	51.5	28.2	6.4
< 2 mio	29.3	2.1	5.1	10.0	55.0	24.5	3.4
2 - < 4 mio	21.7	.8	5.3	12.5	64.5	16.4	.4
>= 4 mio	13.7	.5	5.3	9.8	65.1	19.3	0.0

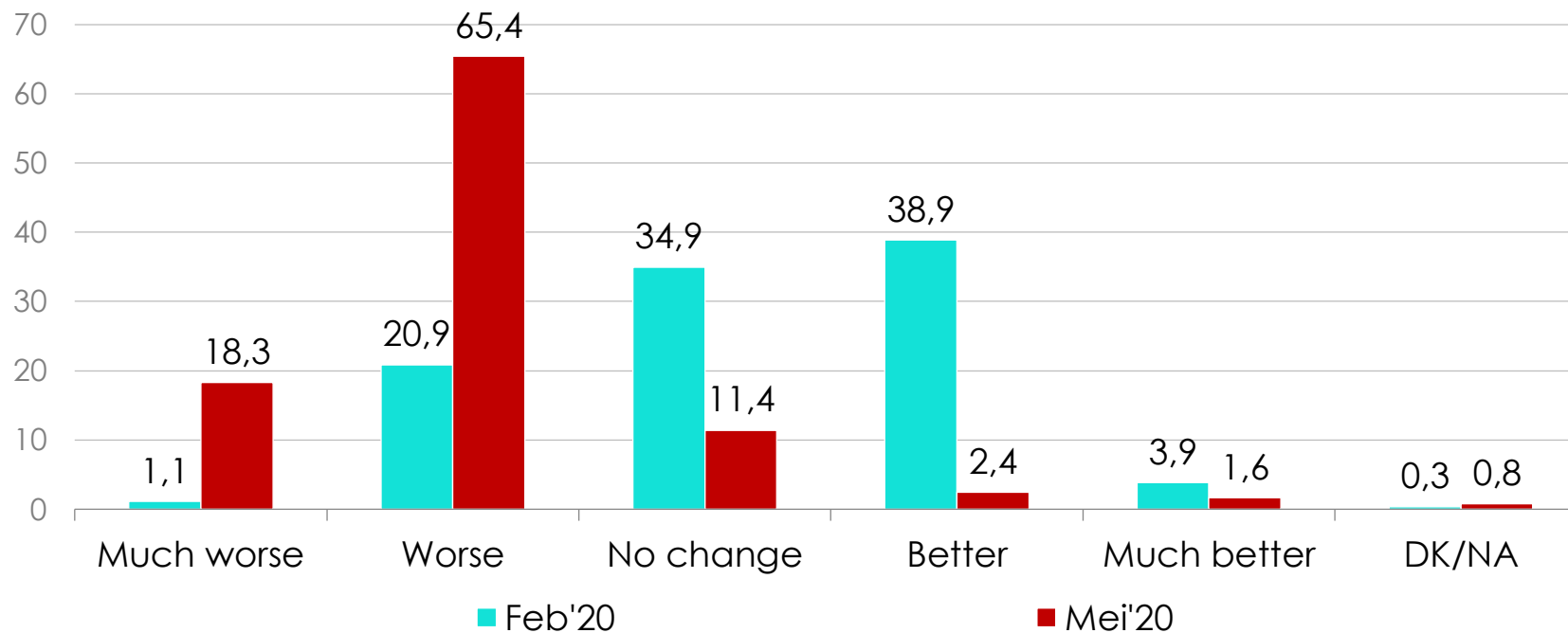


## CONTINUED...

	Base	Very Good	Good	Average	Bad	Very Bad	DK/NA
<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>							
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	1.8	5.8	9.1	51.7	28.0	3.6
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	.7	5.2	8.6	63.7	18.6	3.2
<b>AREA</b>							
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	0.0	2.9	5.0	60.4	31.3	.4
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	0.0	1.3	0.0	68.9	29.8	0.0
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	0.0	0.0	7.3	82.7	8.6	1.3
JABAR	<b>18.1</b>	2.5	4.3	3.8	58.5	27.6	3.4
CENTRAL JAVA	<b>13.6</b>	2.9	3.0	8.5	63.9	21.4	.4
EAST JAVA	<b>15.8</b>	.5	11.5	11.1	46.7	25.8	4.4
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	0.0	2.0	5.2	80.4	11.0	1.5
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	4.1	10.1	14.0	33.3	17.3	21.2
MORE	<b>9.6</b>	0.0	10.1	27.3	47.9	12.0	2.7

# HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY COMPARED TO LAST YEAR

Do you see the economic situation of your own household in general **now** being much worse, worse, no change, better, or much better than **last year**?... (%)

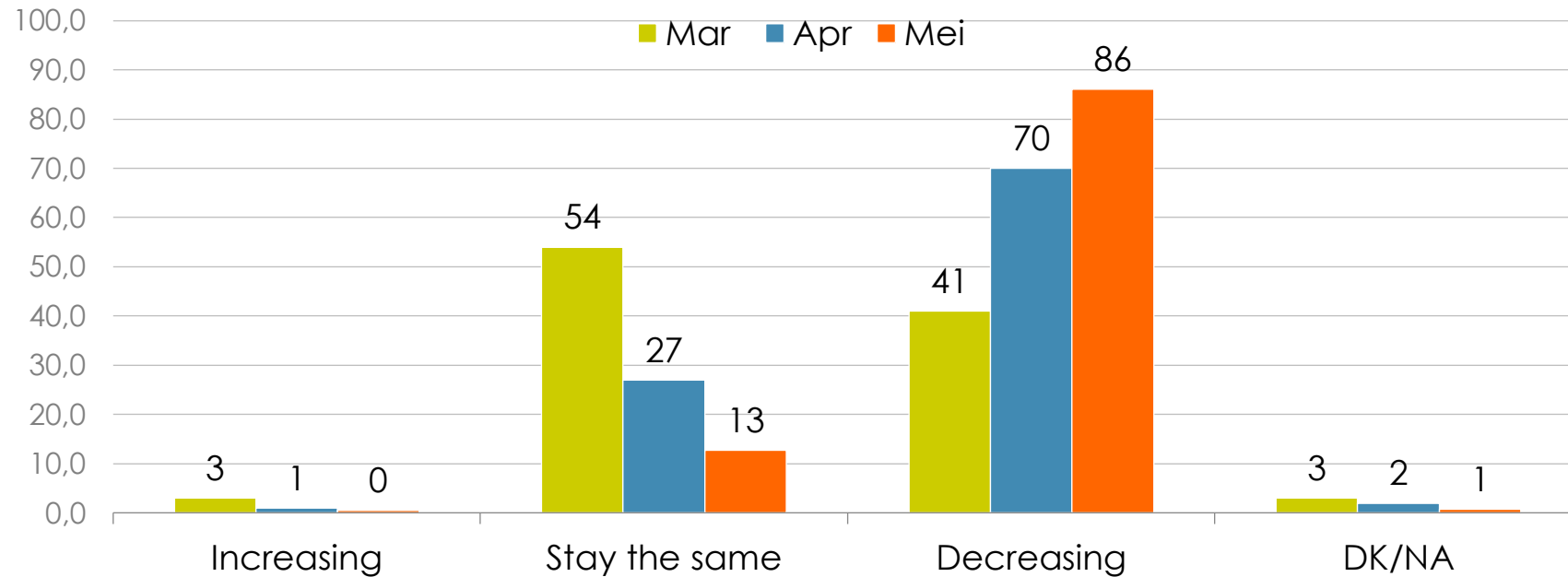


In the last three months the majority of the public considered the economic condition of households to be worse than the previous year, at 83.7%.



# POST PANDEMIC HOUSEHOLD INCOME

How does your current gross household income compared to period before the government's appeal to work and study from home (to prevent the spread of the Corona virus)?... (%)



*Note: March and April data are cited from the release of the April 2020 SMRC National Survey.*

During the pandemic the majority felt that their household income has declined, 86.1%. In the last three months, the answer "decreasing" experienced a sharp upward trend.



# POST PANDEMIC HOUSEHOLD INCOME BASED ON DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	Increasing	Same	Decreasing	DK/N A
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	50.4	.2	14.7	84.4	.7
Female	49.6	.7	10.6	87.8	.9
<b>AGE</b>					
<= 21 y.o.	11.1	0.0	14.9	85.1	0.0
22 - 25 y.o.	9.7	0.0	12.9	87.1	0.0
26 - 40 y.o.	36.9	.3	10.8	87.4	1.5
41 - 55 y.o.	26.0	.7	10.9	87.5	1.0
> 55 y.o.	16.3	1.0	18.0	81.0	0.0
<b>ETHNICITY</b>					
Javanese	41.3	.4	14.5	84.6	.5
Sundanese	15.6	.4	3.5	95.6	.5
Bataknese	3.4	6.4	2.8	90.8	0.0
Madura	3.2	0.0	23.8	75.1	1.1
Betawi	3.0	0.0	4.8	95.2	0.0
Minang	2.8	0.0	10.4	89.6	0.0
Bugis	2.7	0.0	14.4	82.0	3.6
Malay	2.5	0.0	1.8	98.2	0.0
Others	25.5	0.0	17.3	81.2	1.5
<b>RELIGION</b>					
Islam	87.8	.4	11.2	87.5	.9
Others	12.2	.8	23.5	75.7	0.0

	Base	Increasing	Same	Decreasing	DK/N A
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
<= Elementary	20.2	.1	11.1	86.5	2.3
Middle School	25.7	.9	6.2	93.0	0.0
High School	43.2	.5	12.6	86.4	.6
University	11.0	0.0	31.3	67.8	.9
<b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	43.9	.8	11.7	86.6	.9
Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	26.9	0.0	15.1	84.6	.4
Housewife	23.1	.4	11.1	87.7	.8
Others	6.0	0.0	15.9	82.0	2.1
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>					
< 1 mio	35.3	.5	6.9	91.6	1.0
< 2 mio	29.3	.4	16.2	82.9	.5
2 - < 4 mio	21.7	.8	14.3	84.4	.5
>= 4 mio	13.7	0.0	18.3	80.8	.9

## CONTINUED...

	Base	Increasing	Same	Decreasing	DK/NA
<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>					
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	.5	13.9	84.5	1.1
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	.4	11.4	87.7	.5
<b>AREA</b>					
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	1.6	7.8	89.8	.8
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	0.0	10.5	89.5	0.0
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	0.0	14.7	82.3	3.1
West Java	<b>18.1</b>	.4	4.7	94.9	0.0
Central Java	<b>13.6</b>	.4	20.0	79.7	0.0
East Java	<b>15.8</b>	0.0	11.1	86.7	2.2
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	0.0	7.2	92.8	0.0
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	0.0	15.7	82.2	2.1
OTHERS	<b>9.6</b>	0.0	32.0	68.0	0.0

# FINDINGS

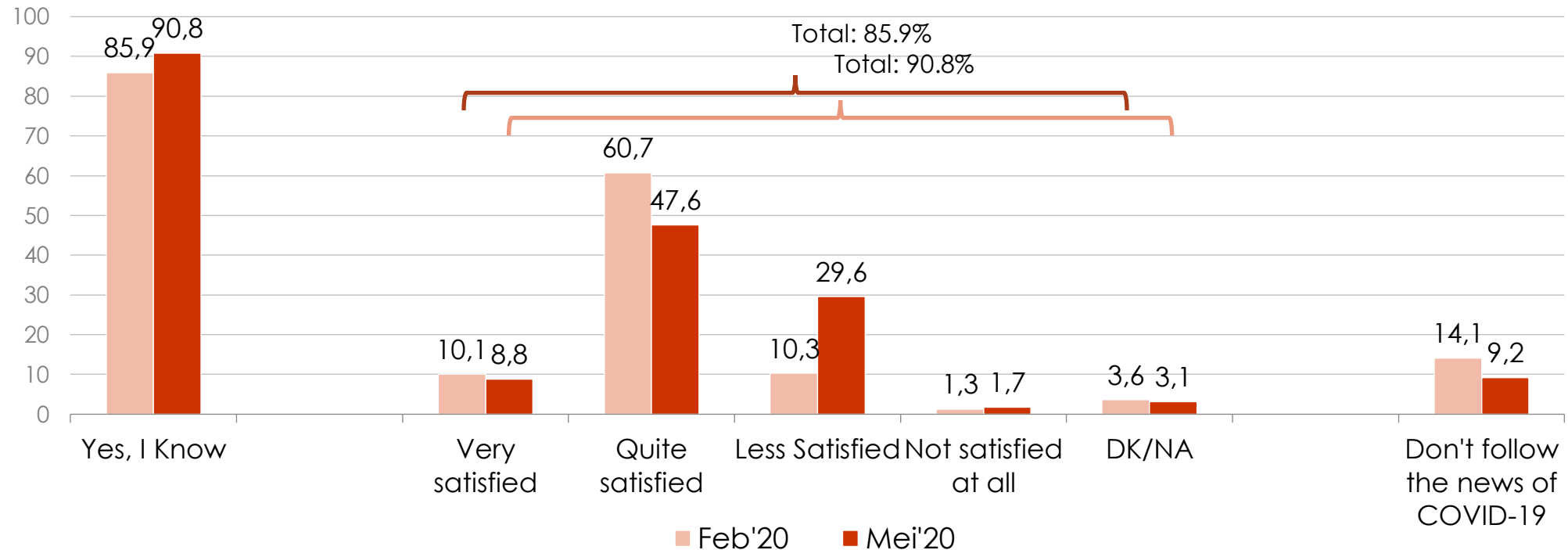
- After more or less three months being in a pandemic situation, citizens considered that the national economic condition was generally bad (57.6%) and very bad (23.4%). The perception of national economic conditions is the worst since 2004.
- At the household level, the majority of citizens feel the economic impact directly. The majority of citizens currently assess the current household economic condition as worse or far worse (83.7%) compared to last year. This assessment is much worse compared to the survey in February when only about 22% thought so.
- The majority of citizens now also answer that household gross income is currently declining (86%). In the past three months, this "decreasing" response has experienced a sharp upward trend. This decrease was felt fairly evenly across all socio-demographic categories. However, based on education there is a pattern that shows that residents with high school education and below feel more decline, while those with higher education feel less decline.

# CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

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# COVID-19 AWARENESS

Do you know or follow the news about the corona virus / COVID-19 outbreak from China? ... (%)  
If you do know, how satisfied are you with the steps taken by the central government in preventing the spread of the corona virus / COVID-19 in Indonesia?... (%)



Majority of the public still expressed satisfaction with government measures in preventing the spread of corona virus, but has decreased significantly compared to the previous three months.



# SATISFACTION ON STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHY

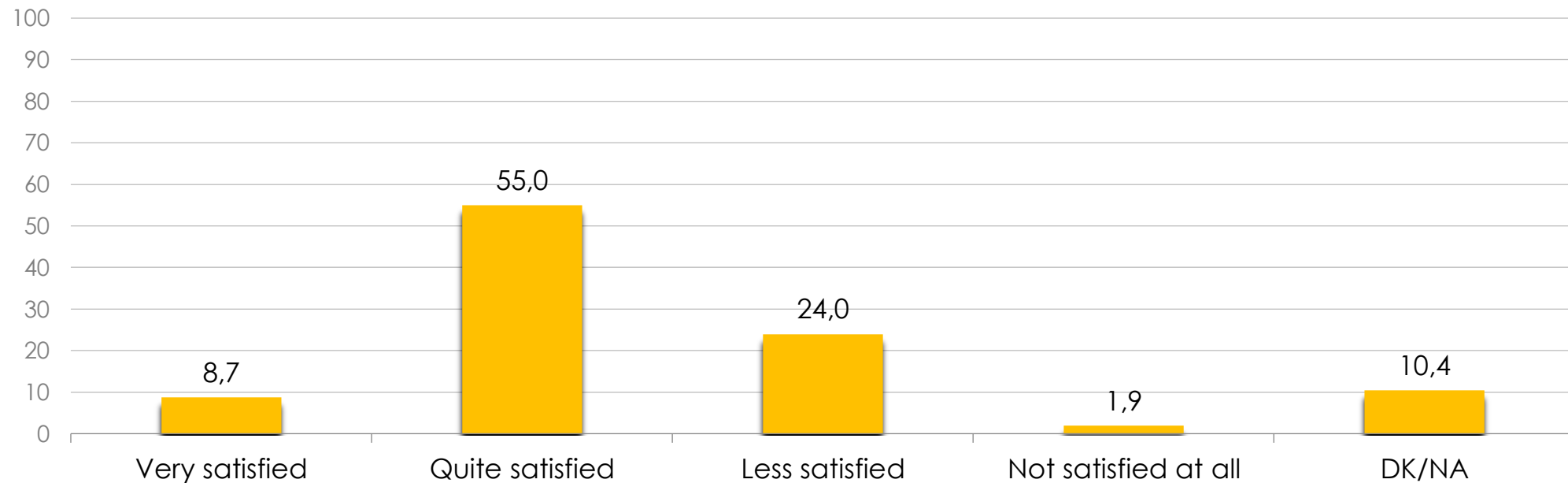
	Base	Satisfied	Less satisfied	DK/NA	Don't follow Covid-19 news		Base	Satisfied	Less Satisfied	DK/NA	Don't follow Covid-19 News
<b>GENDER</b>						<b>EDUCATION</b>					
Male	50.4	54.1	34.3	3.5	8.1	<= Elementary	20.2	64.1	21.8	5.4	8.7
Female	49.6	58.8	28.2	2.6	10.3	Middle School	25.7	59.8	23.2	3.0	14.0
<b>AGE</b>						High School	43.2	52.6	37.6	2.8	7.0
<= 21 y.o.	11.1	57.4	37.3	2.7	2.6	University	11.0	49.8	42.7	0.0	7.5
22 - 25 y.o.	9.7	44.0	39.7	5.2	11.1	<b>OCCUPATION</b>					
26 - 40 y.o.	36.9	55.5	31.8	2.5	10.2	Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	43.9	54.4	32.4	4.1	9.2
41 - 55 y.o.	26.0	58.1	26.9	4.4	10.6	Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	26.9	51.7	37.6	3.7	7.1
> 55 y.o.	16.3	62.8	27.8	1.2	8.1	Housewife	23.1	63.0	24.8	1.4	10.8
<b>ETHNICITY</b>						Others	6.0	67.6	21.2	0.0	11.2
Javanese	41.3	53.3	33.3	3.0	10.4	<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>					
Sundanese	15.6	53.6	34.7	8.6	3.2	< 1 mio	35.3	56.4	26.8	3.1	13.6
Bataknese	3.4	41.2	46.2	0.0	12.6	< 2 mio	29.3	54.0	32.2	3.9	9.8
Madura	3.2	62.6	30.7	0.0	6.8	2 - < 4 mio	21.7	57.3	35.4	0.0	7.3
Betawi	3.0	65.4	27.3	0.0	7.4	>= 4 mio	13.7	55.6	39.8	2.2	2.3
Minang	2.8	36.3	25.4	0.0	38.3						
Bugis	2.7	81.4	14.4	4.2	0.0						
Malay	2.5	65.7	26.4	4.2	3.7						
Others	25.5	62.3	27.3	1.1	9.3						
<b>RELIGION</b>											
Islam	87.8	55.4	31.8	3.3	9.5						
Others	12.2	63.8	27.9	1.5	6.8						

## Continued ...

	Base	Satisfied	Less Satisfied	DK/NA	Don't follow Covid-19 news		Base	Satisfied	Less satisfied	DK/NA	Don't follow Covid-19 news
<b>Rural/Urban</b>						<b>PARTY BASE</b>					
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	56.1	29.0	4.5	10.4	PKB	<b>5.7</b>	66.1	27.6	2.8	3.6
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	56.7	33.7	1.6	8.0	Partai Gerindra	<b>15.2</b>	49.8	40.6	0.7	8.9
<b>AREA</b>						PDI-P	<b>22.2</b>	69.3	22.1	1.5	7.0
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	41.7	35.1	1.2	21.9	Partai Golkar	<b>6.4</b>	68.2	17.3	1.7	12.8
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	92.7	1.9	0.0	5.3	Partai NasDem	<b>3.3</b>	60.8	18.2	0.0	21.0
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	71.8	18.6	0.0	9.6	Partai Garuda	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WEST JAVA	<b>18.1</b>	48.2	40.9	9.9	1.1	Partai Berkarya	<b>0.2</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
CENTRAL JAVA	<b>13.6</b>	55.3	29.6	1.1	14.0	PKS	<b>4.0</b>	44.1	39.2	3.3	13.4
EAST JAVA	<b>15.8</b>	61.0	32.4	2.7	3.9	Partai Perindo	<b>0.3</b>	69.8	30.2	0.0	0.0
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	62.0	36.1	0.0	1.9	PPP	<b>1.7</b>	13.9	82.4	0.0	3.7
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	74.4	21.0	2.9	1.6	PSI	<b>0.7</b>	35.9	64.1	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	<b>9.6</b>	58.4	29.0	2.4	10.1	PAN	<b>2.1</b>	47.4	52.6	0.0	0.0
						Partai Hanura	<b>0.4</b>	76.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
						Partai Demokrat	<b>3.6</b>	58.0	33.9	0.0	8.1
						PBB	<b>0.0</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
						PKPI	<b>0.1</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
						Others	<b>0.2</b>	43.4	56.6	0.0	0.0
						DK/NA	<b>33.9</b>	51.0	31.8	6.6	10.6
						<b>2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BASE</b>					
						Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan	<b>55.5</b>	62.3	24.8	3.0	9.9
						KH. Ma'ruf Amin					
						Prabowo Subianto dan	<b>44.5</b>	52.9	39.1	0.0	8.0
						Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno					

# COVID-19 TASK FORCE

According to you, how satisfied are you with the performance of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 under the leadership of Doni Monardo?... (%)



The majority of the public is quite or very satisfied with the performance of the COVID-19 Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling under Doni Monardo, 63.7%.

# SATISFACTION TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TASK FORCE BY DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	Satisfied	Less satisfied	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	<b>50.4</b>	64.3	28.1	7.7
Female	<b>49.6</b>	63.1	23.6	13.2
<b>AGE</b>				
<= 21 y.o.	<b>11.1</b>	73.8	20.4	5.8
22 - 25 y.o.	<b>9.7</b>	53.7	33.5	12.8
26 - 40 y.o.	<b>36.9</b>	58.1	29.3	12.5
41 - 55 y.o.	<b>26.0</b>	67.2	22.6	10.2
> 55 y.o.	<b>16.3</b>	69.9	22.4	7.7
<b>ETHNICITY</b>				
Javanese	<b>41.3</b>	59.3	27.1	13.6
Sundanese	<b>15.6</b>	66.1	25.0	8.9
Bataknese	<b>3.4</b>	52.4	47.6	0.0
Madura	<b>3.2</b>	70.1	8.3	21.6
Betawi	<b>3.0</b>	76.8	19.0	4.2
Minang	<b>2.8</b>	45.8	22.4	31.8
Bugis	<b>2.7</b>	80.3	11.2	8.4
Malay	<b>2.5</b>	63.7	30.8	5.5
Others	<b>25.5</b>	68.9	25.9	5.2
<b>RELIGION</b>				
Islam	<b>87.8</b>	63.4	25.7	10.9
Others	<b>12.2</b>	66.1	26.9	7.0

	Base	Satisfied	Less Satisfied	DK/NA
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
<= Elementary	<b>20.2</b>	61.9	21.7	16.4
Middle School	<b>25.7</b>	66.0	23.3	10.7
High School	<b>43.2</b>	62.4	28.6	9.0
University	<b>11.0</b>	66.8	28.8	4.4
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	<b>43.9</b>	63.3	27.7	9.0
Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	<b>26.9</b>	60.5	28.7	10.8
Housewife	<b>23.1</b>	65.4	22.6	12.1
Others	<b>6.0</b>	76.8	12.3	10.8
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>				
< 1 mio	<b>35.3</b>	64.0	21.1	14.9
< 2 mio	<b>29.3</b>	63.3	25.3	11.4
2 - < 4 mio	<b>21.7</b>	60.6	36.7	2.7
>= 4 mio	<b>13.7</b>	65.4	27.6	7.0

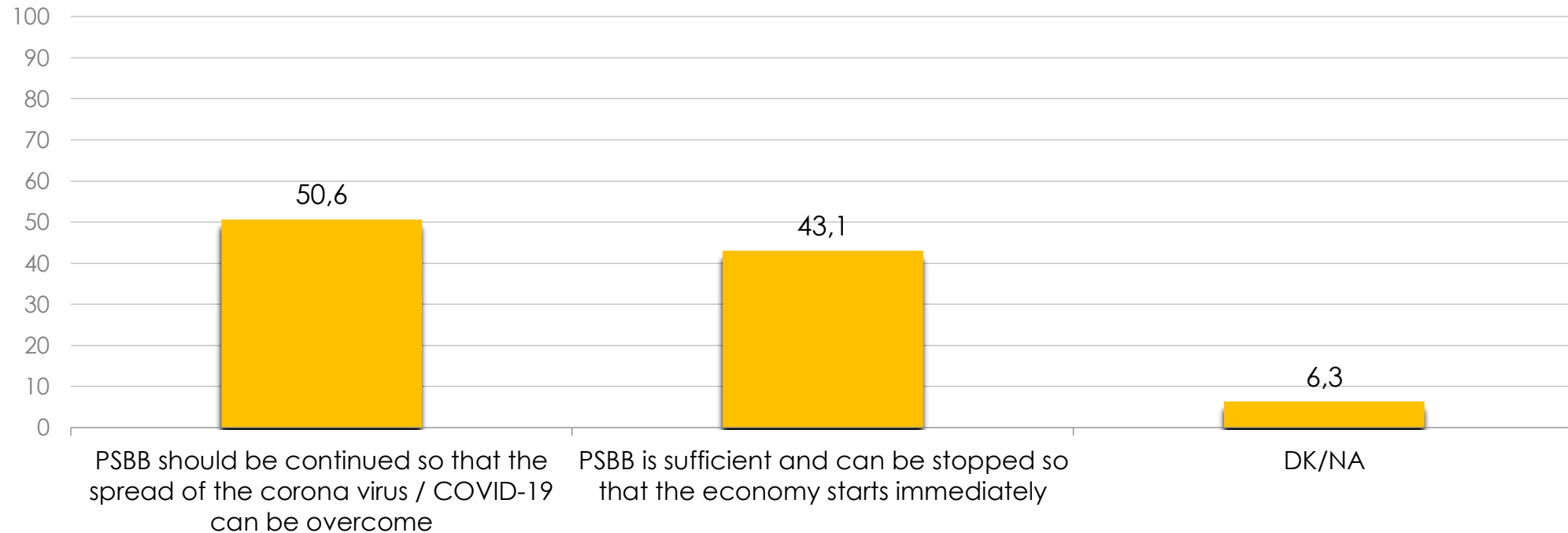
# CONTINUED ...

	Base	Satisfied	Less Satisfied	DK/NA
<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>				
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	61.0	28.5	10.5
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	66.6	23.1	10.3
<b>AREA</b>				
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	52.3	38.6	9.0
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	98.1	1.9	0.0
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	81.4	16.9	1.7
West Java	<b>18.1</b>	65.0	23.9	11.1
Central Java	<b>13.6</b>	54.7	36.8	8.5
East Java	<b>15.8</b>	60.1	13.7	26.1
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	76.0	24.0	0.0
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	82.4	10.0	7.7
OTHERS	<b>9.6</b>	59.9	34.0	6.1

	Base	Satisfied	Less Satisfied	DK/NA
<b>PARTY BASE</b>				
PKB	<b>5.7</b>	80.0	15.8	4.2
Partai Gerindra	<b>15.2</b>	62.4	33.0	4.7
PDI-P	<b>22.2</b>	66.5	25.8	7.7
Partai Golkar	<b>6.4</b>	69.4	25.7	4.9
Partai NasDem	<b>3.3</b>	74.7	18.8	6.5
Partai Garuda	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partai Berkarya	<b>0.2</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
PKS	<b>4.0</b>	51.7	30.6	17.7
Partai Perindo	<b>0.3</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
PPP	<b>1.7</b>	27.0	69.3	3.7
PSI	<b>0.7</b>	35.9	64.1	0.0
PAN	<b>2.1</b>	74.9	25.1	0.0
Partai Hanura	<b>0.4</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
Partai Demokrat	<b>3.6</b>	63.0	29.7	7.3
PBB	<b>0.0</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
PKPI	<b>0.1</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
Others	<b>0.2</b>	0.0	56.6	43.4
DK/NA	<b>33.9</b>	60.1	21.9	18.0
<b>2019 Pres Election Base</b>				
Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan KH. Ma'ruf Amin	<b>55.5</b>	67.0	24.7	8.4
Prabowo Subianto dan Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	<b>44.5</b>	64.6	29.7	5.7

# Large Scale Social Limitation (PSBB) Policies

Among the two statements regarding the implementation of the following Large Scale Social Limitation (PSBB) policy, which one is closest to your opinion?... (%)



The public was divided as to whether the PSBB should be continued or already sufficient so that it could be stopped.

# PSBB POLICY ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	PSBB continued	PSBB stopped	DK/NA		Base	PSBB continued	PSBB stopped	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>					<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Male	50.4	50.0	44.8	5.2	Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	43.9	47.0	47.1	5.8
Female	49.6	51.2	41.4	7.4	Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	26.9	58.9	33.6	7.4
<b>AGE</b>					Housewife	23.1	47.2	45.8	7.0
<= 21 y.o.	11.1	47.8	46.6	5.6	Others	6.0	54.7	42.9	2.4
22 - 25 y.o.	9.7	52.0	43.4	4.6	<b>INCOME</b>				
26 - 40 y.o.	36.9	53.9	40.8	5.3	< 1 mio	35.3	47.3	44.9	7.8
41 - 55 y.o.	26.0	46.6	46.4	7.0	< 2 mio	29.3	45.2	48.6	6.2
> 55 y.o.	16.3	50.7	40.4	8.9	2 - < 4 mio	21.7	59.7	37.6	2.7
<b>ETHNICITY</b>					>= 4 mio	13.7	57.1	38.1	4.8
Javanese	41.3	55.6	38.3	6.2	<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>				
Sundanese	15.6	33.5	53.7	12.9	Rural	50.8	52.9	39.4	7.7
Batakese	3.4	38.9	61.1	0.0	Urban	49.2	48.3	46.9	4.9
Madura	3.2	55.5	37.3	7.2	<b>AREA</b>				
Betawi	3.0	52.8	47.2	0.0	SUMATERA	21.3	47.2	50.5	2.2
Minang	2.8	59.2	40.8	0.0	BANTEN	4.5	32.0	68.0	0.0
Bugis	2.7	47.4	44.5	8.2	DKI	4.0	76.0	24.0	0.0
Malay	2.5	61.9	34.1	4.0	WEST JAVA	18.1	34.5	50.7	14.8
Others	25.5	52.0	43.2	4.8	CENTRAL JAVA	13.6	54.2	40.0	5.8
<b>RELIGION</b>					EAST JAVA	15.8	57.3	36.4	6.3
Islam	87.8	50.1	43.3	6.6	KALIMANTAN	5.8	54.9	42.0	3.1
Others	12.2	53.9	41.7	4.5	SULAWESI	7.3	49.1	42.8	8.1
<b>EDUCATION</b>					OTHERS	9.6	69.1	24.6	6.3
<= Elementary	20.2	42.8	45.5	11.7					
Middle School	25.7	44.1	48.0	7.9					
High School	43.2	53.9	41.8	4.3					
University	11.0	67.5	32.0	.5					

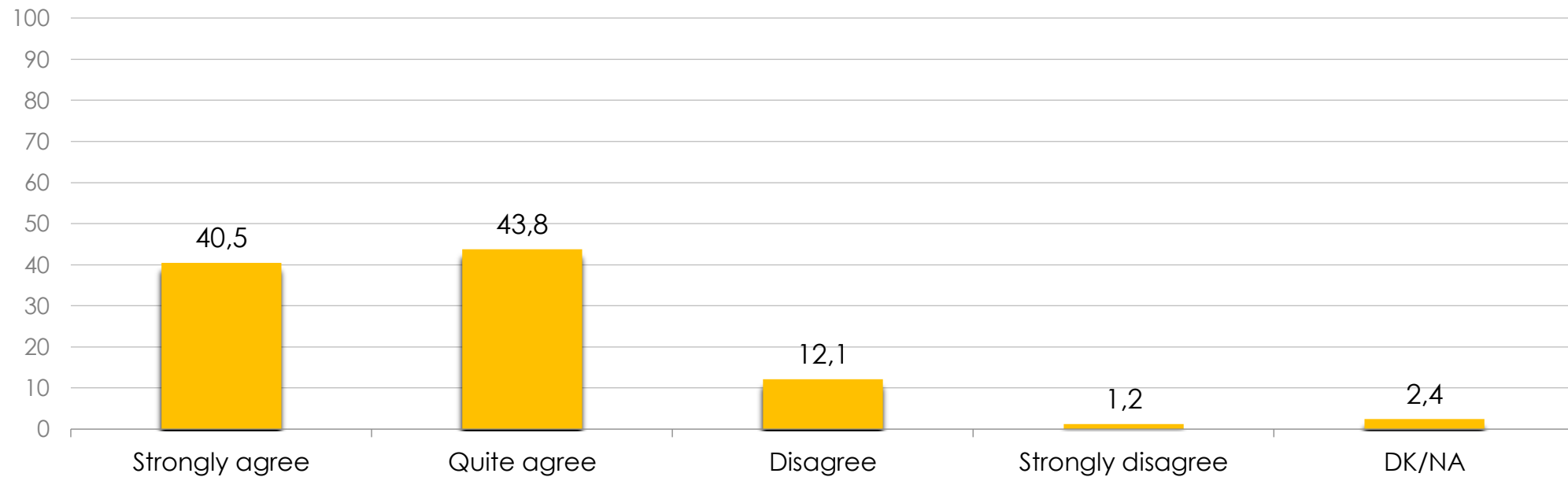
# CONTINUED...

	Base	PSBB continued	PSBB stopped	DK/NA		Base	PSBB continued	PSBB stopped	DK/NA
<b>PARTY BASE</b>					<b>2019 PRES ELECTION BASE</b>				
PKB	5.7	71.7	28.3	0.0	Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan	55.5	52.2	42.0	5.8
Partai Gerindra	15.2	47.9	48.2	3.9	KH. Ma'ruf Amin				
PDI-P	22.2	60.0	37.4	2.6	Prabowo Subianto dan	44.5	48.0	48.0	4.0
Partai Golkar	6.4	50.7	46.3	3.0	Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno				
Partai NasDem	3.3	55.7	41.5	2.8					
Partai Garuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Partai Berkarya	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0					
PKS	4.0	46.8	43.8	9.4					
Partai Perindo	0.3	54.6	45.4	0.0					
PPP	1.7	27.0	66.0	7.0					
PSI	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0					
PAN	2.1	50.0	50.0	0.0					
Partai Hanura	0.4	27.1	72.9	0.0					
Partai Demokrat	3.6	47.9	50.4	1.7					
PBB	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0					
PKPI	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0					
Others	0.2	43.4	56.6	0.0					
DK/NA	33.9	42.3	45.0	12.7					



## “MUDIK” IED RESTRICTION

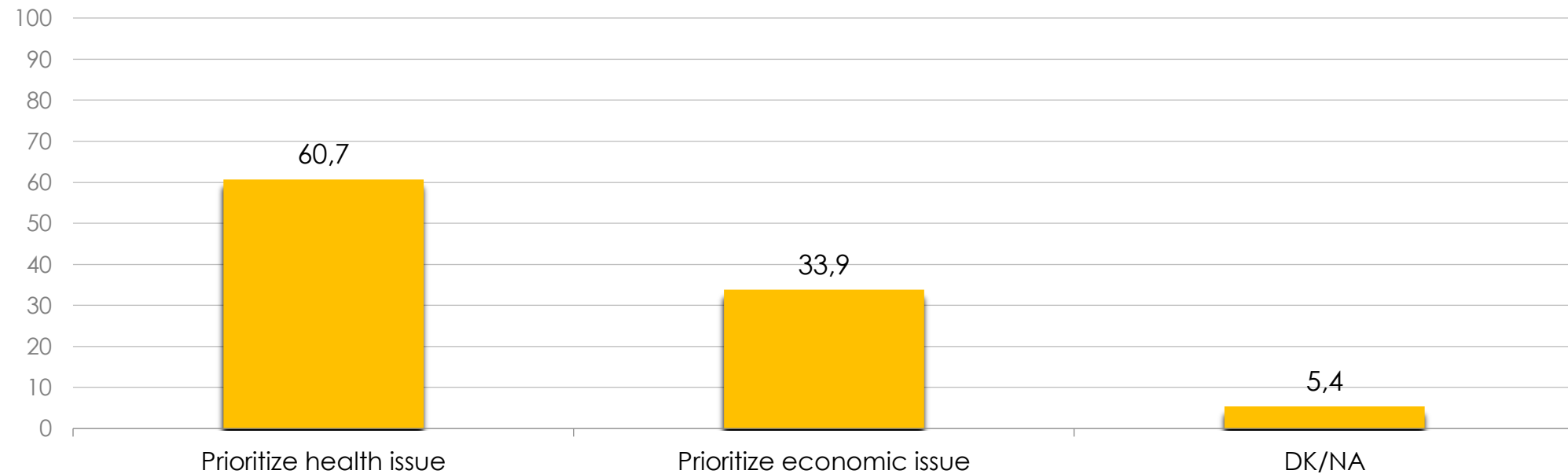
Do you strongly agree or quite agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with government policies that prohibit citizens from returning home on Eid this year?... (%)



Majority agree on restriction on homecoming during led, at 84.3%.

# HEALTH VS ECONOMY

Right now, in your opinion, should the government prioritize health or economic issues?... (%)



The majority of the public prioritizes health issues rather than the economy.

# HEALTH VS ECONOMY BASED ON DEMOGRAPHY

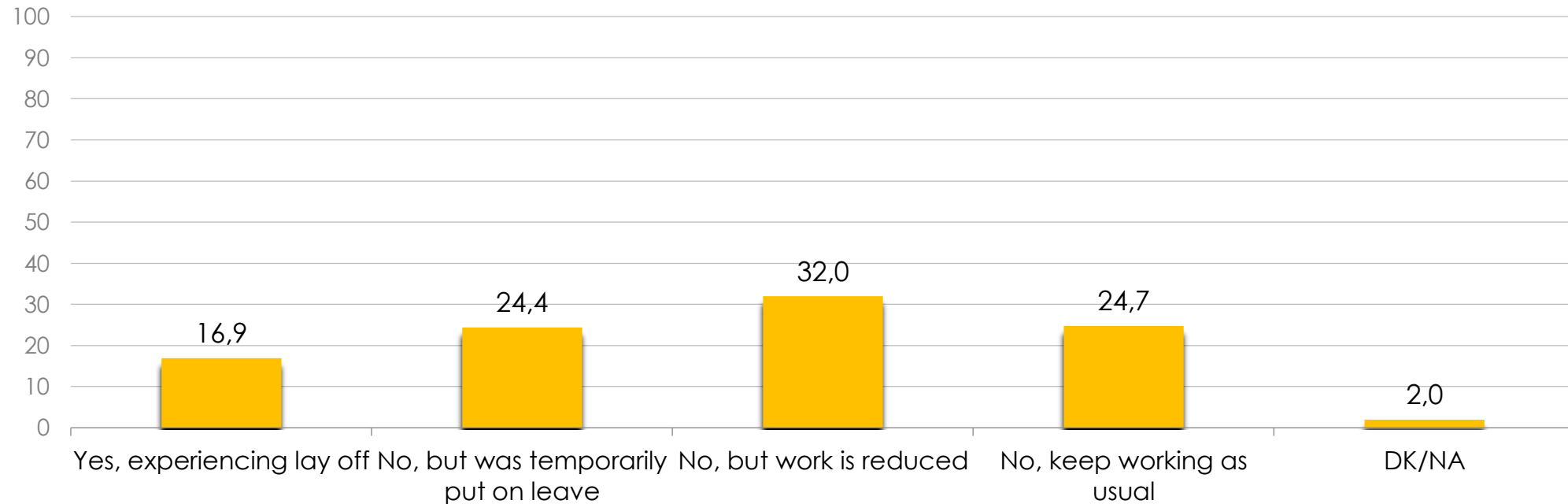
	Base	Prioritize health issue	Prioritize econ issue	DK/NA		Base	Prioritize health issue	Prioritize econ issue	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>					<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Male	50.4	63.6	29.4	7.0	Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	43.9	58.8	35.2	6.0
Female	49.6	57.9	38.4	3.7	Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	26.9	66.1	27.5	6.4
<b>AGE</b>					Housewife	23.1	53.4	42.6	4.0
<= 21 y.o.	11.1	58.5	38.8	2.7	Others	6.0	79.1	18.5	2.4
22 - 25 y.o.	9.7	75.5	20.8	3.7	<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>				
26 - 40 y.o.	36.9	58.7	35.7	5.5	< 1 mio	35.3	57.4	36.5	6.1
41 - 55 y.o.	26.0	60.0	34.7	5.3	< 2 mio	29.3	56.5	38.3	5.1
> 55 y.o.	16.3	59.1	32.8	8.1	2 - < 4 mio	21.7	67.5	29.9	2.6
<b>ETHNICITY</b>					>= 4 mio	13.7	69.5	27.6	3.0
Javanese	41.3	65.6	29.6	4.8	<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>				
Sundanese	15.6	53.6	36.0	10.4	Rural	50.8	57.5	33.4	9.1
Bataknese	3.4	58.9	41.1	0.0	Urban	49.2	64.1	34.3	1.6
Madura	3.2	55.9	36.9	7.2	<b>AREA</b>				
Betawi	3.0	65.0	35.0	0.0	SUMATERA	21.3	61.4	32.2	6.4
Minang	2.8	54.0	29.6	16.4	BANTEN	4.5	19.0	81.0	0.0
Bugis	2.7	70.4	22.5	7.1	DKI	4.0	82.2	17.8	0.0
Malay	2.5	37.7	62.3	0.0	WEST JAVA	18.1	56.3	30.9	12.8
Others	25.5	59.5	36.8	3.6	CENTRAL JAVA	13.6	71.6	27.1	1.4
<b>RELIGION</b>					EAST JAVA	15.8	60.3	34.2	5.5
Islam	87.8	61.0	33.2	5.8	KALIMANTAN	5.8	36.4	62.1	1.5
Others	12.2	58.8	38.8	2.4	SULAWESI	7.3	74.4	21.5	4.2
<b>EDUCATION</b>					OTHERS	9.6	67.7	29.5	2.8
<= Elementary	20.2	54.4	36.4	9.2					
Middle School	25.7	60.6	33.3	6.1					
High School	43.2	58.8	37.4	3.8					
University	11.0	80.4	16.9	2.7					

# CONTINUED...

	Base	Prioritize health issue	Prioritize econ issue	DK/NA		Base	Prioritize health issue	Prioritize econ issue	DK/NA
<b>PARTY BASE</b>					<b>2019 Pres Election Base</b>				
PKB	5.7	68.7	29.5	1.8	Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan	55.5	60.6	35.6	3.8
Partai Gerindra	15.2	59.4	35.0	5.6	KH. Ma'ruf Amin				
PDI-P	22.2	59.4	38.7	1.9	Prabowo Subianto dan	44.5	59.1	36.6	4.3
Partai Golkar	6.4	57.7	40.5	1.8	Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno				
Partai NasDem	3.3	63.1	36.9	0.0					
Partai Garuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Partai Berkarya	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0					
PKS	4.0	71.3	22.3	6.4					
Partai Perindo	0.3	30.2	69.8	0.0					
PPP	1.7	29.4	67.3	3.3					
PSI	0.7	34.6	65.4	0.0					
PAN	2.1	90.7	9.3	0.0					
Partai Hanura	0.4	24.0	76.0	0.0					
Partai Demokrat	3.6	65.1	34.9	0.0					
PBB	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0					
PKPI	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0					
Others	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0					
DK/NA	33.9	60.5	29.1	10.4					

# EFFECT ON OCCUPATION

Since the corona virus outbreak, have you or your immediate family lost your job??... (%)



Around 16.9% experienced layoffs since the pandemic struck.

# EFFECT ON OCCUPATION BASED ON DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	Yes, laid off	No, just temporarily put on leave	No, but work hour is reduced	No, keep working as usual	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>						
Male	50.4	13.2	21.6	36.6	26.9	1.7
Female	49.6	20.7	27.3	27.2	22.6	2.3
<b>AGE</b>						
<= 21 y.o.	11.1	12.0	32.4	28.4	25.6	1.5
22 - 25 y.o.	9.7	17.3	25.2	27.7	26.1	3.7
26 - 40 y.o.	36.9	15.5	26.6	32.8	24.0	1.2
41 - 55 y.o.	26.0	19.8	21.6	32.1	25.0	1.3
> 55 y.o.	16.3	18.6	18.0	34.7	24.5	4.1
<b>ETHNICITY</b>						
Javanese	41.3	19.0	18.7	33.9	27.8	0.6
Sundanese	15.6	24.6	27.1	29.1	15.6	3.5
Bataknese	3.4	2.8	53.7	25.7	17.8	0.0
Madura	3.2	19.9	5.8	38.8	34.4	1.1
Betawi	3.0	9.3	47.3	27.6	15.8	0.0
Minang	2.8	13.0	18.7	53.9	8.7	5.7
Bugis	2.7	9.2	15.8	7.8	64.5	2.8
Malay	2.5	8.9	58.7	15.6	6.0	10.8
Others	25.5	13.3	25.9	32.7	25.5	2.6
<b>RELIGION</b>						
Islam	87.8	17.6	23.5	32.0	24.8	2.0
Others	12.2	12.0	30.8	31.4	24.1	1.7

## CONTINUED...

	Base	Yes, laid off	No, just temporarily put on leave	No, but work hour is reduced	No, keep working as usual	DK/NA
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<= Elementary	<b>20.2</b>	25.4	11.3	30.0	31.5	1.9
Middle School	<b>25.7</b>	16.4	22.2	34.6	24.9	1.9
High School	<b>43.2</b>	15.0	31.0	33.0	19.7	1.4
University	<b>11.0</b>	10.0	28.0	25.2	31.9	4.8
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	<b>43.9</b>	18.4	17.1	36.6	27.4	0.5
Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	<b>26.9</b>	10.2	33.1	30.7	24.7	1.3
Housewife	<b>23.1</b>	22.8	26.5	26.5	20.5	3.8
Others	<b>6.0</b>	11.9	29.6	26.0	23.1	9.3
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>						
< 1 mio	<b>35.3</b>	19.7	18.1	34.9	26.1	1.1
< 2 mio	<b>29.3</b>	17.2	24.5	30.3	26.0	2.1
2 - < 4 mio	<b>21.7</b>	13.7	28.1	30.3	26.4	1.5
>= 4 mio	<b>13.7</b>	9.8	34.0	32.6	20.7	2.8

## CONTINUED...

	Base	Yes, laid off	No, just temporarily put on leave	No, but work hour is reduced	No, keep working as usual	DK/NA
<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>						
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	17.2	22.0	29.4	29.2	2.2
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	16.6	26.9	34.6	20.1	1.8
<b>AREA</b>						
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	15.5	21.5	33.1	26.9	3.1
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	15.7	29.8	41.5	13.0	0.0
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	4.7	47.3	32.7	9.6	5.7
WEST JAVA	<b>18.1</b>	22.5	24.9	30.1	19.7	2.7
CENTRAL JAVA	<b>13.6</b>	20.6	25.5	25.8	28.1	0.0
EAST JAVA	<b>15.8</b>	22.2	6.3	43.8	26.5	1.2
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	11.8	57.7	13.4	17.1	0.0
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	7.6	28.7	16.6	43.7	3.4
OTHERS	<b>9.6</b>	11.4	22.8	40.4	23.6	1.8

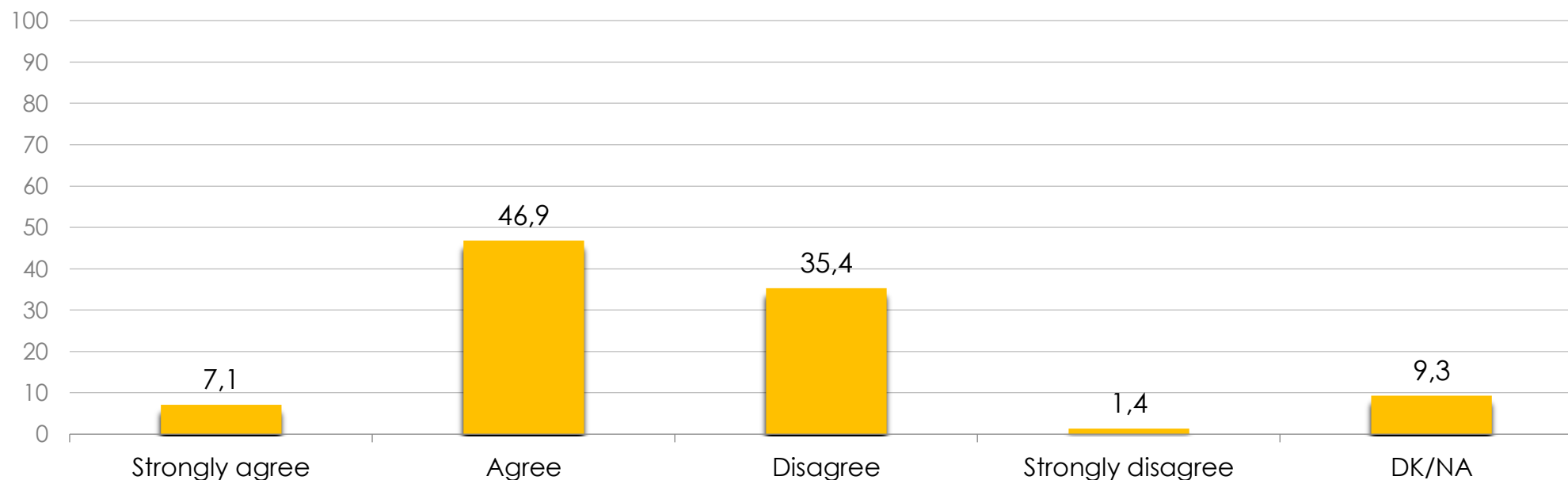


## CONTINUED...

	Base	Yes, laid off	No, just temporarily put on leave	No, but work hour is reduced	No, keep working as usual	DK/NA
<b>PARTY BASE</b>						
PKB	5.7	12.5	27.0	41.4	19.1	0.0
Partai Gerindra	15.2	19.4	25.7	30.1	23.3	1.5
PDI-P	22.2	17.6	26.4	28.3	26.1	1.5
Partai Golkar	6.4	11.7	24.3	37.9	20.9	5.2
Partai NasDem	3.3	12.2	45.2	10.6	32.0	0.0
Partai Garuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partai Berkarya	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
PKS	4.0	6.3	25.7	36.5	27.0	4.4
Partai Perindo	0.3	0.0	84.8	15.2	0.0	0.0
PPP	1.7	0.0	12.1	26.7	61.3	0.0
PSI	0.7	23.6	0.0	53.0	0.0	23.4
PAN	2.1	12.6	40.6	25.2	21.5	0.0
Partai Hanura	0.4	48.9	0.0	24.0	27.1	0.0
Partai Demokrat	3.6	12.3	17.6	34.6	33.9	1.7
PBB	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PKPI	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.2	0.0	56.6	43.4	0.0	0.0
DK/NA	33.9	20.2	20.4	34.4	23.1	2.0
<b>2019 Pres Election Base</b>						
Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan KH. Ma'ruf Amin	55.5	19.0	21.6	30.7	27.2	1.4
Prabowo Subianto dan Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	44.5	14.9	27.7	36.6	18.6	2.3

# LOOSENING OF RESTRICTION

Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the government's plan to loosen restrictions (for example people under the age of 45 can return to their activities etc.) in places such as Bali, Manado, Yogyakarta, Batam, and Bintan?... (%)



The majority agreed to relax the restrictions, such as people who are less than 45 years old can return to their regular activities, 54%.

# LOOSENING OF RESTRICTION BASED ON DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	<b>50.4</b>	51.4	39.4	9.3
Female	<b>49.6</b>	56.6	34.0	9.4
<b>AGE</b>				
<= 21 y.o.	<b>11.1</b>	56.9	28.5	14.6
22 - 25 y.o.	<b>9.7</b>	48.9	41.0	10.1
26 - 40 y.o.	<b>36.9</b>	55.9	36.4	7.8
41 - 55 y.o.	<b>26.0</b>	53.8	35.5	10.7
> 55 y.o.	<b>16.3</b>	51.0	42.6	6.4
<b>ETHNICITY</b>				
Javanese	<b>41.3</b>	50.5	44.1	5.4
Sundanese	<b>15.6</b>	49.8	41.4	8.8
Bataknese	<b>3.4</b>	52.1	47.9	0.0
Madura	<b>3.2</b>	74.5	24.4	1.1
Betawi	<b>3.0</b>	37.6	61.2	1.2
Minang	<b>2.8</b>	39.3	44.7	16.0
Bugis	<b>2.7</b>	40.3	12.4	47.3
Malay	<b>2.5</b>	82.9	8.0	9.1
Others	<b>25.5</b>	62.0	23.5	14.5
<b>RELIGION</b>				
Islam	<b>87.8</b>	54.1	37.6	8.4
Others	<b>12.2</b>	53.4	30.5	16.1

	Base	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
<= Elementary	<b>20.2</b>	51.1	33.4	15.5
Middle School	<b>25.7</b>	54.9	33.4	11.8
High School	<b>43.2</b>	55.8	38.4	5.8
University	<b>11.0</b>	49.9	44.0	6.2
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	<b>43.9</b>	49.7	41.6	8.7
Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	<b>26.9</b>	50.8	39.4	9.8
Housewife	<b>23.1</b>	65.0	25.2	9.8
Others	<b>6.0</b>	55.1	35.1	9.8
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>				
< 1 mio	<b>35.3</b>	58.4	30.9	10.7
< 2 mio	<b>29.3</b>	53.5	35.7	10.8
2 - < 4 mio	<b>21.7</b>	49.3	44.9	5.8
>= 4 mio	<b>13.7</b>	51.1	44.1	4.8

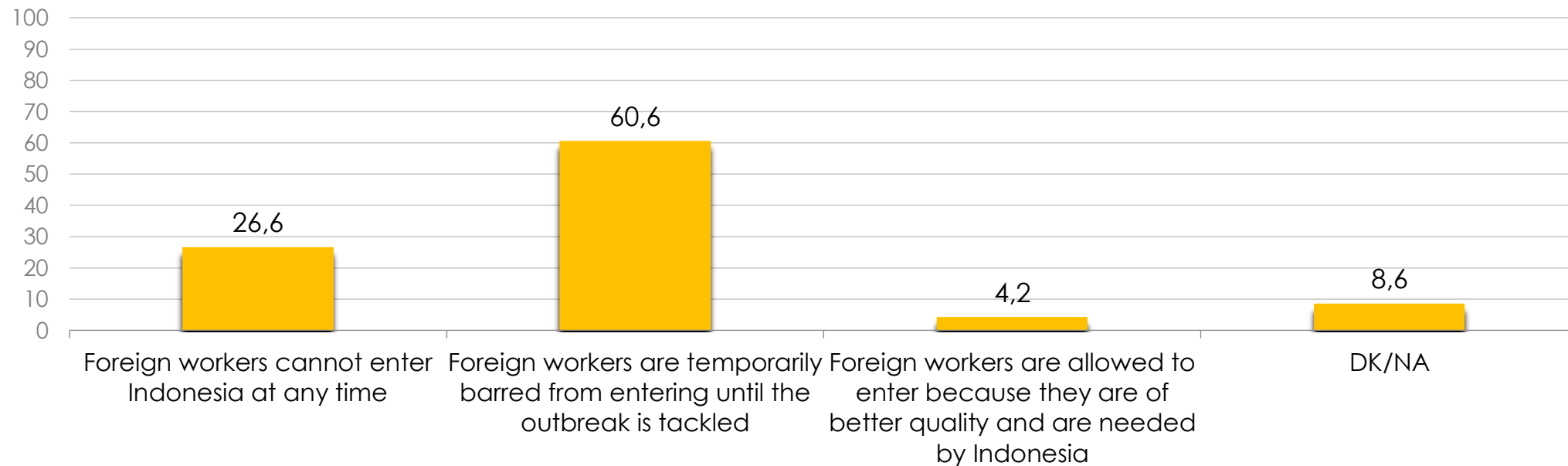
# CONTINUED...

	Base	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA
<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>				
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	51.6	36.2	12.3
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	56.5	37.3	6.3
<b>AREA</b>				
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	61.6	32.0	6.4
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	64.8	35.2	0.0
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	35.8	58.9	5.2
WEST JAVA	<b>18.1</b>	47.2	42.2	10.5
CENTRAL JAVA	<b>13.6</b>	36.8	59.8	3.4
EAST JAVA	<b>15.8</b>	62.5	33.7	3.8
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	76.9	23.1	0.0
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	51.8	13.1	35.1
OTHERS	<b>9.6</b>	50.6	26.4	23.0

	Base	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA
<b>PARTY BASE</b>				
PKB	<b>5.7</b>	48.3	48.5	3.1
Partai Gerindra	<b>15.2</b>	62.6	35.1	2.3
PDI-P	<b>22.2</b>	46.5	46.7	6.8
Partai Golkar	<b>6.4</b>	80.2	15.8	4.0
Partai NasDem	<b>3.3</b>	47.9	49.4	2.7
Partai Garuda	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partai Berkarya	<b>0.2</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0
PKS	<b>4.0</b>	59.0	32.7	8.3
Partai Perindo	<b>0.3</b>	69.8	30.2	0.0
PPP	<b>1.7</b>	12.7	83.6	3.7
PSI	<b>0.7</b>	0.0	76.6	23.4
PAN	<b>2.1</b>	74.6	25.4	0.0
Partai Hanura	<b>0.4</b>	76.0	24.0	0.0
Partai Demokrat	<b>3.6</b>	64.0	32.0	4.0
PBB	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0
PKPI	<b>0.1</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
Others	<b>0.2</b>	43.4	56.6	0.0
DK/NA	<b>33.9</b>	51.7	30.0	18.3
<b>2019 Pres Election Base</b>				
Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan KH. Ma'ruf Amin	<b>55.5</b>	52.8	38.7	8.5
Prabowo Subianto dan Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	<b>44.5</b>	64.0	32.6	3.4

# FOREIGN WORKERS ENTRY

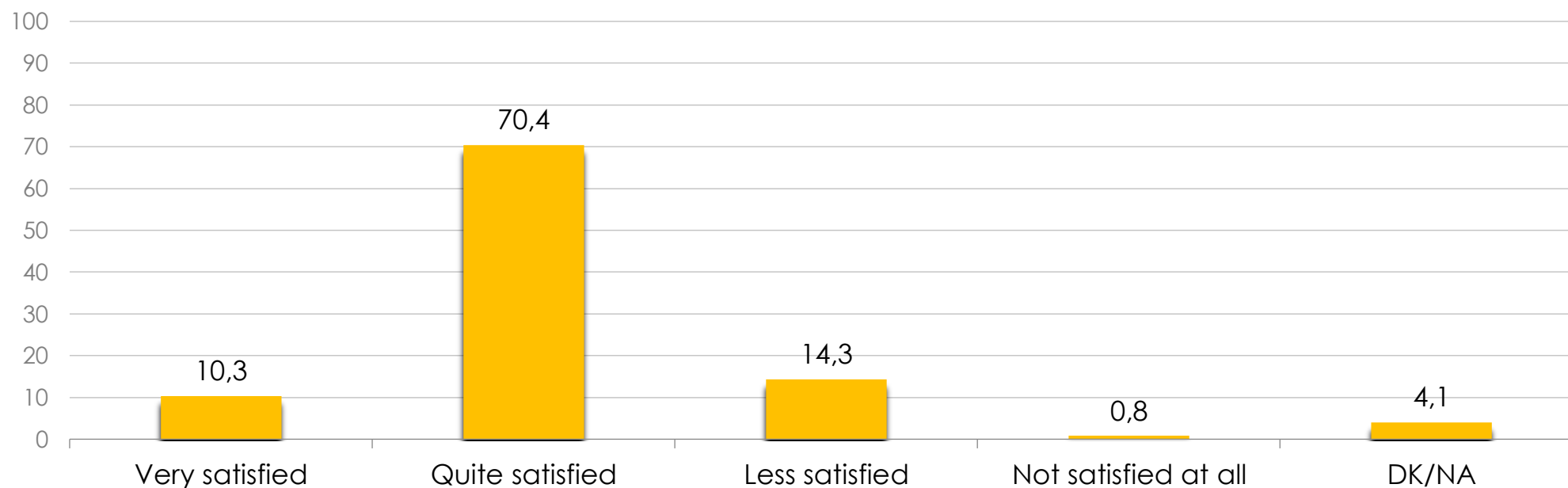
Among the following three statements regarding foreign workers (TKA) during the corona virus outbreak / COVID-19, which one is the closest to your opinion?... (%)



The majority assessed that the flow of foreign workers was prohibited from entering Indonesia, at least temporarily until the outbreak ended.

# POLICE ASSISTANCE IN HANDLING OF COVID-19

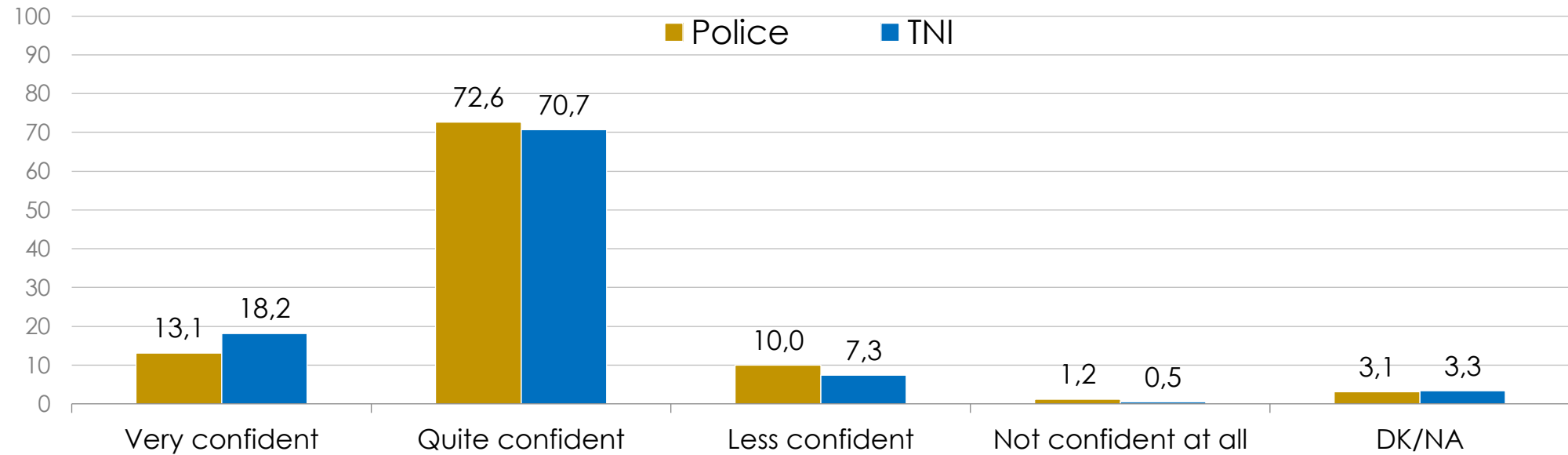
How satisfied are you with the performance of the police in assisting the implementation of policies on handling corona virus / COVID-19 outbreaks (PSBB, KLB, etc)?... (%)



The majority of the public is satisfied with the performance of the Police in helping to implement the plague management policy, 80.7%.

# SECURITY DURING THE PANDEMY OF COVID-19

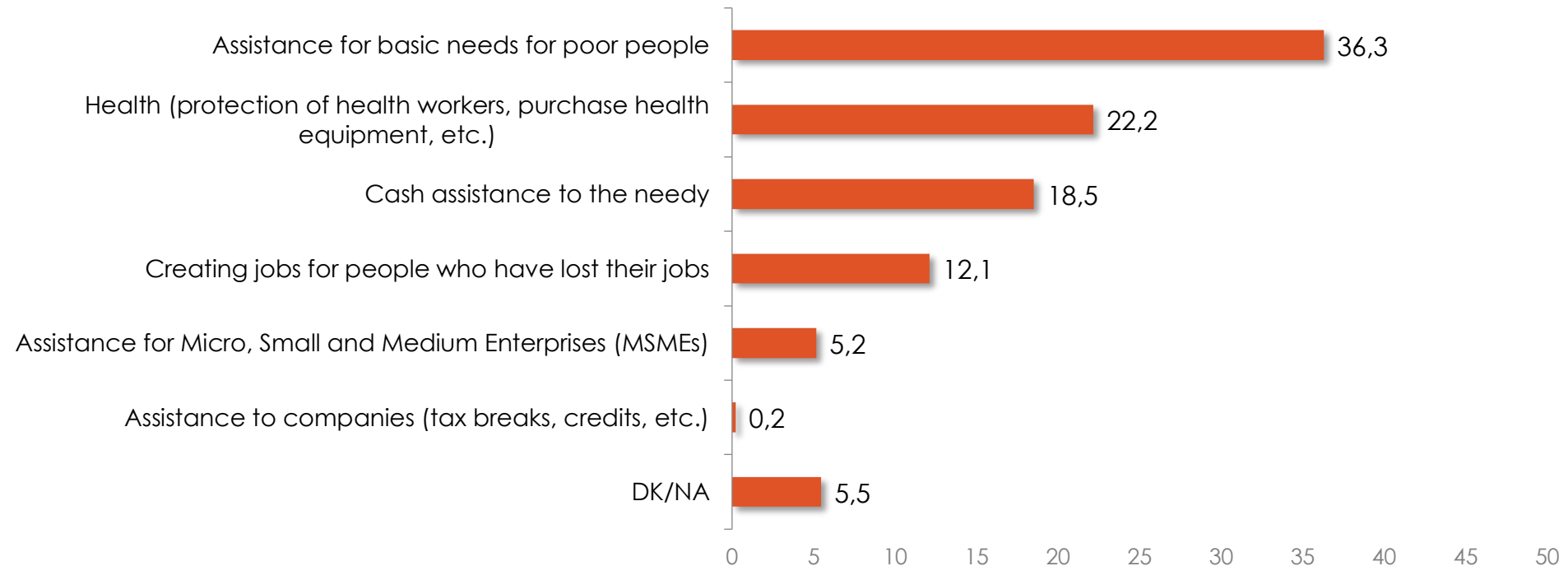
How confident are you toward ... in maintaining security during the corona / COVID-19 outbreak?... (%)



The majority of the public trust the Police and TNI in maintaining security during the outbreak.

# BUDGET REALLOCATION PROGRAM

In reallocating the government budget, according to you, what program is most important to overcome the impact of the corona virus / COVID-19?... (%)

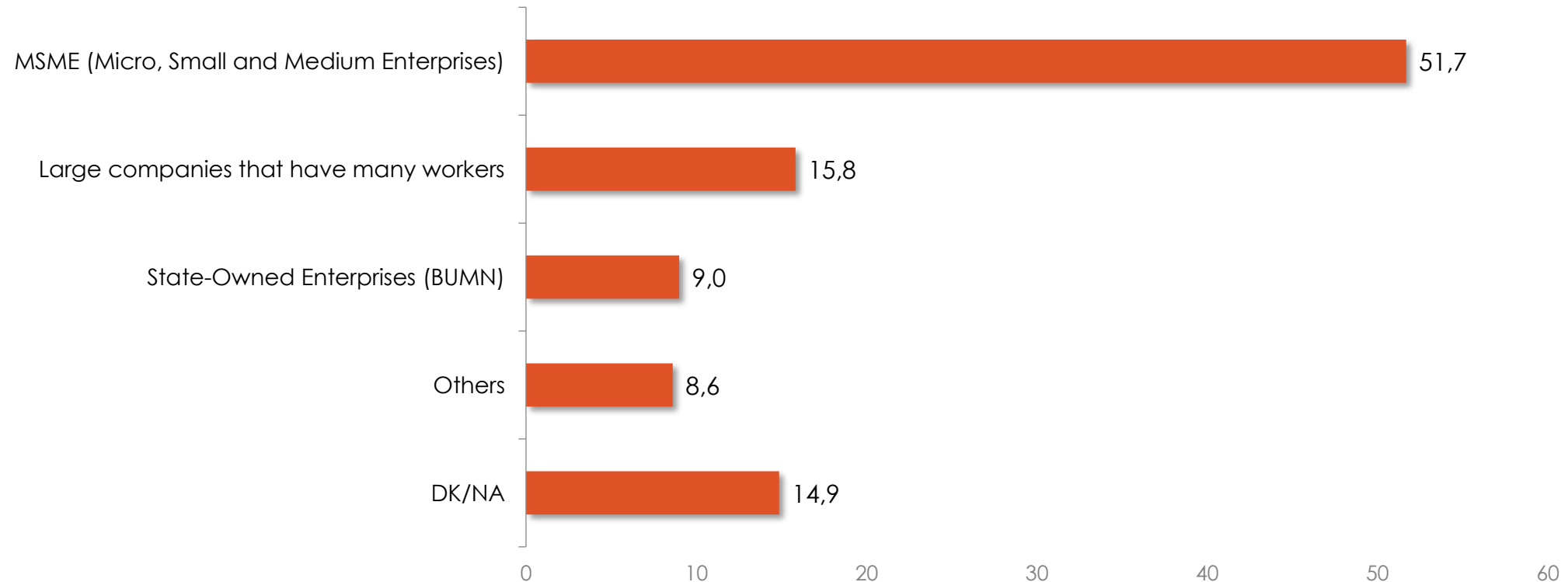


Basic staple goods assistance for the poor people, health, and direct cash transfer is the most widely approved budget reallocation forms.



# CONCENTRATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY

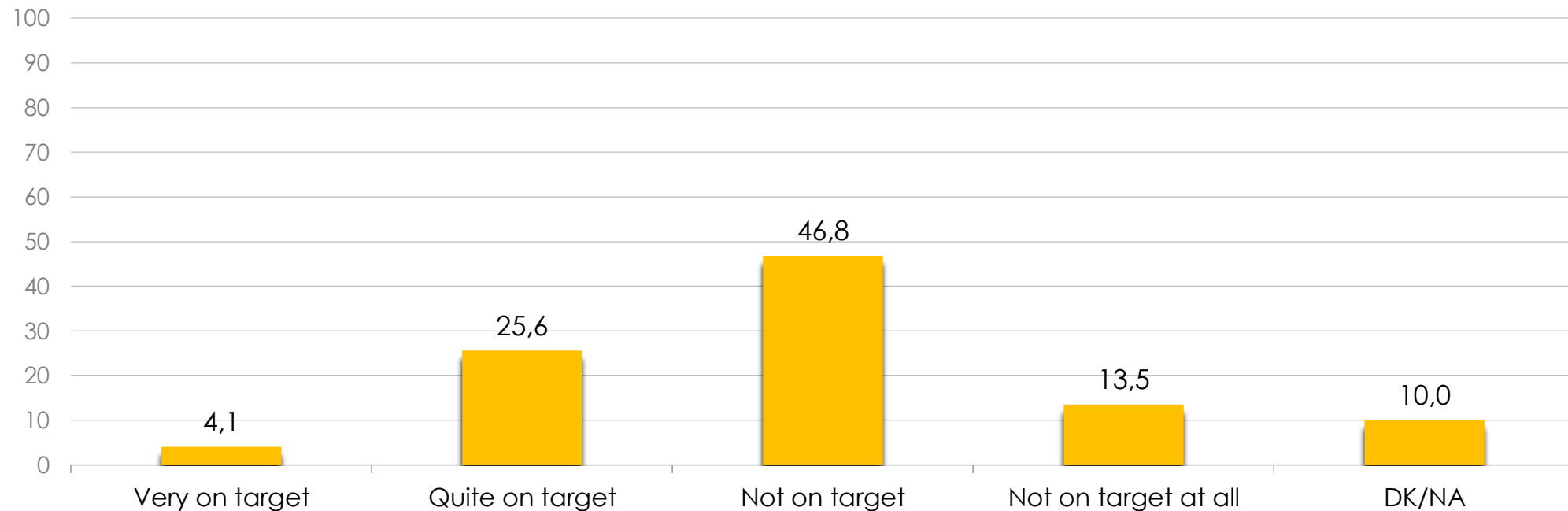
The government has budgeted Rp. 450 trillion to mitigate the impact of the corona virus / COVID-19, some of which is used for national economic recovery. According to you, where should they focus the economic recovery funds would go?... (%)



The majority of residents support if the COVID-19 impact mitigation is mainly focused on MSMEs.

# SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

During the corona virus / COVID-19 outbreak, the government provided social assistance (Social Aid) in the form of distribution of basic necessities and BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) for underprivileged residents. In general, according to you, is the basic food assistance or BLT very targeted, quite on target, not on target or not on target at all?... (%)



The majority assessed that social assistance provided to underprivileged residents is less or not well targeted at all, at 60.3%.

# SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BASED ON DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	On Target	Not on Target	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	50.4	29.8	57.6	12.6
Female	49.6	29.5	63.1	7.4
<b>AGE</b>				
<= 21 y.o.	11.1	21.2	71.0	7.8
22 - 25 y.o.	9.7	29.8	59.7	10.6
26 - 40 y.o.	36.9	34.1	56.8	9.1
41 - 55 y.o.	26.0	26.0	63.2	10.8
> 55 y.o.	16.3	31.0	56.8	12.2
<b>ETHNICITY</b>				
Javanese	41.3	31.9	56.0	12.1
Sundanese	15.6	21.1	64.2	14.7
Bataknese	3.4	30.9	69.1	0.0
Madura	3.2	16.4	55.9	27.7
Betawi	3.0	39.3	57.5	3.2
Minang	2.8	45.1	49.0	5.9
Bugis	2.7	38.2	49.5	12.2
Malay	2.5	29.2	60.7	10.1
Others	25.5	29.0	66.9	4.0
<b>RELIGION</b>				
Islam	87.8	29.2	60.1	10.7
Others	12.2	33.2	61.7	5.1

	Base	On Target	Not on Target	DK/NA
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
<= Elementary	20.2	31.8	50.0	18.2
Middle School	25.7	23.7	68.0	8.3
High School	43.2	31.3	61.4	7.4
University	11.0	33.4	57.1	9.5
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	43.9	30.6	57.5	11.9
Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	26.9	30.0	62.0	8.1
Housewife	23.1	27.6	63.8	8.6
Others	6.0	29.7	59.2	11.1
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>				
< 1 mio	35.3	28.1	58.8	13.2
< 2 mio	29.3	31.4	60.2	8.4
2 - < 4 mio	21.7	31.4	64.9	3.6
>= 4 mio	13.7	21.0	70.0	9.0

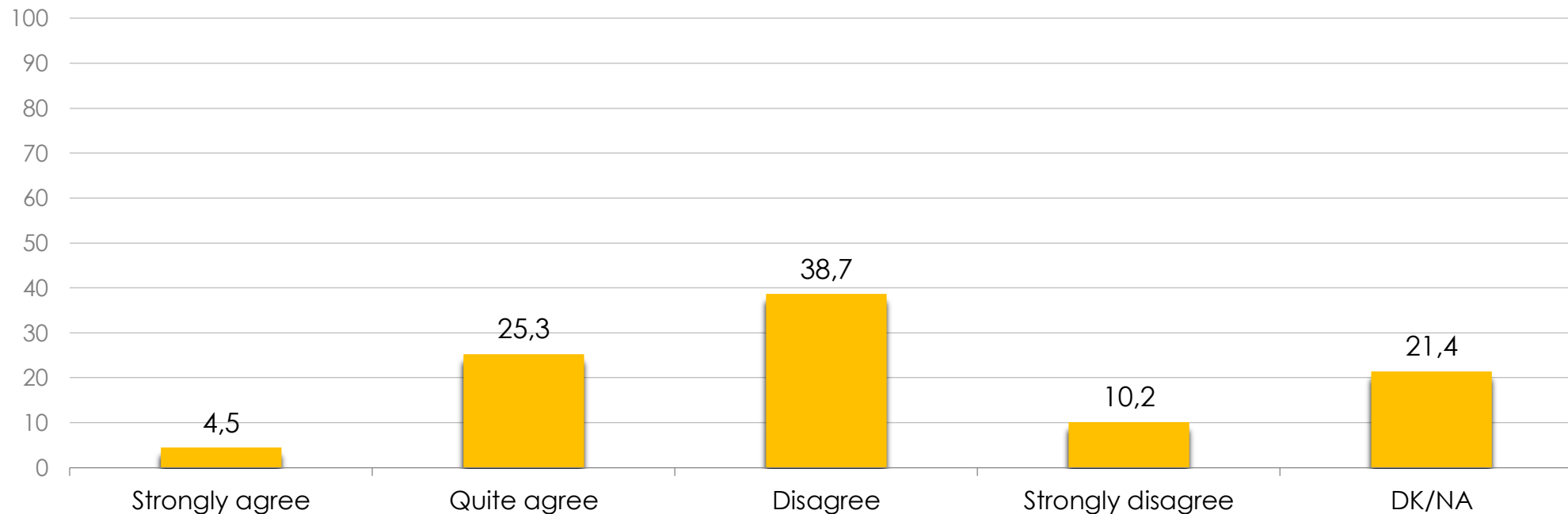
## CONTINUED...

	Base	On Target	Not On Target	DK/NA
<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>				
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	29.2	59.0	11.8
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	30.2	61.7	8.2
<b>AREA</b>				
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	28.6	65.9	5.5
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	34.4	62.0	3.6
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	57.6	39.6	2.8
WEST JAVA	<b>18.1</b>	14.8	67.5	17.7
C JAVA	<b>13.6</b>	44.9	51.9	3.2
EAST JAVA	<b>15.8</b>	20.2	53.9	25.9
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	33.7	66.3	0.0
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	40.6	52.8	6.6
OTHERS	<b>9.6</b>	29.2	66.8	4.0

	Base	On Target	Not On Target	DK/NA
<b>PARTY BASE</b>				
PKB	<b>5.7</b>	42.3	50.2	7.6
Partai Gerindra	<b>15.2</b>	26.3	68.2	5.4
PDI-P	<b>22.2</b>	34.2	60.4	5.4
Partai Golkar	<b>6.4</b>	33.2	53.5	13.4
Partai NasDem	<b>3.3</b>	28.7	70.1	1.2
Partai Garuda	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partai Berkarya	<b>0.2</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0
PKS	<b>4.0</b>	25.3	58.5	16.2
Partai Perindo	<b>0.3</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0
PPP	<b>1.7</b>	75.6	24.4	0.0
PSI	<b>0.7</b>	0.0	76.6	23.4
PAN	<b>2.1</b>	33.4	62.7	4.0
Partai Hanura	<b>0.4</b>	51.1	48.9	0.0
Partai Demokrat	<b>3.6</b>	24.4	65.7	9.9
PBB	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0
PKPI	<b>0.1</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
Others	<b>0.2</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0
DK/NA	<b>33.9</b>	24.9	59.1	16.0
<b>2019 PRES ELECTION BASE</b>				
Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan KH. Ma'ruf Amin	<b>55.5</b>	33.3	57.4	9.3
Prabowo Subianto dan Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	<b>44.5</b>	21.4	71.7	6.9

# ONLINE TRAINING IN ALLOCATION OF PRE-EMPLOYMENT CARD FUNDS

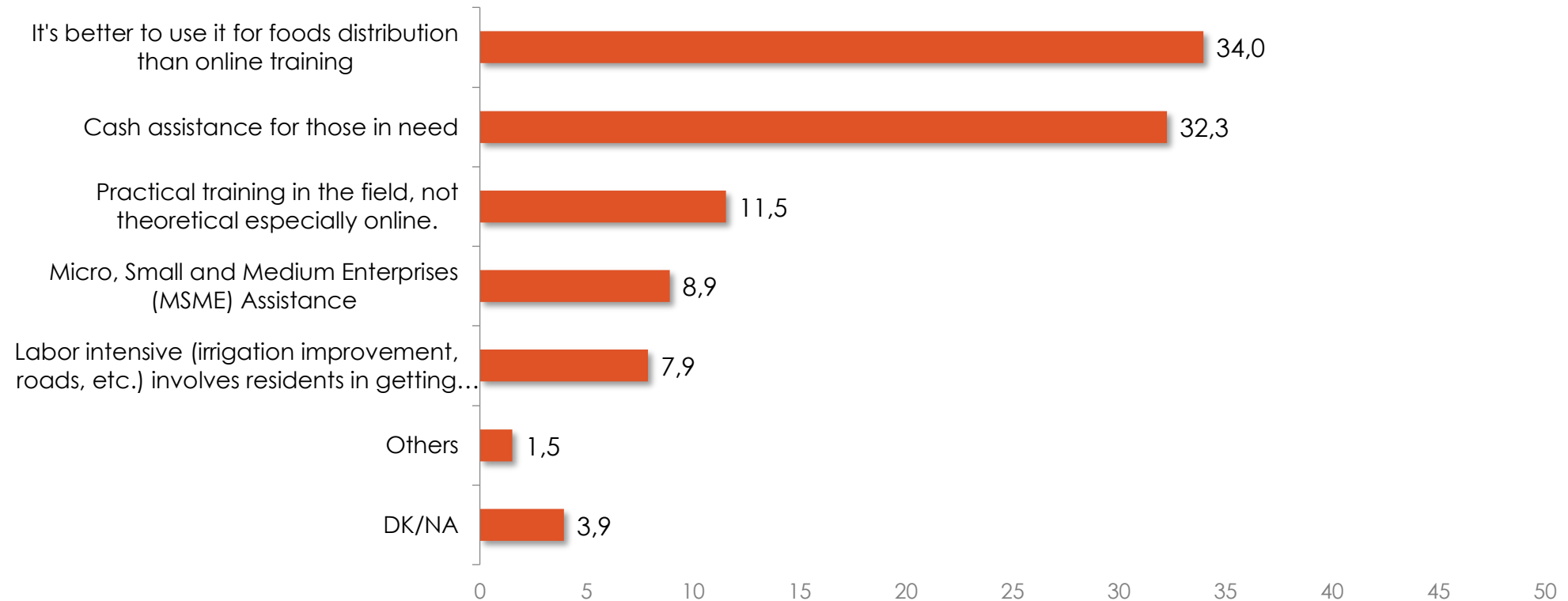
The government rolled out the pre-employment card program with funds of Rp 5.6 trillion. Each participant gets a balance of IDR 3.55 million. However, Rp. 1 million cannot be used in cash and is used to attend online training classes. How much do you agree with the use of pre-employment cards for online training?... (%)



Most disagreed that some of the funds on the pre-employment card were used for online training, 48.9%.

## CONTINUED...

If you do not agree, how should we use the pre-employment card?... (%)



Those who do not agree, assessing the distribution of food and cash assistance for those who need it is more useful than for online training.

# ONLINE TRAINING IN THE ALLOCATION OF PRE-EMPLOYMENT CARD FUNDS BY DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA	Better for foods	Labor intensive	Cash assistance	MSME Assistance	Practical Training	Others	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>											
Male	<b>50.4</b>	29.8	49.0	21.2	24.5	7.0	20.8	7.7	6.5	0.9	32.6
Female	<b>49.6</b>	29.7	48.7	21.6	26.1	4.3	25.6	4.8	10.2	1.3	27.8
<b>AGE</b>											
<= 21 y.o.	<b>11.1</b>	18.8	55.5	25.7	27.7	9.9	15.8	11.1	5.8	0.0	29.7
22 - 25 y.o.	<b>9.7</b>	41.7	46.3	11.9	32.4	7.3	26.7	2.8	10.6	0.0	20.2
26 - 40 y.o.	<b>36.9</b>	32.1	48.4	19.5	23.4	3.5	25.6	6.3	8.3	2.1	30.6
41 - 55 y.o.	<b>26.0</b>	26.2	49.0	24.8	23.7	4.7	24.1	5.1	8.0	0.7	33.7
> 55 y.o.	<b>16.3</b>	30.5	46.3	23.2	26.6	7.6	20.6	5.9	9.7	0.7	28.9
<b>ETHNICITY</b>											
Javanese	<b>41.3</b>	31.2	48.6	20.2	23.1	8.0	22.4	6.9	9.4	0.6	29.5
Sundanese	<b>15.6</b>	21.0	58.6	20.5	28.5	2.0	31.2	3.6	9.0	1.0	24.6
Bataknese	<b>3.4</b>	28.3	66.1	5.6	57.9	0.0	31.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	7.8
Madura	<b>3.2</b>	34.8	26.8	38.4	2.0	3.3	5.4	2.8	31.8	0.0	54.5
Betawi	<b>3.0</b>	41.7	50.5	7.8	48.0	0.0	43.7	2.4	3.8	0.0	2.1
Minang	<b>2.8</b>	27.1	19.0	53.9	12.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	0.0	5.2	74.0
Bugis	<b>2.7</b>	21.8	7.7	70.5	4.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	90.1
Malay	<b>2.5</b>	40.0	55.1	4.9	52.8	12.4	7.6	3.7	15.3	0.0	8.2
Others	<b>25.5</b>	31.1	50.5	18.4	24.1	6.4	23.9	9.8	5.9	1.9	28.1
<b>RELIGION</b>											
Islam	<b>87.8</b>	28.7	48.9	22.3	24.6	5.4	22.8	6.5	8.8	1.0	31.0
Others	<b>12.2</b>	37.1	47.9	15.0	31.0	7.4	26.3	4.7	4.5	1.8	24.4

## CONTINUED...

	Base	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA	Better for foods	Labor intensive	Cash assistance	MSME Assistance	Practical Training	Others	DK/NA
<b>EDUCATION</b>											
<= Elementary	<b>20.2</b>	26.7	37.6	35.7	14.0	2.6	20.0	6.4	7.9	0.3	48.7
Middle School	<b>25.7</b>	24.9	52.9	22.1	28.3	7.2	27.1	4.3	3.8	0.0	29.4
High School	<b>43.2</b>	33.4	50.2	16.4	30.3	5.4	24.8	6.7	7.2	1.8	23.7
University	<b>11.0</b>	32.4	54.3	13.3	20.3	8.5	13.3	9.4	25.0	2.4	21.1
<b>OCCUPATION</b>											
Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	<b>43.9</b>	26.3	46.8	26.9	24.7	6.4	23.7	6.0	4.2	0.3	34.7
Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	<b>26.9</b>	32.1	53.3	14.7	27.0	6.5	20.3	8.2	12.4	2.0	23.6
Housewife	<b>23.1</b>	34.0	48.3	17.7	27.1	3.1	28.7	4.7	9.8	1.0	25.6
Others	<b>6.0</b>	29.3	44.4	26.4	16.3	6.0	14.2	5.8	13.0	2.9	41.7
<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>											
< 1 mio	<b>35.3</b>	28.4	43.7	28.0	16.6	4.0	22.1	5.7	11.2	0.2	40.2
< 2 mio	<b>29.3</b>	26.2	51.0	22.8	27.3	7.4	24.0	6.9	2.4	0.2	31.8
2 - < 4 mio	<b>21.7</b>	35.2	52.3	12.5	37.3	5.3	29.4	5.4	7.5	0.7	14.3
>= 4 mio	<b>13.7</b>	29.3	62.3	8.4	31.7	8.3	17.1	9.8	16.3	4.9	12.0



## CONTINUED...

	Base	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA	Better for foods	Labor intensive	Cash assistance	MSME Assistance	Practical Training	Others	DK/NA
<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>											
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	29.8	43.4	26.8	24.2	7.8	22.1	5.8	3.4	0.2	36.5
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	29.7	54.4	15.9	26.4	3.4	24.4	6.8	13.4	1.9	23.8
<b>AREA</b>											
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	18.5	64.9	16.6	35.4	4.1	25.7	7.6	2.4	0.8	24.0
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	12.9	82.6	4.4	28.9	3.5	50.1	11.3	0.0	3.9	2.4
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	46.7	52.0	1.3	43.7	2.4	40.1	0.0	3.1	10.7	0.0
W JAVA	<b>18.1</b>	23.2	51.7	25.1	32.7	2.7	24.9	1.1	9.8	0.3	28.4
C JAVA	<b>13.6</b>	29.8	50.5	19.7	20.8	9.7	24.4	9.5	4.1	0.5	30.9
E JAVA	<b>15.8</b>	32.1	36.5	31.5	10.6	8.1	11.3	5.4	23.5	0.0	41.1
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	67.9	23.8	8.3	23.3	0.0	28.8	7.6	14.4	0.0	25.9
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	37.1	17.5	45.3	11.0	3.2	4.6	3.6	5.4	0.0	72.1
OTHERS	<b>9.6</b>	35.5	47.4	17.1	15.2	12.0	20.4	11.0	9.0	2.2	30.2

## CONTINUED...

	Base	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA	Better for foods	Labor intensive	Cash assistance	MSME Assistance	Practical Training	Others	DK/NA
<b>PARY BASE</b>											
PKB	<b>5.7</b>	33.0	46.8	20.3	28.4	11.3	19.5	2.4	6.1	0.0	32.4
Partai Gerindra	<b>15.2</b>	30.1	63.4	6.5	38.6	4.8	36.2	8.0	3.2	0.4	8.8
PDI-P	<b>22.2</b>	33.4	50.7	16.0	34.8	5.1	22.8	10.0	7.6	0.8	19.0
Partai Golkar	<b>6.4</b>	30.5	56.4	13.1	31.5	13.3	25.5	2.7	6.6	1.8	18.7
Partai NasDem	<b>3.3</b>	28.4	64.6	7.1	22.9	21.7	29.1	5.5	4.5	2.0	14.2
Partai Garuda	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partai Berkarya	<b>0.2</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PKS	<b>4.0</b>	34.9	49.3	15.8	19.8	10.2	21.5	11.2	10.9	0.0	26.4
Partai Perindo	<b>0.3</b>	54.6	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	0.0	66.4	0.0	0.0
PPP	<b>1.7</b>	4.0	13.8	82.2	0.0	5.4	5.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	85.6
PSI	<b>0.7</b>	65.4	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0
PAN	<b>2.1</b>	33.4	61.6	5.0	39.0	10.3	24.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	11.1
Partai Hanura	<b>0.4</b>	76.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Partai Demokrat	<b>3.6</b>	52.0	25.0	23.0	9.3	5.8	27.4	5.6	6.4	0.0	45.4
PBB	<b>0.0</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PKPI	<b>0.1</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	<b>0.2</b>	56.6	43.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK/NA	<b>33.9</b>	22.5	43.2	34.2	16.0	2.1	18.8	4.1	11.7	1.7	45.6
<b>2019 Pres Election BASE</b>											
Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan KH. Ma'ruf Amin	<b>55.5</b>	31.4	46.6	22.1	23.1	6.7	23.1	6.2	7.8	0.7	32.6
Prabowo Subianto dan Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	<b>44.5</b>	28.6	58.9	12.6	31.6	5.6	30.8	8.4	6.8	1.6	15.2

# FINDINGS

- Public satisfaction with government measures in preventing the spread of COVID-19 is still in the majority, but has decreased significantly compared to the previous three months. Compared to middle and low educated citizens, groups of highly educated citizens tend to be less satisfied with the government's move to prevent the spread of COVID-19. While residents in West Java tend to be less satisfied than residents in other regions.
- The majority of the public was quite or very satisfied with the performance of the COVID-19 Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling under the leadership of Doni Monardo, 63.7%.
- The public was divided as to whether the PSBB should be continued or enough so that it could be stopped. Citizens with a high school education and PT tend to want the PSBB to be continued, conversely, those with an SD-SLTP education tend to want the PSBB stopped. Likewise, residents with higher incomes tend to want to continue PSBB, in contrast to residents with lower incomes. Residents in rural areas tend to want to continue PSBB than residents in urban areas. Based on the region, especially the citizens of DKI want the PSBB to continue. Jokowi-Ma'ruf supporters tend to want the PSBB to continue, while supporters of Prabowo-Sandi are equally divided.

# FINDINGS

- The majority agreed to a ban on going home for led, 84.3%.
- The majority of the public prioritizes health issues rather than the economy. This tendency is more visible in the higher income group, highly educated, male, working as white-collar workers (employees, professionals), urban residents especially in DKI.
- Around 16.9% have experienced layoffs since the pandemic struck, mainly women, having an elementary school education, and residents in West Java, Central Java and East Java.
- The majority agreed to relax restrictions, such as people who are less than 45 years old can return to activities, 54%. Those who agreed were mainly women, housewives, senior high school graduates, income <2 million, urban residents, and residents other than DKI.
- The majority assessed that the flow of foreign workers was prohibited from entering Indonesia, at least temporarily until the outbreak ended.
- The majority of the public is satisfied with the performance of the Police in assisting the implementation of outbreak management policies, 80.7%.

# FINDINGS

- The majority of the public trust the Police and TNI in maintaining security during the outbreak.
- Staple assistance for the small people, health, and BLT is the most widely agreed budget reallocation form.
- The majority of residents support if the COVID-19 impact mitigation is mainly focused on MSMEs.
- The majority considered that social assistance provided to underprivileged people was poor or not well targeted at all, 60.3%. Those who rate this are especially residents in urban areas, supporters of Prabowo-Sandi, higher income, and women.
- Most disagreed that part of the funds on the pre-employment card was used for online training, 48.9%.
- Those who do not agree, assessing the distribution of food and cash assistance for those who need it is more useful than for online training.

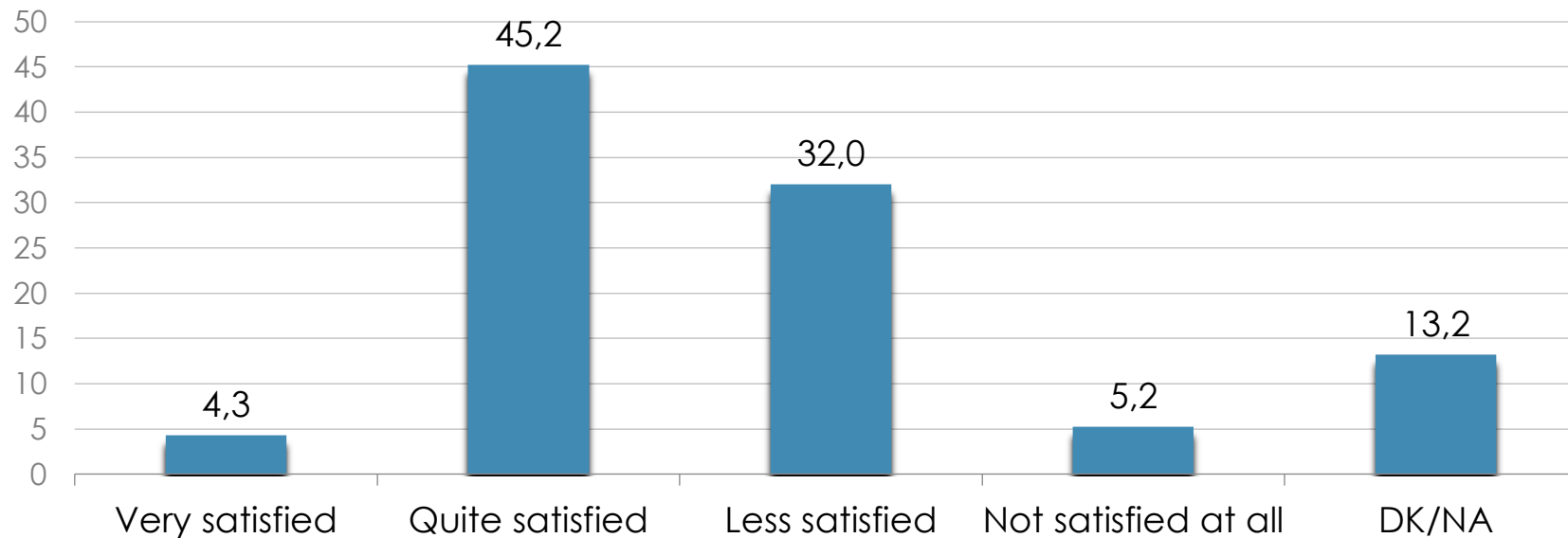
# DEMOCRATIC PERFORMANCE

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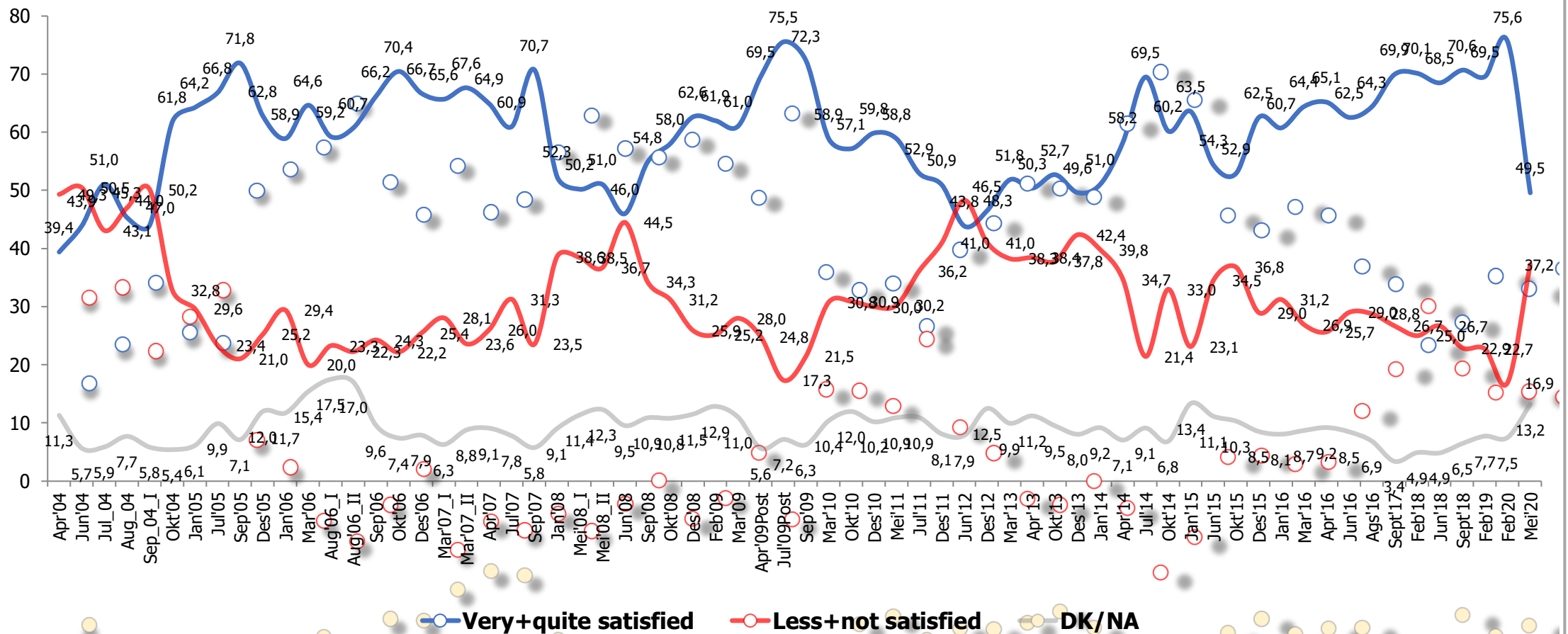
# DEMOCRATIC PERFORMANCE

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the implementation or practice of democracy in our country so far?... (%)



Around 49.5% of the public are satisfied with the implementation of democracy in our country.

# APPROVAL RATING OF DEMOCRATIC PERFORMANCE



Satisfaction with democratic performance has fallen significantly compared to previous findings.



# FINDINGS

- Around 49.5% of the public are satisfied with the implementation of democracy in our country.
- Satisfaction with democratic performance has fallen compared to the findings of the February survey, which stood at 75.6 %.

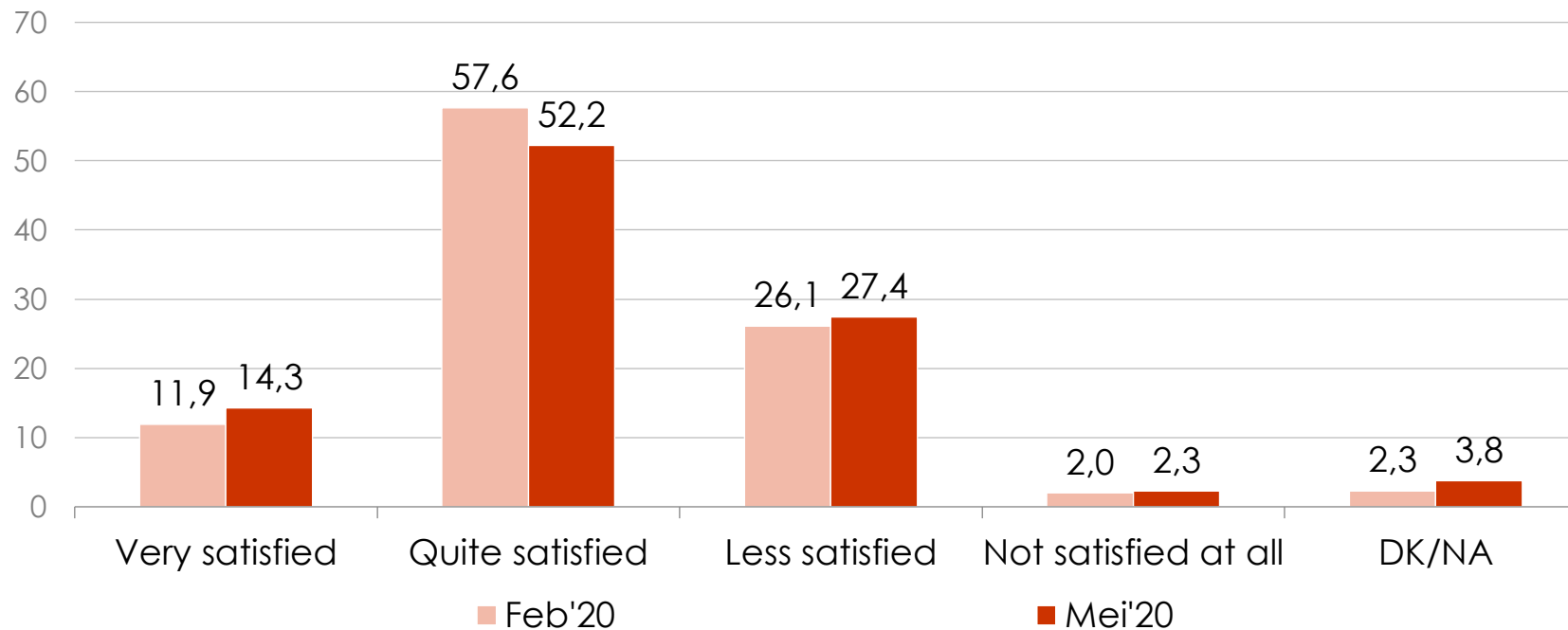
# PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

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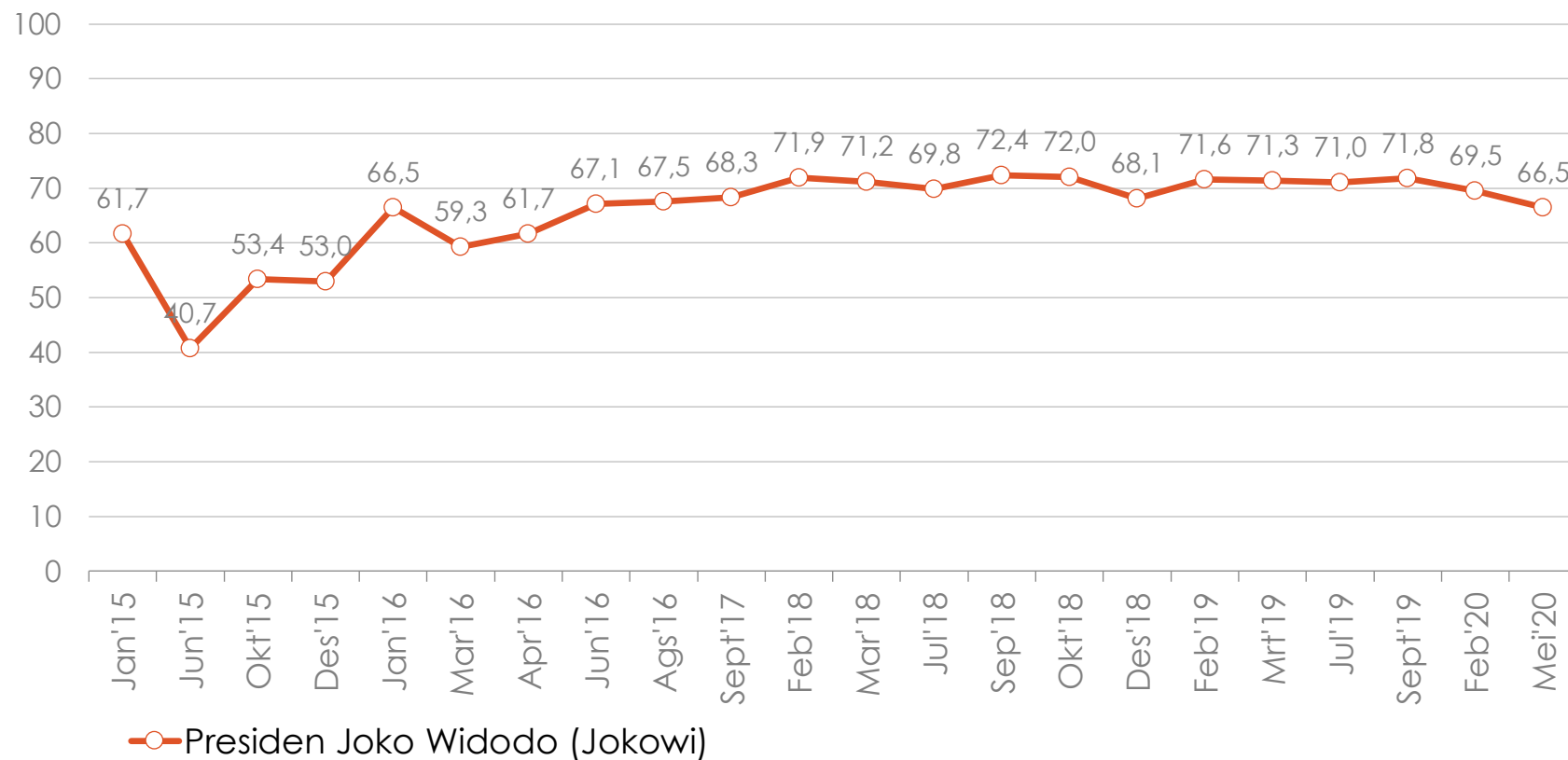
# PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL RATING

In general, are you so far satisfied, quite satisfied, not satisfied, or not satisfied at all with the work performance of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) ?... (%)



The satisfaction of Jokowi's work is around 66.5%, which tends to decrease but is insignificant compared to the previous findings, 69.5%.

## PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL RATING TREND



The approval rating trend seems to be decreasing a little.

# PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL RATING BASED ON DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	Satisfied	Less satisfied	DK/NA		Base	Satisfied	Less satisfied	DK/NA
<b>GENDER</b>					<b>EDUCATION</b>				
Male	50.4	66.5	30.0	3.6	<= Elementary	20.2	73.5	20.9	5.6
Female	49.6	66.5	29.5	4.1	Middle School	25.7	64.5	30.8	4.7
<b>AGE</b>					High School	43.2	64.6	32.7	2.6
<= 21 y.o.	11.1	66.4	30.9	2.7	University	11.0	65.4	31.5	3.1
22 - 25 y.o.	9.7	63.1	33.3	3.7	<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
26 - 40 y.o.	36.9	69.3	27.6	3.1	Farmers, unskilled laborers, non-permanent workers, drivers / motorcycle taxis, street vendors, unemployed	43.9	67.8	28.7	3.5
41 - 55 y.o.	26.0	61.7	33.4	4.9	Employees (PNS / Private), entrepreneurs, teachers / lecturers, professionals	26.9	64.7	31.7	3.6
> 55 y.o.	16.3	69.7	25.6	4.7	Housewife	23.1	64.4	30.4	5.2
<b>ETHNICITY</b>					Others	6.0	74.9	22.7	2.4
Javanese	41.3	69.1	27.9	3.0	<b>INCOME LEVEL</b>				
Sundanese	15.6	45.1	46.5	8.4	< 1 mio	35.3	71.5	25.7	2.8
Bataknese	3.4	48.2	49.0	2.8	< 2 mio	29.3	64.3	30.3	5.4
Madura	3.2	50.4	41.9	7.7	2 - < 4 mio	21.7	63.4	35.3	1.3
Betawi	3.0	64.1	35.9	0.0	>= 4 mio	13.7	63.8	33.7	2.5
Minang	2.8	74.4	20.5	5.1					
Bugis	2.7	83.9	16.1	0.0					
Malay	2.5	81.9	15.0	3.1					
Others	25.5	75.9	21.3	2.7					
<b>RELIGION</b>									
Islam	87.8	64.4	31.6	4.0					
Others	12.2	81.6	16.1	2.2					

## CONTINUED...

	Base	Satisfied	Less satisfied	DK/NA		Base	Satisfied	Less Satisfied	DK/NA
<b>RURAL/URBAN</b>					<b>PARTY BASE</b>				
Rural	<b>50.8</b>	70.8	23.1	6.1	PKB	<b>5.7</b>	71.1	27.6	1.3
Urban	<b>49.2</b>	62.0	36.5	1.5	Partai Gerindra	<b>15.2</b>	58.6	39.4	2.0
<b>AREA</b>					PDI-P	<b>22.2</b>	83.4	13.5	3.1
SUMATERA	<b>21.3</b>	58.4	37.0	4.6	Partai Golkar	<b>6.4</b>	64.5	32.3	3.2
BANTEN	<b>4.5</b>	95.3	4.7	0.0	Partai NasDem	<b>3.3</b>	78.5	18.6	2.9
DKI	<b>4.0</b>	71.6	28.4	0.0	Partai Garuda	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0
W JAVA	<b>18.1</b>	37.4	52.0	10.6	Partai Berkarya	<b>0.2</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
C JAVA	<b>13.6</b>	85.3	13.2	1.5	PKS	<b>4.0</b>	56.8	39.9	3.2
E JAVA	<b>15.8</b>	64.8	31.9	3.4	Partai Perindo	<b>0.3</b>	69.8	30.2	0.0
KALIMANTAN	<b>5.8</b>	84.8	15.2	0.0	PPP	<b>1.7</b>	93.3	3.3	3.4
SULAWESI	<b>7.3</b>	78.6	21.4	0.0	PSI	<b>0.7</b>	88.8	11.2	0.0
OTHERS	<b>9.6</b>	79.5	18.6	1.9	PAN	<b>2.1</b>	62.4	37.6	0.0
					Partai Hanura	<b>0.4</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
					Partai Demokrat	<b>3.6</b>	61.4	38.6	0.0
					PBB	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0
					PKPI	<b>0.1</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0
					Others	<b>0.2</b>	0.0	100.0	0.0
					DK/NA	<b>33.9</b>	57.3	36.0	6.7
					<b>2019 PRES ELECTION BASE</b>				
					Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan	<b>55.5</b>	77.3	19.8	2.9
					KH. Ma'ruf Amin				
					Prabowo Subianto dan	<b>44.5</b>	48.3	50.0	1.7
					Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno				

# FINDINGS

- Work approval of Jokowi was around 66.5%, slightly decreased but not significant compared to the previous findings, 69.5%.
- The satisfaction of Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin's supporters is more dominant than Prabowo-Sandi's supporters. Residents in West Java tend to be less satisfied.

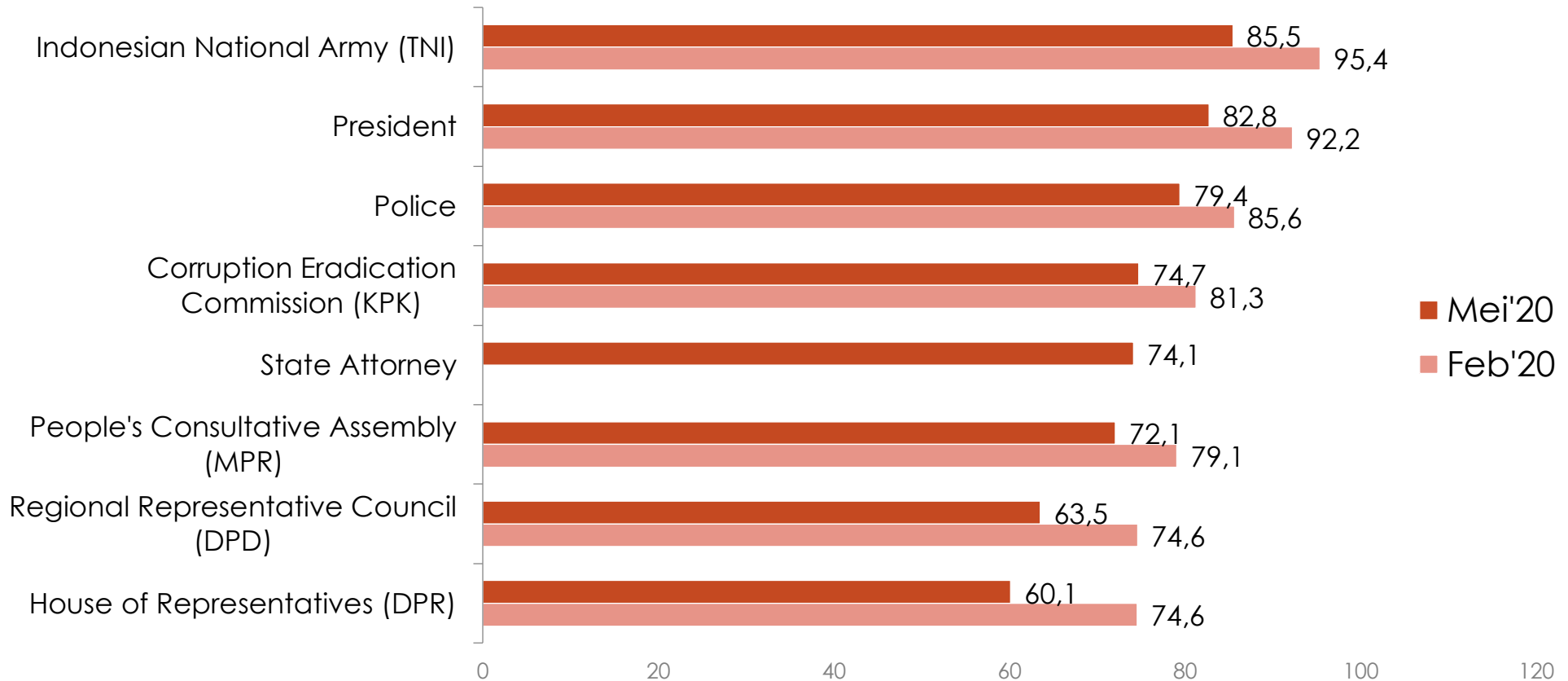
# INSTITUTIONAL TRUST

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# TRUST TOWARD INSTITUTION

Please state your level of trust in the following institutions: do you strongly trust, quite trust, distrust, or distrust at all? ... (%)  
[very + quite trust]



Trust in state institutions remains high although it tends to decline compared to previous findings.

# FINDINGS

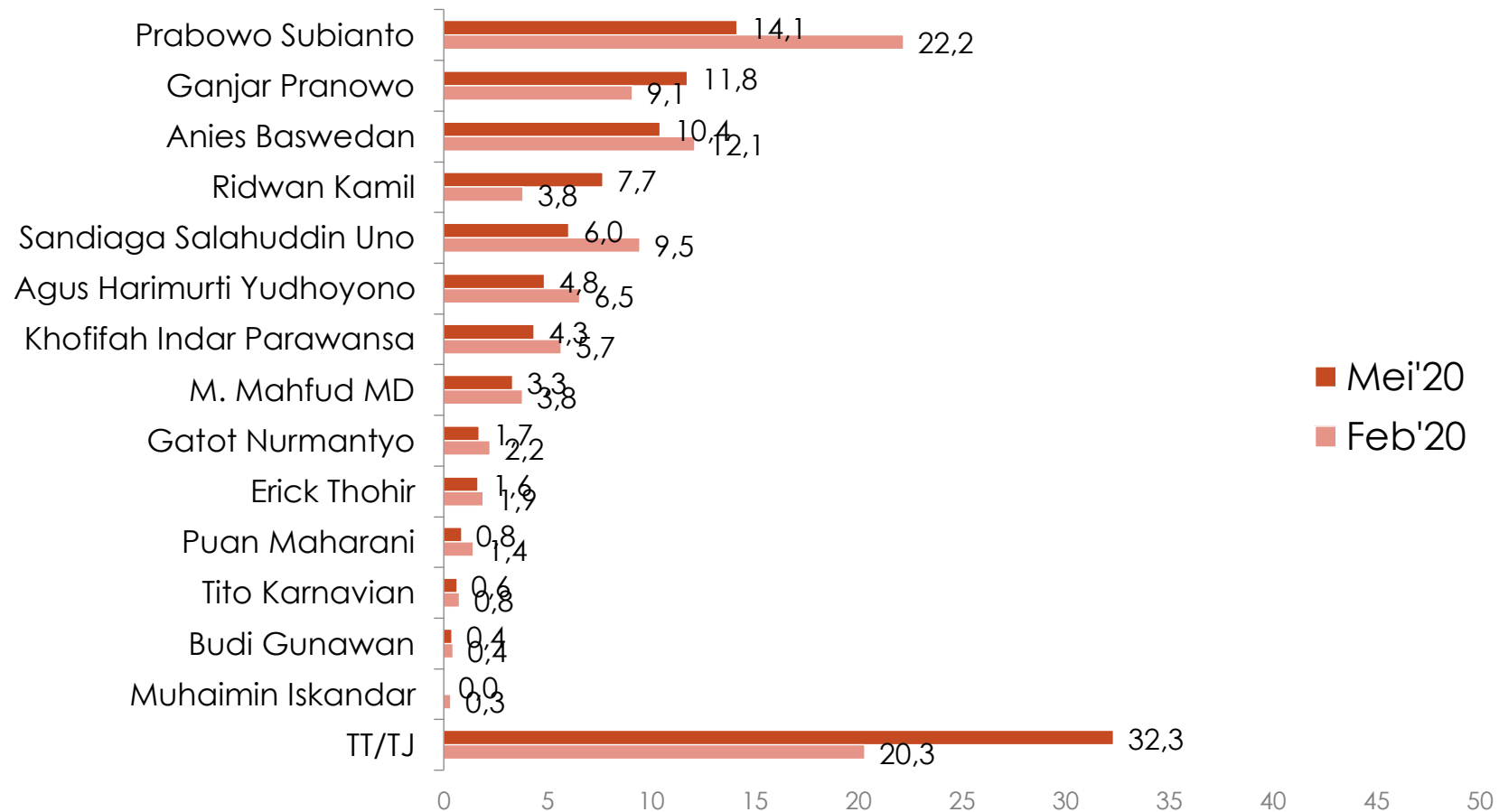
- Trust in state institutions remains high although it tends to decline compared to previous findings.
- Highest trust is recorded for the TNI, then the President, Police and KPK. While the trust toward MPR, DPD, and DPR appear to be lower and decrease even more, especially for the DPR.

# POLITICAL VOTING PREFERENCE

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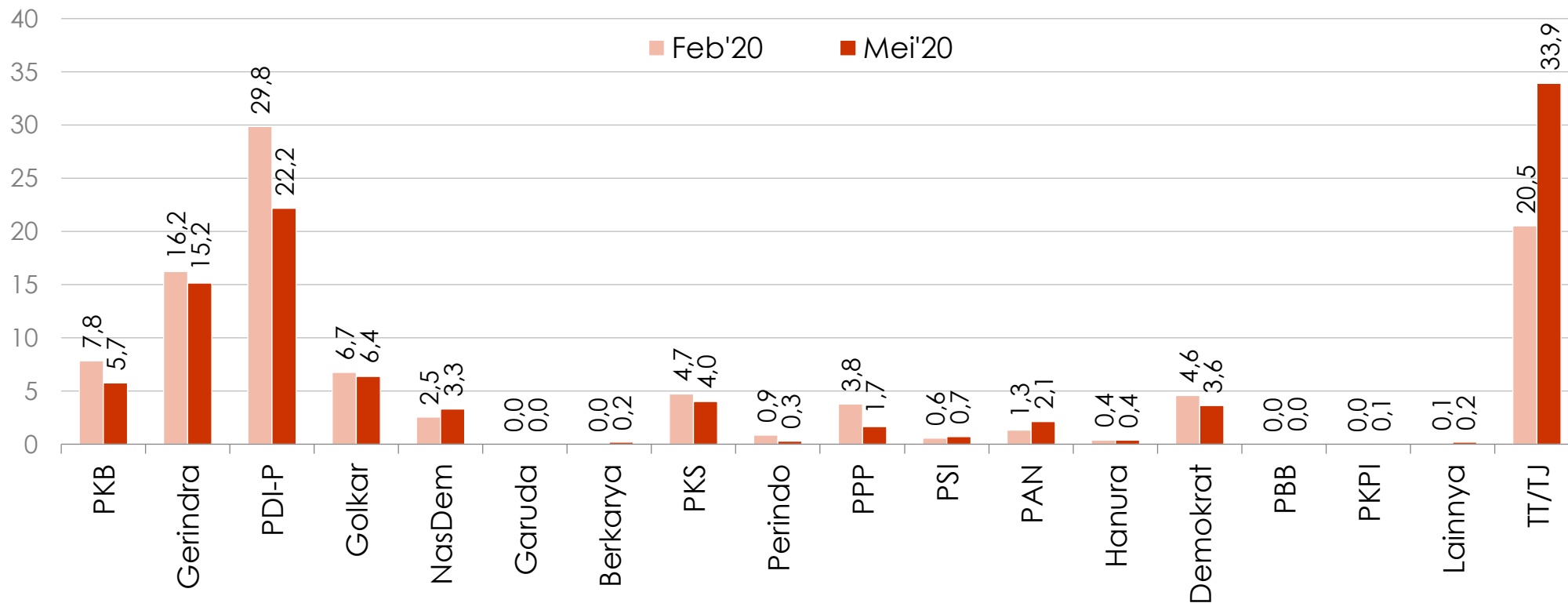
# 14 NAMES PRESIDENTIAL VOTES CLOSED LIST

If the presidential election is held today, who will you vote for as president among the following names i?...  
(%)



# PARTY VOTES (16 PARTY LIST)

If the DPR member election is held today, which party or candidate from which party will you vote for from the following party list??... (%)



# FINDINGS

- If the presidential election is held today, there is no single dominant figure. Compared to the February 2020 survey which placed Prabowo at the top and with a significant difference, support is now relatively balanced.
- Support for Ganjar Pranowo and Ridwan Kamil is currently on ascendant compared to the findings of last February.

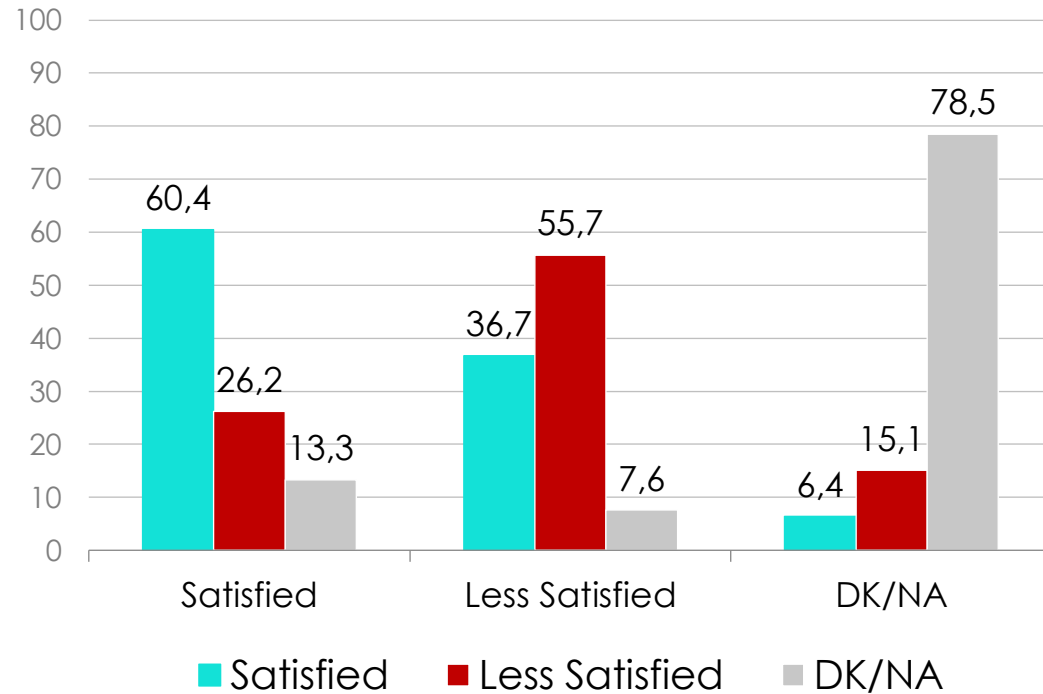
# PERFORMANCE OF DEMOCRACY, APPROVAL RATING & MAIN ISSUES IN HANDLING OF PANDEMIC COVID-19

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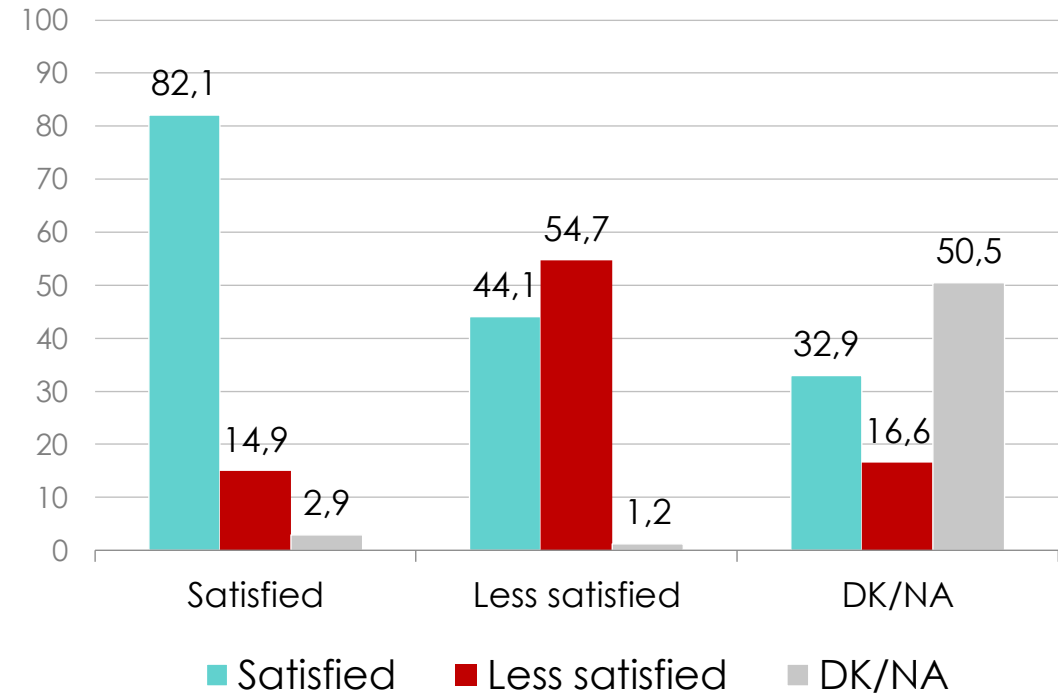
# PERFORMANCE OF DEMOCRACY & PRESIDENT ACCORDING TO EVALUATION OF HANDLING OF COVID-19

[Base: awareness of COVID-19]

## Democracy Performance According to Evaluation of Handling COVID-19



## Presidential Performance According to Evaluation of Handling COVID-19



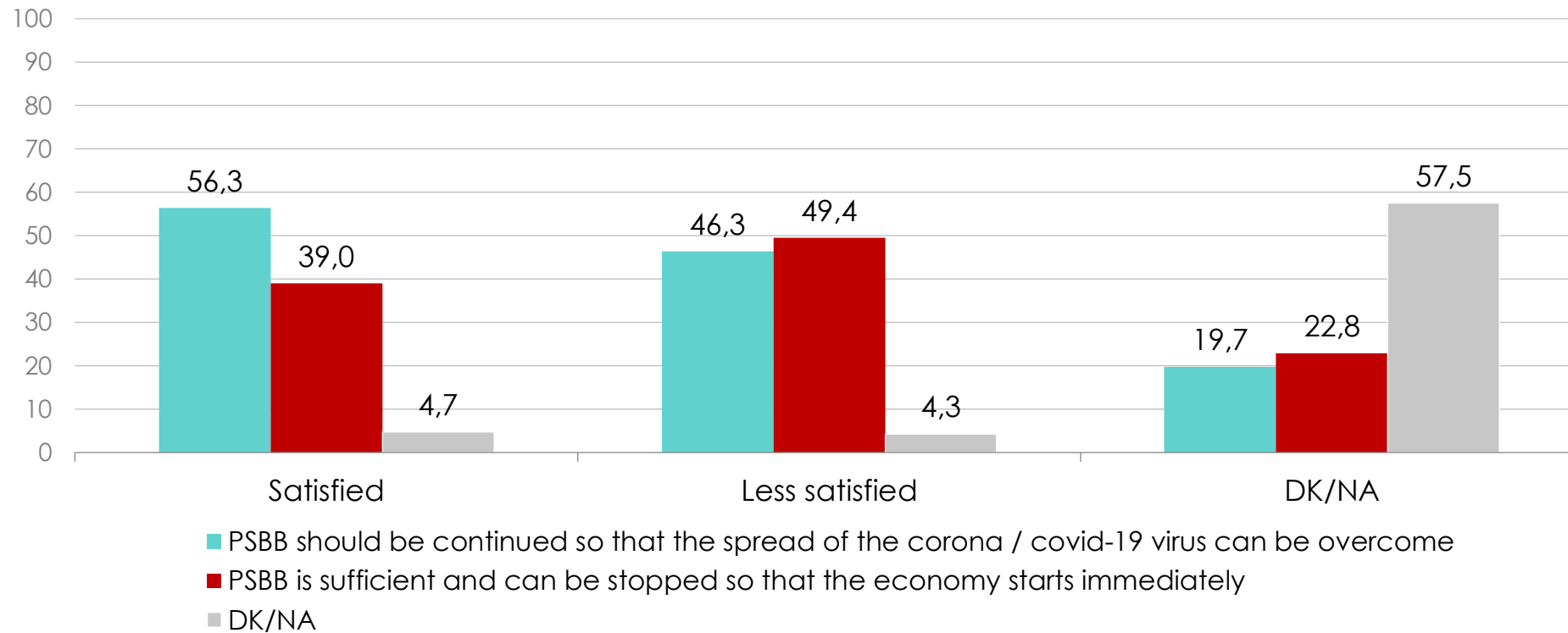
If satisfied with the Covid-19 prevention performance, the satisfaction toward the President and Democracy will be higher, higher than average in general. Conversely, if not satisfied, the satisfaction toward performance of Democracy and the President will be very depressed.





# MAIN ISSUES ACCORDING TO EVALUATION OF PANDEMIC HANDLING [#1] [Base: aware of COVID-19]

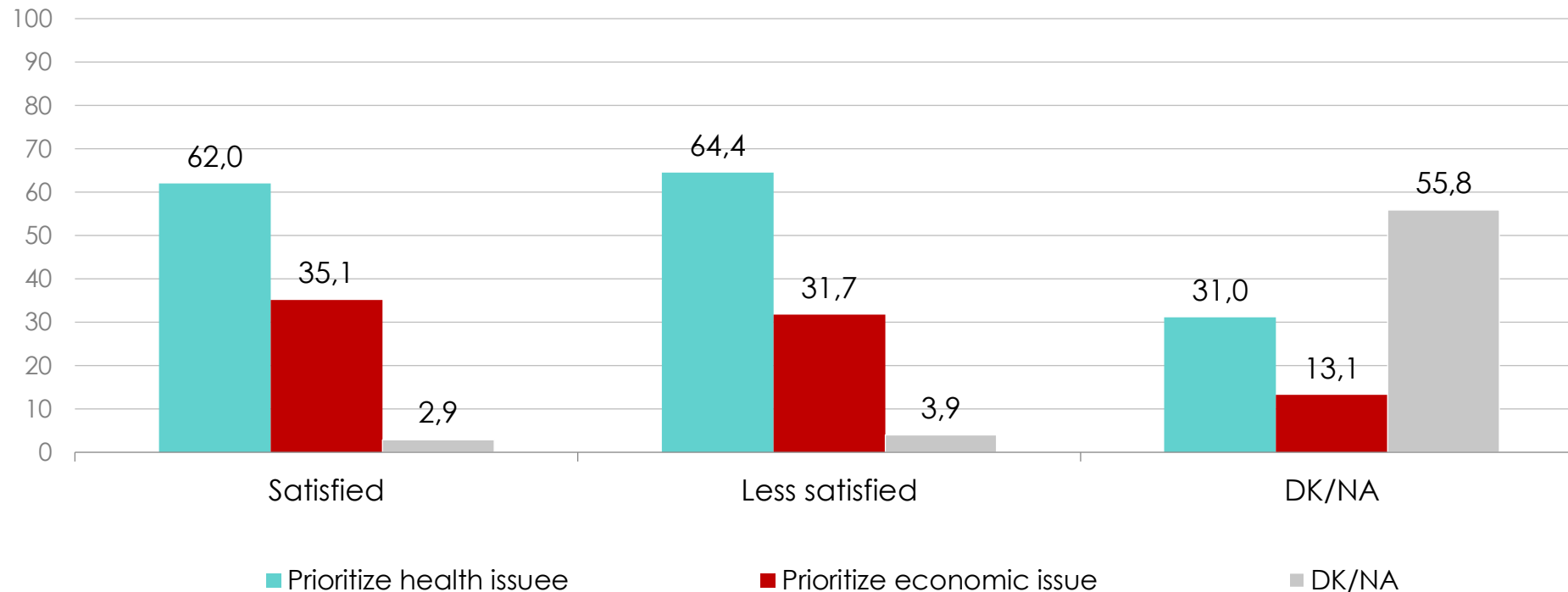
## Continuation of PSBB According to COVID-19 Handling Evaluation



Those who were satisfied tended to want the PSBB to be continued, while those who were less satisfied the perception was split and tend to prefer that the PSBB was stopped.

# MAIN ISSUES ACCORDING TO EVALUATION OF PANDEMIC HANDLING [#3] [Base: aware of COVID-19]

## Health vs. Economy According to Evaluation of COVID-19 Handling

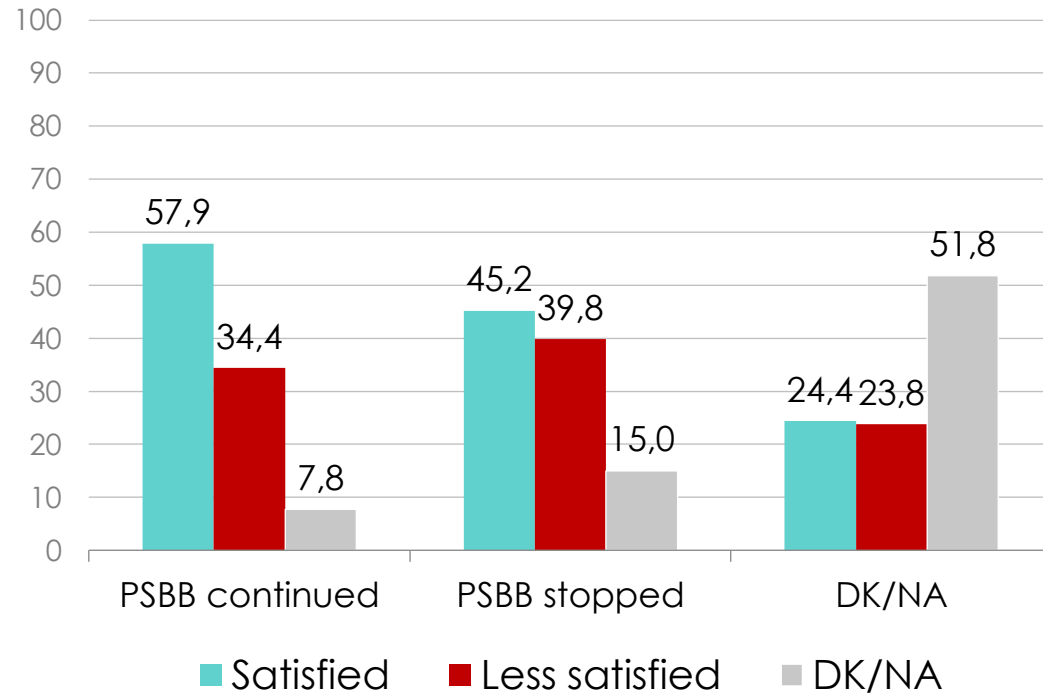


Both those who are satisfied or those who are less satisfied have more or less the same concentration, which prioritizes health problems over the economy.

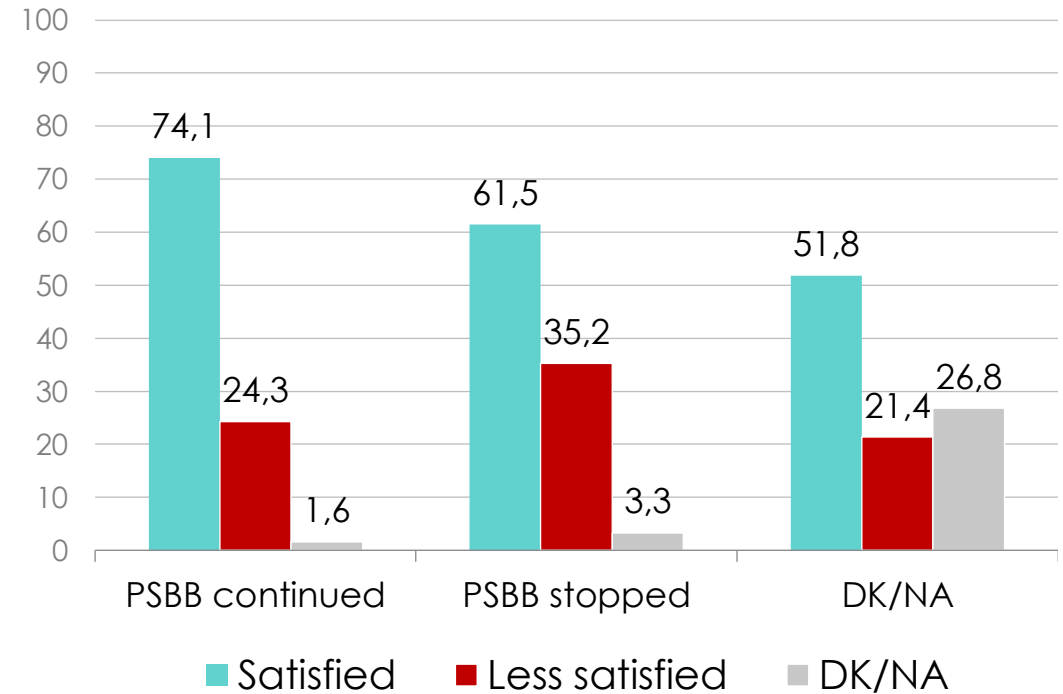
# PERFORMANCE OF DEMOCRACY & PRESIDENT ACCORDING TO MAIN ISSUES OF PANDEMIC HANDLING [#1]

[Base: aware tentang COVID-19]

## Democracy Performance According to Continuance of PSBB



## Presidential Performance According to Continuance of PSBB

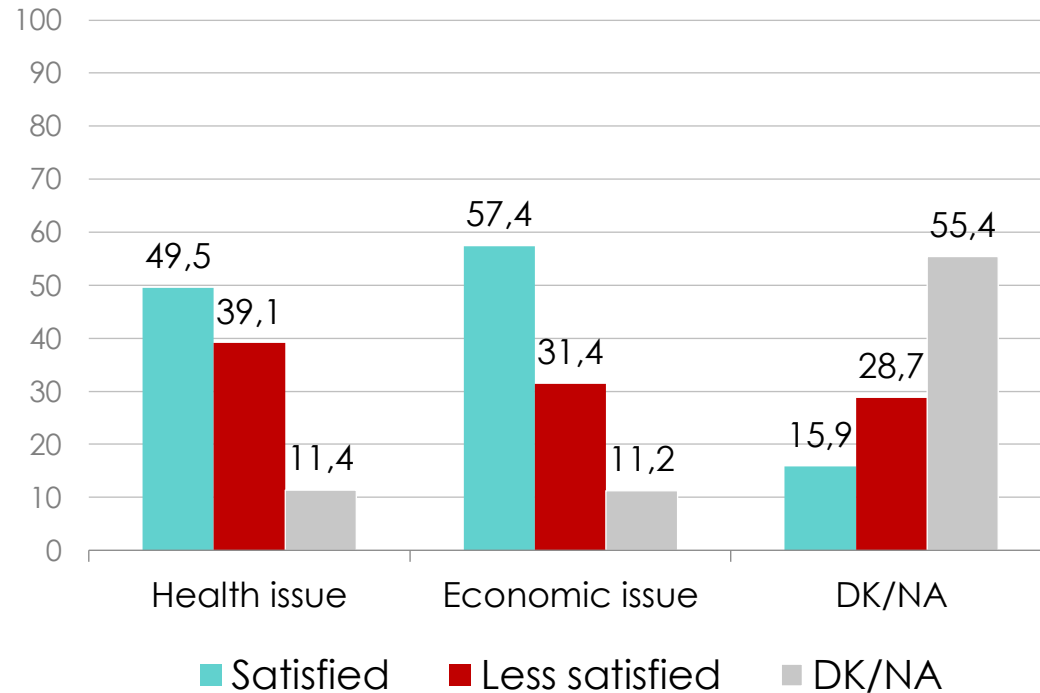


For those who tend toward the option to stop the PSBB, the pressure on satisfaction with democracy and the president's performance is even greater.

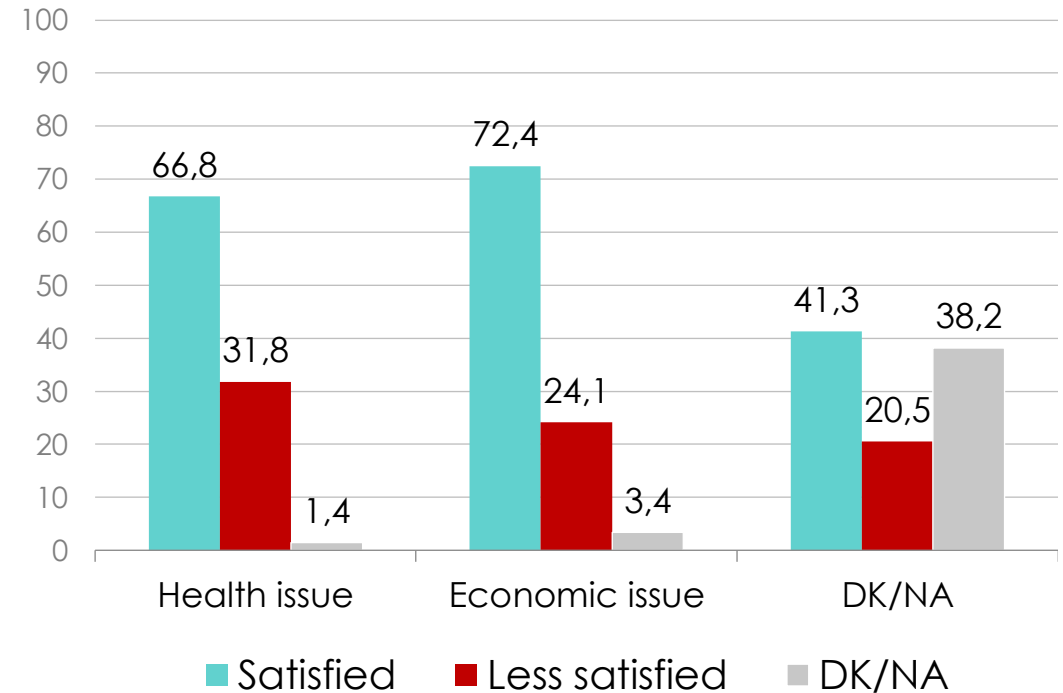
# PERFORMANCE OF DEMOCRACY & PRESIDENT ACCORDING TO MAIN ISSUES OF PANDEMIC HANDLING[#3]

[Base: aware tentang COVID-19]

## Democracy Performance According to Health Vs Economy



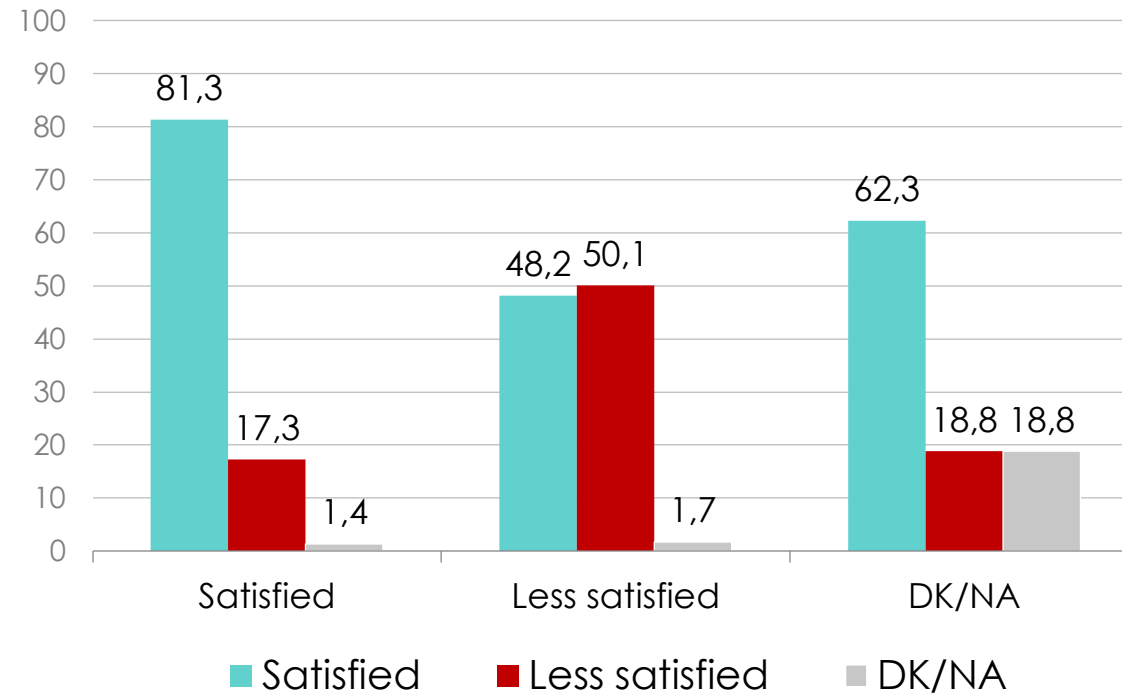
## Presidential Performance According to Health Vs Economy



Pressure on satisfaction with the performance of democracy and the president is stronger from groups that prioritize health over the economy.

# PERFORMANCE OF PRESIDENT ACCORDING TO SATISFACTION ON DEMOCRACY

## President's Performance According to Evaluation of Democratic Performance



If satisfied with the performance of democracy, the satisfaction toward the President will be even higher. Conversely, if not satisfied, satisfaction toward the President's performance will be very depressed.

# FINDINGS

- There are variations in responses to the performance of democracy and the president according to the assessment of the government's performance in addressing COVID-19 as well as various issues related to controlling the plague and its economic impact.
- If satisfied with the prevention performance, the satisfaction of the President and democracy will be higher, higher than average in general. Conversely, if not satisfied, the performance of democracy and the President will be very depressed.
- Those who were satisfied tended to want the PSBB to be continued, while those who were less satisfied the perception was split and tend to prefer the PSBB was stopped.
- Both those who are satisfied or those who are less satisfied have more or less the same concentration, which prioritizes health problems over the economy.
- For those who tend toward to the option to stop the PSBB, the pressure on satisfaction with democracy and the president's performance is even greater.
- Pressure on satisfaction with the performance of democracy and the president is stronger in groups that prioritize health over the economy.
- If satisfied with the performance of democracy, the satisfaction of the President will be even higher. Conversely, if not satisfied, satisfaction toward the President's performance will be very depressed.

# CONCLUSION

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# CONCLUSION

- The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia appears to have hit the nation's economic life very strongly. Within a period of around 3 months, the majority of the public felt that the condition of the household economy was worse than the same period last year (83-84%), around 86% experienced a decline in income during the outbreak, and the public's perception of national economic conditions was the worst in public opinion survey 16 years back.
- However, the massive blow to the economy did not seem to shake the public's perception of the government so much. Public trust in state institutions remains high although it tends to decline compared to the findings 3 months ago. Likewise, public satisfaction with President Joko Widodo's performance, although slightly weakened but not significant, from about 69.5% in February to around 66.5%. Public confidence in the president also dropped only 9% from 92% in February to 83% in May 2020.



# CONCLUSION

- The public seems to be able to relatively separate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy with their perception of Joko Widodo's performance as President. Although their satisfaction has decreased, it still reached 66% in May 2020. This shows that the public does not necessarily judge President Joko Widodo as the party most responsible for the weakening of current economic conditions. The COVID-19 as a global pandemic seems to be perceived more as the contributing factor by the public.
- In addition, public evaluation of Jokowi's and the central government's performance in handling COVID-19 was also strongly influenced by partisan attitudes. Voters who are satisfied with Jokowi's performance and the performance of the central government in handling COVID-19 tend to be Jokowi-KH Ma'ruf's voter group in the 2019 election, while more of Prabowo-Sandiaga voters are not satisfied.

# CONCLUSION

- There is an association between public evaluation of democratic performance and satisfaction with the performance of the President. If they are not satisfied with the implementation of democracy, satisfaction with the President appears to be very depressed.
- Satisfaction with the President appears to be strongly influenced by groups who are aware of the COVID-19 pandemic issue. A similar effect is also shown on the performance of democracy.
- In general, the public tend to prioritize health over the economy. However, the public was divided as to whether the PSBB should be continued or stopped. Only 50% of the public who supported the PSBB policies to be continued, while those who thought the PSBB were sufficient and should be stopped because the economy had to run reached up to 43%. Public attitudes are also relatively divided between those who want PSBB relaxation in several places. In essence, people want health to be prioritized without sacrificing the economic life of citizens.

# CONCLUSION

- Some of the key issues related to pandemic mitigation might explain the distribution of public satisfaction with government performance in preventing the spread of epidemics, and subsequently on the performance of democracy and the President.
- First, related to the issue of the continuation of the PSBB policy, satisfied groups tend to support the continuance of PSBB. While those who are dissatisfied their preferences seem divided, with little tendency toward PSBB termination option.
- Second, control over the trade-offs of each policy to be taken. Namely whether health or economic issues are a top priority. In general, public perceptions are also divided regarding which focus is a priority with a greater tendency of priorities on health issue.
- However, groups who are more aware of this pandemic issue, both those who are satisfied or not satisfied with the various policies that have been carried out in preventing its spread to date, appear to have a uniform preference, which is dominant to prioritize health over the economy..

# CONCLUSION

- Then it is possible to draw a conclusion that basically the main priorities of the public are life safety, health rather than the economy. So that the current weakening of the economy will inevitably occur as a logical consequence in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- However, there is still a miscoordination that occurs at the level of policy makers, central and regional, and not only the substance of the policy but also the application and control over the implementation of policies in the field makes the public confused. Dissatisfaction is giving a very strong pressure, especially on the functioning democratic mechanism. At the same time, the economic welfare of the citizens was getting hit.
- This might explain the significant decrease in satisfaction with democracy. The government's firm attitude must reach the community, the policies that have been taken must be followed by all forms of integrated anticipation and supervision in the field.

# CONCLUSION

- However, implementation on the ground will be very difficult, the government must be able to build mutual understanding among the community. The pros and cons of the COVID-19 issue have already divided the public, the polarization must not be ignored, but rather tolerated. So that the polarization does not cause divisions and the discipline to protect each other from the potential spread of the virus between citizens to continue.
- The results of a survey of presidential candidates for May 2020 show interesting dynamics. The electability of Prabowo Subianto, Anies Baswedan and Sandiaga Uno has decreased compared to the February 2020 survey. Conversely, the electability of Ridwan Kamil rose sharply. Likewise with the electability of Ganjar Pranowo. There are no significant electoral dynamics at the level of political parties except the reduction of support for the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP).

# THANK YOU



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