

NATIONAL SURVEY

THE PERCEPTIONS OF FIRST-TIME VOTER AND YOUNG VOTER (GEN-Z AND MILLENIAL) ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS ISSUES IN INDONESIA

NATIONAL SURVEY Findings:
September 9-16th 2021

The logo for Indikator features the word "INDIKATOR" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letter "O" is stylized as a circle with a teal-to-red gradient and a white arrow pointing towards the top-right. Above the logo is a thick red horizontal bar, and below it is a red trapezoidal shape that tapers to the right.

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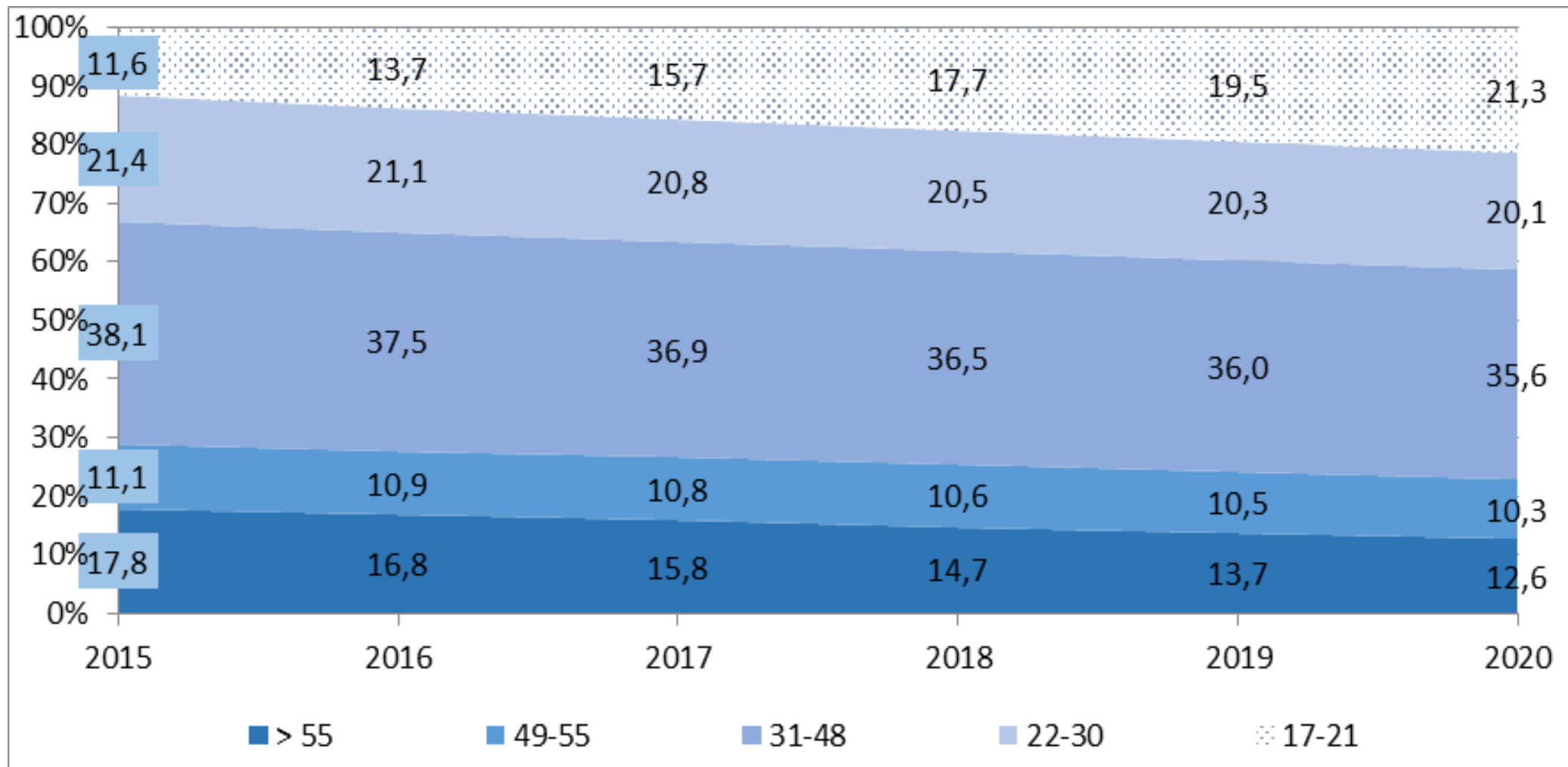
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BACKGROUND

- The issue of global climate change and its impact on daily life has become a pivotal and crucial agenda in various rich and developed democracies, especially for Gen-Z and millennial voters. There are at least two recent global political phenomena related to the climate change agenda that have emerged and become decisive in the electoral political landscape in the United States and Germany. Budgets related to the climate agenda are held hostage in an attempt to pass President Biden's budget negotiation in the US Congress. And in Germany, the Green Party also recently made history by securing the highest vote of 15% in their party's history and becoming one of the major partner in the governing coalition in Germany.
- How about in Indonesia? Ahead of the upcoming 2024 General Election, it is important to know the opportunity to align the cross-party national political agenda with narratives related to the climate agenda. Despite the constant push for climate action from civil society and environmental movements - especially since the Bali COP in 2007 - climate change has not yet become one of the main agendas in the discourse on political platforms for parties and candidates in Indonesia. In fact, the last seven years seem to have brought Indonesia on a path away from the climate and environmental protection agenda issues due to Jokowi administration's main economic agenda which is focused on efforts to attract foreign investment and economic growth, apart from the Covid-19 pandemic.
- It is time to consider and take into account the support from strategic voter blocs (Gen-Z and millennial generation) to further push the discourse on climate change as a strategic political agenda into Indonesia's political landscape. The data from the 2020 census, Generation Z who were born in the year of 1997-2012 reached 75.49 million people, equivalent to 27.94% of the total population. The millennial generation born in the period 1981-1996 reached 69.90 million people or 25.87%. Therefore, It is important for us to understand the level of knowledge, understanding, interest, and their current sentiment on the issue of climate change or crisis.

Significance of Gen-Z and Millennial Voter Population



Source: Muhtadi & Warburton (2021)

RESEARCH QUESTION & OBJECTIVES

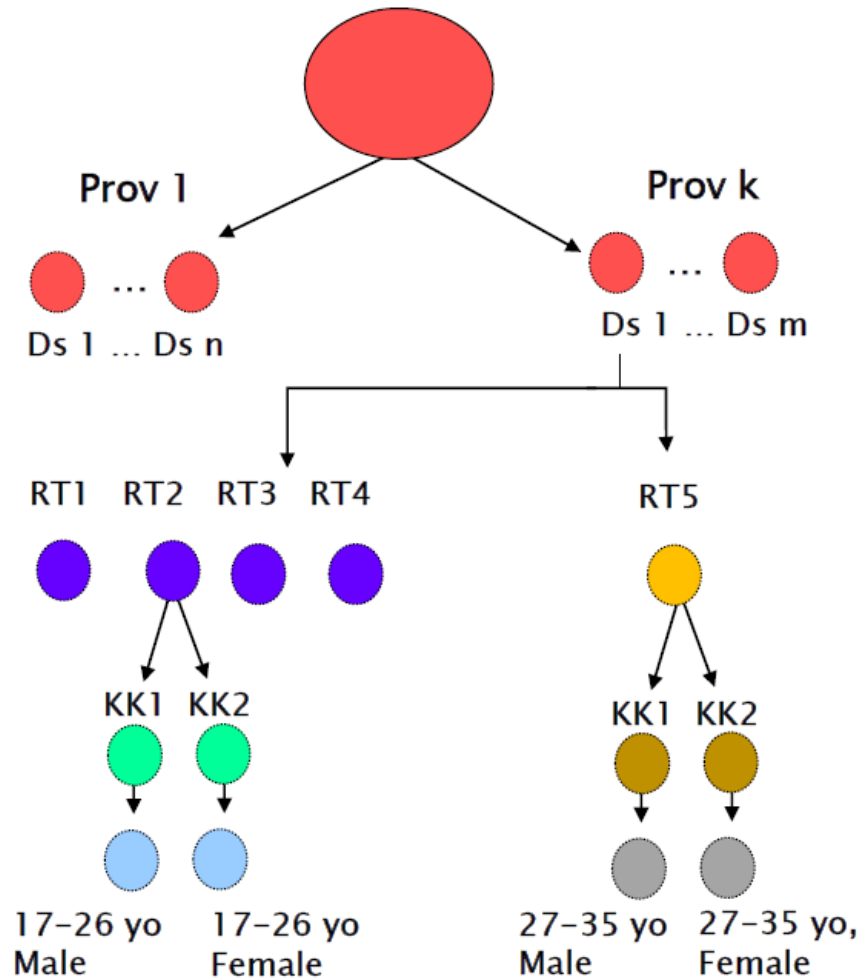
- Indikator Politik Indonesia in collaboration with Yayasan Indonesia CeraH last September conducted a survey of opinions and perceptions among young voters (Gen-Z and millennials) with an age range of 17-35 years spread throughout Indonesia related to the issue of the climate crisis in Indonesia..
- Beberapa tujuan utama dari kegiatan jajak pendapat tersebut yakni guna memahami beberapa hal penting berikut:
 1. The attitude of the two groups of voters from Gen-Z and Millennial age group on various climate change related issues or the climate crisis – what is their perception and level of awareness on these issues?
 2. Has the issue of climate change become a major issue for various demographic backgrounds of young voters across political parties in the context of Indonesia's electoral landscape?
 3. The attitude of the two groups of voters towards the discourse on the central debate of economic growth vs environmental preservation. What is the direction of support for the attitude of the first-time and young voter group on the debate on economic growth vs environmental conservation.
- Dissemination of the survey results is expected to provide valuable inputs for policy makers and stakeholders of environmental issues in the country to paint a more comprehensive picture of the perception of young voters as a strategic voter block related to the issue of the climate crisis in Indonesia. Thus, the research results are expected to add insight and policy recommendations and the formation of campaign narratives in mainstreaming environmental issues on the national political agenda.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- The population of this survey is all Indonesian citizens aged 17 to 35 years when the survey was conducted.
- Sampling method of this survey utilizes stratified multistage random sampling. In this survey, a sample of 4020 respondents consisted of 3216 respondents aged 17-26 years and 804 respondents aged 27-35 years.
 - Assuming simple random sampling method, the sample size of 3216 respondents aged 17-26 years has an error tolerance (margin of error--MoE) of about $\pm 1.8\%$ at a 95% confidence level.
 - Assuming simple random sampling method, the sample size of 804 respondents aged 27-35 years has an error tolerance (margin of error--MoE) of about $\pm 3.5\%$ at a 95% confidence level.
 - By utilizing the assumption of stratified random sampling method, a sample size of 4020 respondents aged 17-35 years has an error tolerance (margin of error--MoE) of about $\pm 2.7\%$ at a 95% confidence level.
- The sample comes from all provinces which are proportionally distributed. The response rate (original target respondents who can be interviewed) is 3623 respondents or 90.1%. The substitution of original respondent is done by re-randomization
- Selected respondents were interviewed face-to-face / in-person by trained interviewers.
- Quality control of the interview process was conducted randomly on 20% of the total sample by supervisors by returning to the selected respondents (spot check). In quality control, no significant errors were found.

SAMPLING WITHDRAWAL FLOWCHART

(N= 4020 respondents, consisting of 3216 respondents aged 17-26 years old and 804 respondents aged 27-35 years old)



Village/urban sub-district (*kelurahan*) population at national level

Villages/urban sub-district (*kelurahan*) at the provincial level are selected randomly with a proportional amount

In each village/urban sub-district (*kelurahan*), 4 neighborhood association (RT) + 1 neighborhood association (RT) were chosen randomly and independently.

NOTE:

- In RT1-RT4 RT the respondents will be selected aged 17-26 years old, while in RT5 respondents aged 27-35 years old will be selected.
- RT5 can be different or the same as RT1-RT4 due to independent sampling.

In each RT/neighborhood, two households (KK) will be randomly selected

In the randomly selected household (KK), one respondent aged 17-26 or 27-35 years old will be selected, male / female.

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FINDINGS: SAMPLE VALIDATION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: SAMPLE VS POPULATION

CATEGORY	SAMPLE	POPULATION
GENDER		
Male	50.1	50.1
Female	49.9	49.9
RURAL-URBAN		
Rural	46.8	46.5
Urban	53.2	53.5
RELIGION		
Islam	87.8	87.2
Others	12.2	12.8
ETHNICITY		
Javanese	40.3	40.2
Sundanese	15.9	15.5
Bataknese	3.6	3.6
Madura	3.0	3.0
Betawi	3.0	2.9
Minang	2.8	2.7
Bugis	2.7	2.7
Malays	2.3	2.3
Others	26.5	27.1

CATEGORY	SAMPLE	POPULATION
AGE		
17 years old	5.5	5.4
18 years old	5.3	5.3
19 years old	5.3	5.2
20 years old	5.7	5.5
21 years old	5.1	4.9
22 years old	5.2	5.0
23 years old	4.9	5.0
24 years old	5.2	5.2
25 years old	5.8	5.7
26 years old	5.2	5.2
27 years old	5.9	5.8
28 years old	5.5	5.4
29 years old	5.2	5.4
30 years old	5.7	6.0
31 years old	4.8	4.9
32 years old	4.7	4.9
33 years old	4.6	4.7
34 years old	5.0	5.0
35 years old	5.6	5.3

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: SAMPLE VS POPULATION

CATEGORY	SAMPLE	POPULATION
PROVINCE		
ACEH	2.0	2.0
NORTH SUMATRA	5.3	5.3
WEST SUMATRA	1.9	1.9
RIAU	2.6	2.6
JAMBI	1.4	1.4
SOUTH SUMATRA	3.3	3.3
BENGKULU	0.8	0.8
LAMPUNG	3.3	3.3
BANGKA BELITUNG	0.6	0.6
RIAU ISLANDS	0.9	0.9
DKI JAKARTA	5.0	5.0
WEST JAVA	18.4	18.4
CENTRAL JAVA	12.3	12.3
DI YOGYAKARTA	1.4	1.4
EAST JAVA	14.6	14.6
BANTEN	5.0	5.0
BALI	1.5	1.5

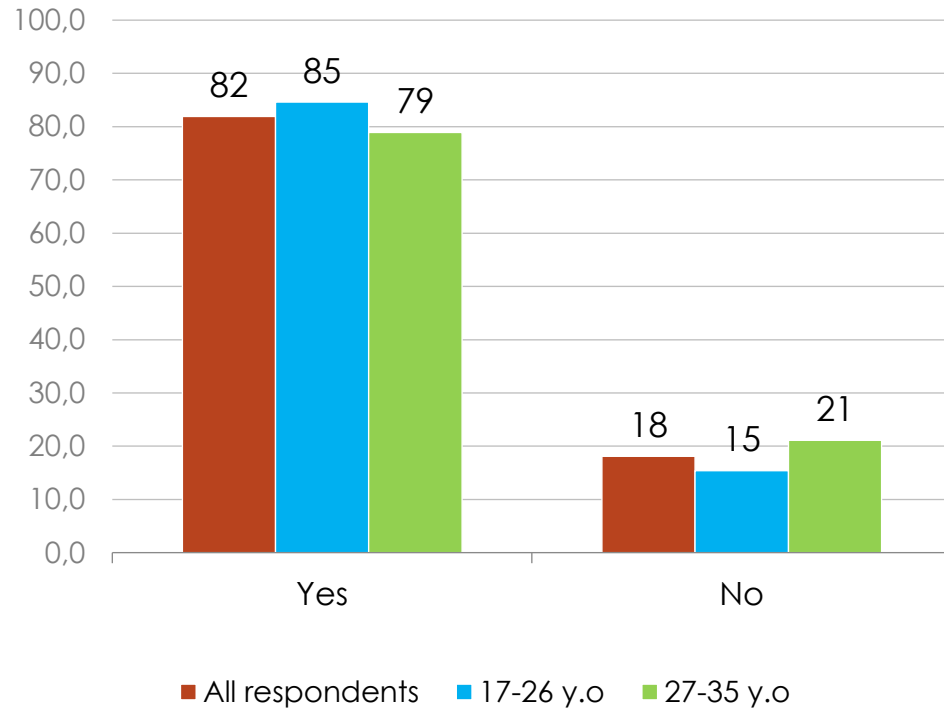
CATEGORY	SAMPLE	POPULATION
PROVINCE		
WEST NUSA TENGGARA	1.9	1.9
EAST NUSA TENGGARA	1.7	1.7
WEST KALIMANTAN	1.9	1.9
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	1.0	1.0
SOUTH KALIMANTAN	1.6	1.6
EAST KALIMANTAN	1.4	1.4
NORTH KALIMANTAN	0.2	0.2
NORTH SULAWESI	0.9	0.9
CENTRAL SULAWESI	1.1	1.1
SOUTH SULAWESI	3.3	3.3
SOUTHEAST SULAWESI	0.9	0.9
GORONTALO	0.4	0.4
WEST SULAWESI	0.5	0.5
MALUKU	0.6	0.6
NORTH MALUKU	0.4	0.4
WEST PAPUA	0.4	0.4
PAPUA	1.3	1.3

GENERAL CONDITION



CLIMATE CHANGE

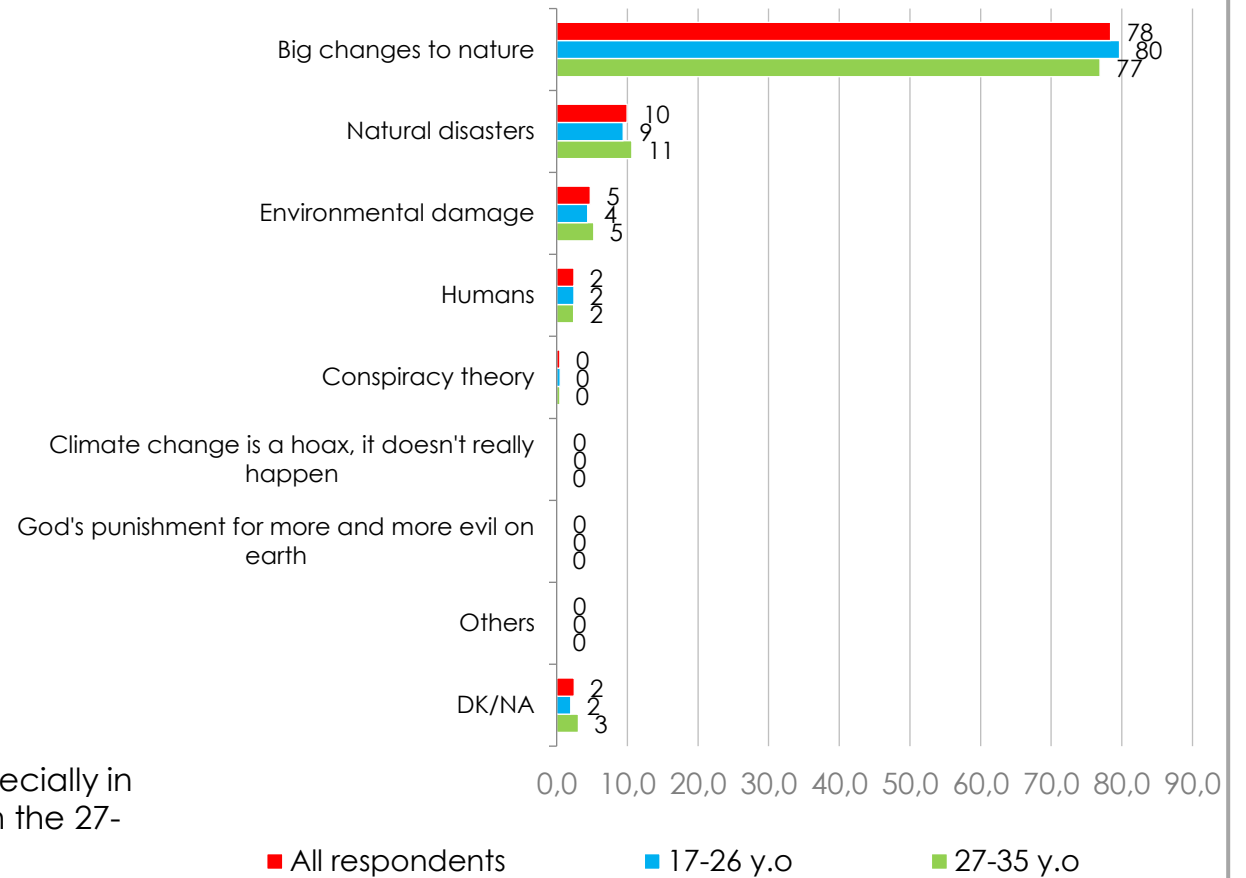
Do you know or have heard of climate change?... (%)



The majority of respondents are aware of climate change, especially in the 17-26 years old demographic group compared to those in the 27-35 year age group.

If you know or have heard of climate change, what is the first thing that crosses your mind when you heard that phrase?... (%)

(Base: Respondents who know or have heard of climate change)



AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS DEFINITION BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY AND REGION

	Base	Yes	No	Climate change is a hoax, it doesn't really happen	God's punishment for more and more evil on earth	Environmental damage	Weather changes	Big changes to nature	Man made	Natural disasters	Conspiracy theory	Others	DK/NA
GENDER													
Male	50,1	78,9	21,1	0,0	0,0	2,4	75,1	12,4	0,5	5,4	0,1	2,2	1,8
Female	49,9	85,0	15,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	81,6	7,6	0,4	4,1	0,0	2,7	1,2
AGES													
17-26 y.o	53,1	84,6	15,4	0,0	0,0	2,4	79,7	9,4	0,5	4,4	0,1	2,0	1,6
27-35 y.o	46,9	78,9	21,1	0,0	0,0	2,4	76,9	10,6	0,4	5,2	0,0	3,0	1,4
ETHNIC													
Jawa	40,3	87,0	13,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	79,3	11,1	0,3	3,8	0,0	3,1	1,2
Sunda	15,9	79,7	20,3	0,0	0,1	1,9	76,3	10,6	0,7	7,0	0,0	1,5	1,8
Batak	3,6	88,8	11,2	0,0	0,0	0,8	83,2	8,9	0,0	2,9	0,0	4,2	0,0
Madura	3,0	63,2	36,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	70,7	18,2	0,0	4,0	0,0	3,0	4,1
Betawi	3,0	87,6	12,4	0,0	0,0	5,1	76,7	11,7	1,7	1,5	0,0	2,5	0,7
Minang	2,8	85,8	14,2	0,0	0,0	1,7	73,2	14,0	1,8	5,1	0,0	0,0	4,2
Bugis	2,7	80,5	19,5	0,0	0,0	1,5	86,1	1,5	0,0	4,1	0,0	5,5	1,4
Melayu	2,3	81,0	19,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	74,3	6,1	3,6	9,8	0,0	1,2	3,0
Others	26,5	76,1	23,9	0,1	0,0	5,0	78,6	7,5	0,2	5,3	0,2	1,7	1,3
RELIGION													
Islam	87,8	82,6	17,4	0,0	0,0	2,1	78,7	10,3	0,5	4,3	0,0	2,5	1,6
Others	12,2	77,0	23,0	0,0	0,0	4,6	76,6	7,1	0,1	8,1	0,4	2,4	0,6

The majority of Gen-Z and Millennial respondents from various demographic backgrounds and party choices show a high level of awareness of the issue of climate change, especially among women, Gen-Z age group (17-26 years), high education and income levels and from white collar professionals, as well as urban residents on the islands of Java, Bali and Sumatra.

AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS DEFINITION BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY AND REGION

	Base	Yes	No	Climate change is a hoax, it doesn't really happen	God's punishment for more and more evil on earth	Environmental damage	Weather changes	Big changes to nature	Man made	Natural disasters	Conspiracy theory	Others	DK/NA
EDUCATION													
<= Elementary	11,0	50,8	49,2	0,0	0,0	5,0	84,2	3,6	0,2	3,4	0,0	0,2	3,3
Junior High	20,1	73,9	26,1	0,0	0,0	1,4	79,9	7,0	0,6	6,8	0,1	2,7	1,6
High school	51,0	87,2	12,8	0,0	0,0	2,4	79,8	9,1	0,4	4,4	0,1	2,4	1,5
University	17,9	95,3	4,7	0,0	0,0	2,5	71,7	17,0	0,5	4,3	0,0	3,1	0,8
JOB													
Farmer/livestock breeder/fisherman, Blue collar labor, Temporary worker, Public transport driver, Foodstall owner, Unemployed	36,0	74,5	25,5	0,0	0,0	3,0	78,6	8,9	0,6	4,6	0,0	2,2	1,9
Employee (PNS/Private), entrepreneur, Teacher/lecturer, Professional	26,0	87,5	12,5	0,0	0,0	2,2	74,6	13,6	0,1	5,4	0,1	3,2	0,8
Housewife	19,6	81,2	18,8	0,0	0,0	1,7	80,9	6,8	0,5	5,3	0,0	3,1	1,7
Still in school/college	14,8	90,5	9,5	0,0	0,0	2,1	80,8	9,8	0,6	3,9	0,1	1,3	1,4
Others	3,5	84,4	15,6	0,0	0,0	3,6	82,6	9,3	0,4	1,7	0,0	0,2	2,2
INCOME													
< 1 millions	22,0	72,8	27,2	0,1	0,0	3,4	81,2	6,2	0,0	6,0	0,0	1,6	1,5
1 - <2 millions	36,9	80,9	19,1	0,0	0,0	2,2	78,7	10,1	0,3	4,2	0,1	2,5	1,9
2 - <4 millions	23,5	85,3	14,7	0,0	0,0	2,9	79,7	8,1	0,5	4,8	0,0	2,8	1,2
=>4 millions	17,6	91,1	8,9	0,0	0,0	1,2	73,7	15,7	1,1	4,4	0,0	2,8	1,0

The majority of Gen-Z and Millennial respondents from various demographic backgrounds and party choices show a high level of awareness of the issue of climate change, especially among women, Gen-Z age group (17-26 years), high education and income levels and from white collar professionals, as well as urban residents on the islands of Java, Bali and Sumatra.



AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS DEFINITION BASED ON SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY AND REGION

	Base	Yes	No	Climate change is a hoax, it doesn't really happen	God's punishment for more and more evil on earth	Environmental damage	Weather changes	Big changes to nature	Man made	Natural disasters	Conspiracy theory	Others	DK/NA
Rural/Urban													
Rural	46,8	75,8	24,2	0,0	0,0	1,7	81,4	7,5	0,3	5,4	0,0	1,8	1,9
Urban	53,2	87,4	12,6	0,0	0,0	3,0	76,1	11,9	0,6	4,3	0,1	3,0	1,2
REGION													
SUMATERA	22,1	81,7	18,3	0,0	0,0	2,9	81,4	7,0	0,8	3,7	0,0	1,8	2,5
BANTEN	5,0	77,6	22,4	0,3	0,0	1,5	84,7	8,0	0,4	1,8	0,0	2,2	1,1
DKI	5,0	92,4	7,6	0,0	0,0	3,8	79,9	11,2	1,0	3,0	0,0	0,5	0,5
WEST JAVA	18,4	80,7	19,3	0,0	0,1	1,4	75,1	13,1	0,7	6,3	0,0	1,7	1,7
CENTRAL JAVA DIY	13,7	88,6	11,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	78,1	12,4	0,3	4,0	0,0	4,7	0,1
EAST JAVA	14,6	83,6	16,4	0,0	0,0	0,7	77,9	13,1	0,0	2,9	0,0	3,5	2,0
BALI NUSA	5,2	80,4	19,6	0,0	0,0	10,4	79,9	3,5	0,3	4,8	0,9	0,3	0,0
KALIMANTAN	6,3	70,2	29,8	0,0	0,0	4,9	74,0	5,3	0,2	11,1	0,0	4,1	0,4
SULAWESI	7,1	79,3	20,7	0,0	0,0	1,6	86,0	6,3	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,6	2,0
MALUKU PAPUA	2,8	75,7	24,3	0,0	0,0	6,6	53,3	14,4	0,0	17,3	0,0	5,6	2,9

The majority of Gen-Z and Millennial respondents from various demographic backgrounds and party choices show a high level of awareness of the issue of climate change, especially among women, Gen-Z age group (17-26 years), high education and income levels and from white collar professionals, as well as urban residents on the islands of Java, Bali and Sumatra.

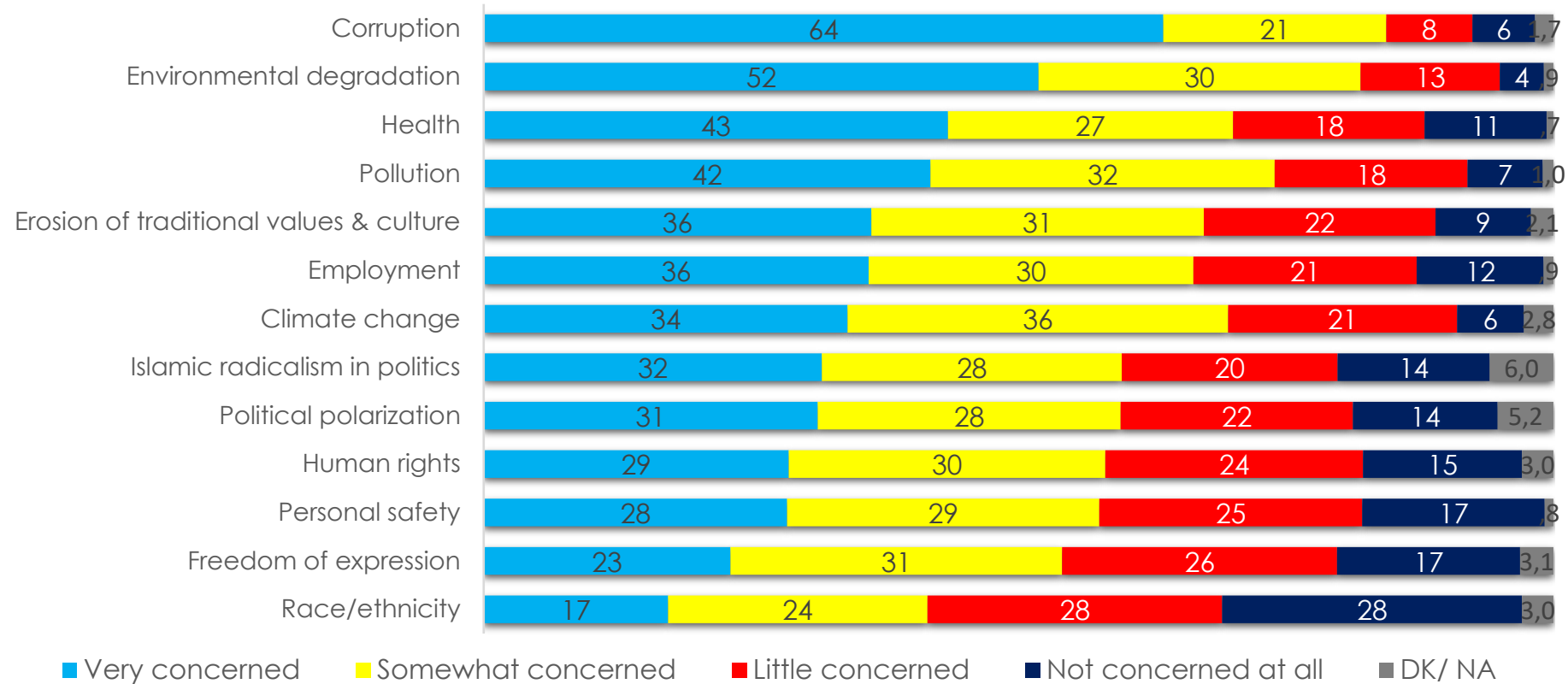
AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS DEFINITION BY PARTY VOTE IN 2019 ELECTION

	Base	Yes	No	Climate change is a hoax, it doesn't really happen	God's punishment for more and more evil on earth	Environme ntal damage	Weather changes	Big changes to nature	Man made	Natural disasters	Conspirac y theory	Others	DK/NA
PARTY VOTE IN 2019 ELECTION (ONLY FOR RESPONDENTS WHO VOTED IN 2019 ELECTION)													
PKB	4,8	88,3	11,7	0,0	0,0	1,2	78,0	13,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	4,2	2,1
GERINDRA	20,5	85,4	14,6	0,0	0,0	1,8	74,3	12,7	0,7	5,0	0,0	2,6	3,0
PDIP	30,1	79,4	20,6	0,0	0,0	2,4	80,3	9,5	0,1	5,7	0,0	1,9	0,1
GOLKAR	7,3	79,6	20,4	0,0	0,0	5,6	74,5	8,7	0,9	6,5	0,0	2,8	1,1
NASDEM	2,6	93,0	7,0	0,0	0,0	4,5	79,4	5,2	0,0	9,2	0,0	1,7	0,0
GARUDA	0,1	57,4	42,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
BERKARYA	0,1	65,5	34,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PKS	3,8	96,9	3,1	0,0	0,0	1,6	78,5	6,8	4,9	6,2	0,0	2,0	0,0
PERINDO	0,4	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,7	90,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PPP	1,3	67,9	32,1	0,0	0,0	8,7	79,8	4,6	0,0	3,4	0,0	0,0	3,6
PSI	0,7	96,8	3,2	0,0	0,0	22,9	69,7	0,0	0,0	7,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
PAN	2,1	85,7	14,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	78,1	7,2	0,0	9,3	0,0	1,6	3,8
HANURA	0,6	68,3	31,7	0,0	0,0	11,5	88,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
DEMOKRAT	7,2	87,0	13,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	78,2	12,8	0,4	3,2	0,0	3,6	0,4
PBB	0,1	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PKPI	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
DK/NA	18,1	77,2	22,8	0,0	0,0	2,2	76,5	9,9	0,1	5,1	0,0	3,6	2,6

Based on the background of party vote in the 2019 Election, the level of awareness of Gen-Z and millennial voters on the issue of climate change also seems evenly distributed across political parties.

LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR VARIOUS ISSUES

How concerned are you about the following issues? ... (%)
(All respondents)



The majority of respondents are very concerned about the problem of corruption and environmental damage.



LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

	Pollution				Climate change			Environmental degradation		
	BASE	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA
GENDER										
Male	50,1	72	27	1	67	29	3	82	18	1
Female	49,9	76	23	1	72	26	2	82	17	1
AGES										
17-26 y.o	53,1	76	23	1	69	28	2	83	16	1
27-35 y.o	46,9	72	27	1	70	27	3	81	18	1
ETHNIC										
Jawa	40,3	79	21	0	70	29	1	84	15	0
Sunda	15,9	80	20	0	76	23	1	89	11	0
Batak	3,6	66	33	2	63	31	6	82	15	3
Madura	3,0	62	34	4	54	39	7	76	23	1
Betawi	3,0	76	24	0	67	33	0	82	18	0
Minang	2,8	62	30	8	70	22	8	79	17	4
Bugis	2,7	66	33	2	67	29	4	76	22	2
Melayu	2,3	67	28	5	66	26	8	73	22	5
Others	26,5	68	31	1	68	27	5	77	22	1
RELIGION										
Islam	87,8	74	25	1	69	28	3	82	17	1
Others	12,2	74	26	0	71	25	5	83	16	1

LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

	Pollution				Climate change			Environmental degradation		
	BASE	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA
EDUCATION										
<= Elementary	11,0	65	33	2	60	32	8	75	24	1
Junior High	20,1	74	25	1	70	27	3	80	19	1
High school	51,0	74	25	1	69	29	2	83	16	1
University	17,9	81	18	0	76	23	1	86	13	0
JOB										
Farmer/livestock breeder/fisherman, Blue collar labor, Temporary worker, Public transport driver, Foodstall owner, Unemployed	36,0	72	26	2	67	27	5	81	17	1
Employee (PNS/Private), entrepreneur, Teacher/lecturer, Professional	26,0	76	23	1	70	28	1	82	18	1
Housewife	19,6	74	25	1	72	26	2	80	18	1
Still in school/college	14,8	76	23	0	71	27	1	86	13	0
Others	3,5	63	37	0	66	34	0	80	20	0
INCOME										
< 1 millions	22,0	68	30	2	66	29	5	78	20	2
1 - <2 millions	36,9	73	25	1	70	26	4	82	17	1
2 - <4 millions	23,5	75	24	1	70	29	1	83	17	1
=>4 millions	17,6	80	20	0	72	27	0	85	15	0

LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

	Pollution				Climate change			Environmental degradation		
	BASE	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA
Rural/Urban										
Rural	46,8	70	28	2	69	26	5	79	19	2
Urban	53,2	77	22	1	70	29	1	85	15	0
REGION										
SUMATERA	22,1	67	31	2	69	26	5	75	23	2
BANTEN	5,0	64	34	1	61	34	5	84	12	4
DKI	5,0	76	24	0	67	33	0	84	16	0
WEST JAVA	18,4	82	18	0	76	23	1	87	13	0
CENTRAL JAVA DIY	13,7	76	23	0	70	28	2	85	15	0
EAST JAVA	14,6	78	21	1	67	32	2	85	15	0
BALI NUSA	5,2	72	27	1	65	29	6	79	19	2
KALIMANTAN	6,3	79	20	1	82	18	0	85	15	0
SULAWESI	7,1	64	34	2	60	36	4	76	24	0
MALUKU PAPUA	2,8	75	24	1	71	21	7	79	19	1

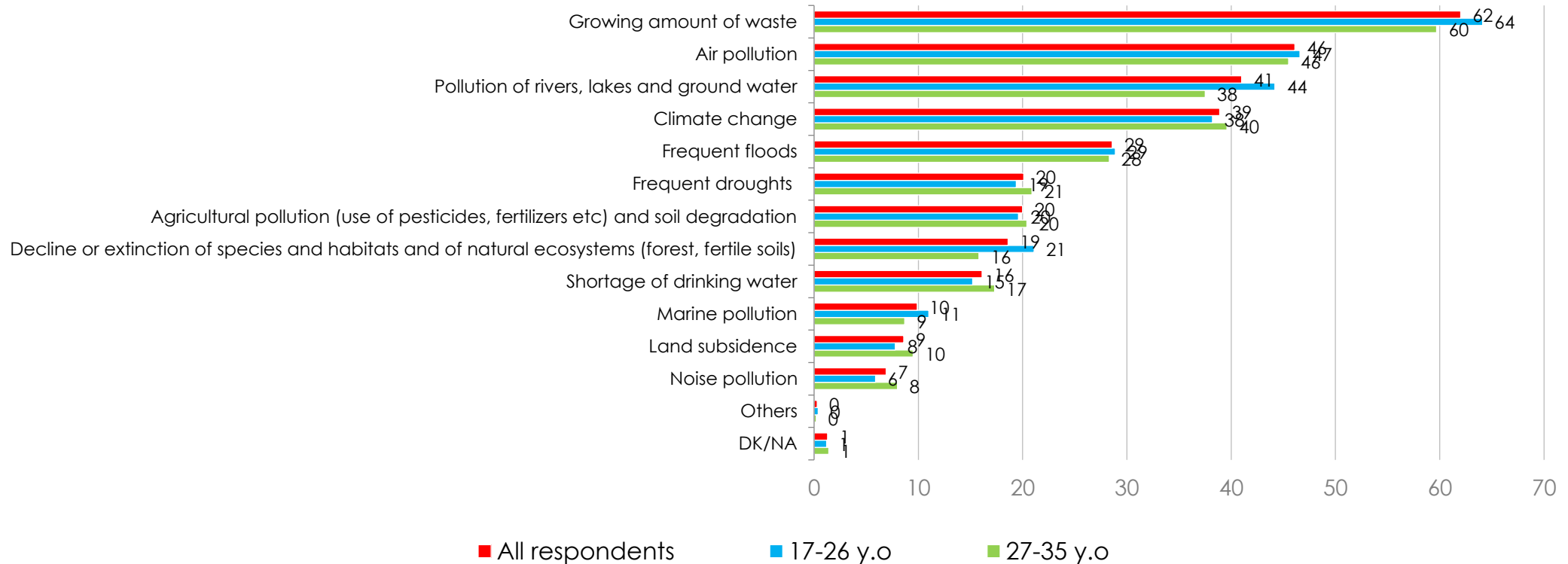
LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BY PARTY VOTE IN 2019 ELECTION

	Base	Pollution			Climate Change			Environmental degradation		
		Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA	Very+Somewhat concerned	Little+Not concerned at all	DK/ NA
PARTY VOTE IN 2019 ELECTION (ONLY FOR RESPONDENTS WHO VOTED IN 2019 ELECTION)										
PKB	4,8	78	21	1	69	29	2	82	17	1
GERINDRA	20,5	74	24	1	74	23	3	84	15	1
PDIP	30,1	76	23	0	71	27	2	83	16	1
GOLKAR	7,3	67	33	0	70	30	1	79	21	0
NASDEM	2,6	74	26	0	72	28	0	78	22	0
GARUDA	0,1	43	57	0	92	8	0	100	0	0
BERKARYA	0,1	14	86	0	51	49	0	51	49	0
PKS	3,8	77	22	1	69	30	1	87	12	1
PERINDO	0,4	86	14	0	77	23	0	83	17	0
PPP	1,3	64	36	0	81	19	0	87	13	0
PSI	0,7	55	45	0	93	7	0	97	3	0
PAN	2,1	88	12	0	83	16	1	98	2	0
HANURA	0,6	70	30	0	86	14	0	85	15	0
DEMOKRAT	7,2	73	26	1	71	28	1	82	17	1
PBB	0,1	22	78	0	22	78	0	22	78	0
PKPI	0,0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
TT/TJ	18,1	73	24	2	66	29	5	82	18	1

Based on the party vote in the 2019 legislative elections, the level of concern for Gen-Z and millennial voters over various issues of climate crises such as pollution, climate change, and environmental degradation also appear to be evenly distributed across political parties.

MOST IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE

From the following list, please pick the four environmental issues which you consider the most important. (MAX. 4 ANSWERS).... (%)



The majority view the waste management issue as the most important environmental issue, followed by air pollution and water pollution.

FINDINGS

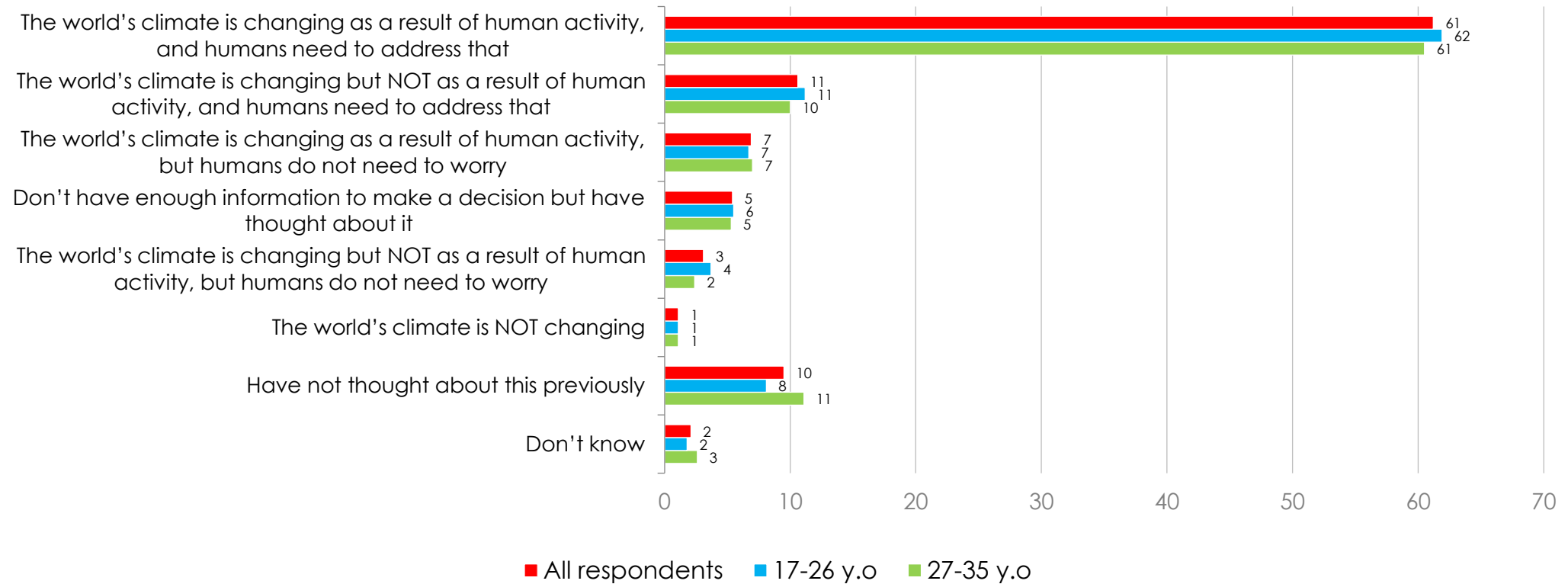
- In general, the majority of respondents in the Gen-Z and millennial age groups have a high level of awareness of the issue of climate change or crisis. The level of awareness of the climate crisis is higher in the 17-26 year old group (Gen-Z) than the 27-35 year age group (millennials).
- Although in general the level of awareness of the climate crisis is shown by the majority of respondents, the higher tendency of this perception can be found among women, the Gen-Z age group (17-26 years), high levels of education and income and among white collar professionals, and urban residents in Java, Bali and Sumatra.
- Against the background of party vote in the 2019 Legislative Election, the level of awareness of Gen-Z and millennial voters on the issue of climate change also appears to be evenly distributed across political parties.
- The number of respondents who answered that climate change was a hoax and conspiracy theories are almost non-existent.
- Environmental damage (82%) and pollution (74%) are the two main issues that concern respondents regarding the issue of climate change/crisis.
- The most important environmental issues according to Gen-Z and millennial respondents are dominated by waste issues (62%), air pollution (46%), and pollution of rivers, lakes, and groundwater (41%).

CLIMATE CHANGE



GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

On the subject of climate change, which of the following options is closest to your view?... (%)



The majority, both in the 17-26 years old age group or the 27-35 years old age group, view the world's climate as changing due to human activities, and humans need to deal with it.



VIEWS ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	The world's climate is changing as a result of human activity, and humans need to address that	The world's climate is changing as a result of human activity, but humans do not need to worry	The world's climate is changing but NOT as a result of human activity, and humans need to address that	The world's climate is changing but NOT as a result of human activity, but humans do not need to worry	The world's climate is NOT changing	Don't have enough information to make a decision but have thought about it	Have not thought about this previously	Don't know
GENDER									
Male	50,1	59	7	10	3	1	6	11	3
Female	49,9	64	7	11	3	1	5	8	2
AGES									
17-26 y.o	53,1	62	7	11	4	1	6	8	2
27-35 y.o	46,9	61	7	10	2	1	5	11	3
ETHNIC									
Jawa	40,3	63	6	10	3	1	6	10	1
Sunda	15,9	59	8	14	3	1	6	9	0
Batak	3,6	77	2	9	4	0	1	2	5
Madura	3,0	42	10	12	6	2	8	10	11
Betawi	3,0	71	8	10	1	0	6	4	0
Minang	2,8	76	6	6	1	1	4	2	3
Bugis	2,7	54	11	4	3	0	8	12	8
Melayu	2,3	67	4	13	4	0	4	8	0
Others	26,5	58	8	11	4	2	4	11	3
RELIGION									
Islam	87,8	61	7	11	3	1	6	10	2
Others	12,2	65	8	9	3	1	3	9	2

The majority of respondents from various socio-demographic backgrounds view that climate change is the result of human activity and need to be addressed. Female respondents, high level of education and income, occupation as a professional, urban residents, and domiciled in DKI province displayed a higher tendency related to this perception.

VIEWS ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

Base	The world's climate is changing as a result of human activity, and humans need to address that	The world's climate is changing as a result of human activity, but humans do not need to worry	The world's climate is changing but NOT as a result of human activity, and humans need to address that	The world's climate is changing but NOT as a result of human activity, but humans do not need to worry	The world's climate is NOT changing	Don't have enough information to make a decision but have thought about it	Have not thought about this previously	Don't know	
EDUCATION									
<= Elementary	11,0	44	6	11	4	3	6	20	5
Junior High	20,1	53	10	12	4	1	7	11	2
High school	51,0	63	7	10	3	1	5	8	2
University	17,9	75	4	10	2	0	4	4	1
JOB									
Farmer/livestock breeder/fisherman, Blue collar labor, Temporary worker, Public transport driver, Foodstall owner, Unemployed	36,0	53	8	11	4	1	6	13	4
Employee (PNS/Private), entrepreneur, Teacher/lecturer, Professional	26,0	67	5	11	2	0	5	8	1
Housewife	19,6	63	8	10	3	2	4	9	2
Still in school/college	14,8	68	6	11	3	1	4	6	1
Others	3,5	67	6	7	2	1	7	8	1
INCOME									
< 1 millions	22,0	49	9	13	5	1	6	12	3
1 - <2 millions	36,9	59	6	12	3	1	6	10	3
2 - <4 millions	23,5	67	7	8	2	1	4	8	2
=>4 millions	17,6	73	4	9	2	0	6	6	0

The majority of respondents from various socio-demographic backgrounds view that climate change is the result of human activity and need to be addressed. Female respondents, high level of education and income, occupation as a professional, urban residents, and domiciled in DKI province displayed a higher tendency related to this perception.

VIEWS ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

Base	The world's climate is changing as a result of human activity, and humans need to address that	The world's climate is changing as a result of human activity, but humans do not need to worry	The world's climate is changing but NOT as a result of human activity, and humans need to address that	The world's climate is changing but NOT as a result of human activity, but humans do not need to worry	The world's climate is NOT changing	Don't have enough information to make a decision but have thought about it	Have not thought about this previously	Don't know	
Rural/Urban									
Rural	46,8	57	8	10	4	1	5	11	3
Urban	53,2	65	6	11	2	1	5	8	1
REGION									
SUMATERA	22,1	65	6	9	5	1	5	7	2
BANTEN	5,0	56	12	12	3	3	6	9	0
DKI	5,0	72	3	11	1	1	3	10	0
WEST JAVA	18,4	59	7	14	3	2	6	8	1
CENTRAL JAVA DIY	13,7	66	6	8	3	1	6	9	1
EAST JAVA	14,6	54	8	14	3	0	8	11	4
BALI NUSA	5,2	65	9	5	2	1	2	15	1
KALIMANTAN	6,3	62	7	13	3	2	2	10	0
SULAWESI	7,1	59	5	9	2	0	7	13	5
MALUKU PAPUA	2,8	50	14	2	5	3	1	13	12

The majority of respondents from various socio-demographic backgrounds view that climate change is the result of human activity and need to be addressed. Female respondents, high level of education and income, occupation as a professional, urban residents, and domiciled in DKI province displayed a higher tendency related to this perception.

PANDANGAN TERHADAP PERUBAHAN IKLIM DUNIA BERDASARKAN PILIHAN PARTAI DI PILEG 2019

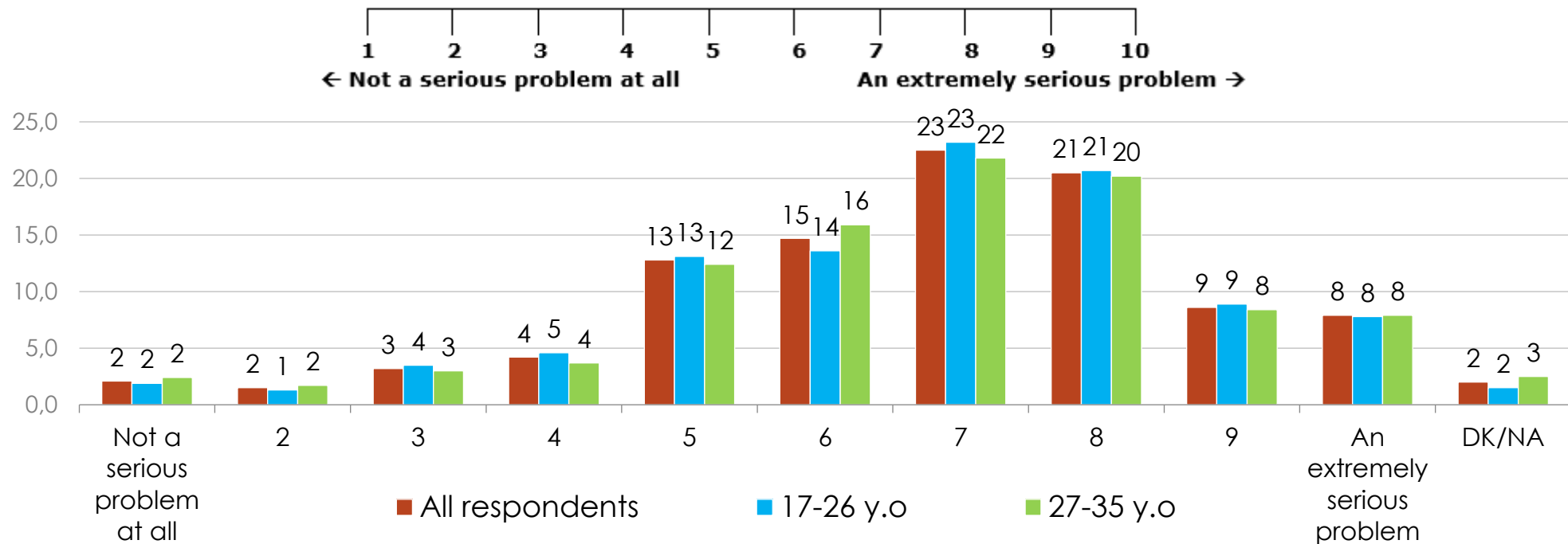
Base	The world's climate is changing as a result of human activity, and humans need to address that	The world's climate is changing as a result of human activity, but humans do not need to worry	The world's climate is changing but NOT as a result of human activity, and humans need to address that	The world's climate is changing but NOT as a result of human activity, but humans do not need to worry	The world's climate is NOT changing	Don't have enough information to make a decision but have thought about it	Have not thought about this previously	Don't know	
PARTY VOTE IN 2019 ELECTION (ONLY FOR RESPONDENTS WHO VOTED IN 2019 ELECTION)									
PKB	4,8	62	10	9	2	0	3	11	3
GERINDRA	20,5	64	7	11	3	1	6	8	1
PDIP	30,1	62	6	10	3	1	4	12	1
GOLKAR	7,3	61	4	8	6	0	10	9	3
NASDEM	2,6	60	5	13	5	1	8	8	1
GARUDA	0,1	8	0	0	0	0	49	43	0
BERKARYA	0,1	72	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
PKS	3,8	65	11	8	2	3	6	5	0
PERINDO	0,4	73	9	12	0	0	5	0	0
PPP	1,3	68	1	3	0	0	19	9	0
PSI	0,7	62	20	11	0	0	7	0	0
PAN	2,1	55	11	12	0	1	18	2	0
HANURA	0,6	41	0	22	0	4	11	21	0
DEMOKRAT	7,2	62	6	12	5	3	5	8	0
PBB	0,1	0	22	78	0	0	0	0	0
PKPI	0,0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
TT/TJ	18,1	61	7	10	2	1	3	11	5

Based on the background of the party vote in the 2019 Legislative Election, the level of perception of Gen-Z and millennial voters on the view that the world's climate change is the result of human activity and needs to be addressed seem to be evenly distributed across political parties.



HOW SERIOUS ARE CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES?

How serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use the scale from 1 to 10, with 1 meaning it is “not at all a serious problem” and 10 meaning it is “an extremely serious problem”.... (%)



***Mean:**

All respondents= 6.751

17-26 y.o = 6.766

27-35 y.o = 6.734

The mean value is 6,751, which is greater than the median value, indicating that climate change problems tend to be considered as serious problems. There is not much difference in assessment between 17-26 years old and 27-35 years old age groups.

**DK/NA response is omitted when calculating the mean value*



CLIMATE CHANGE INFLICT SERIOUS DAMAGES FOR ...

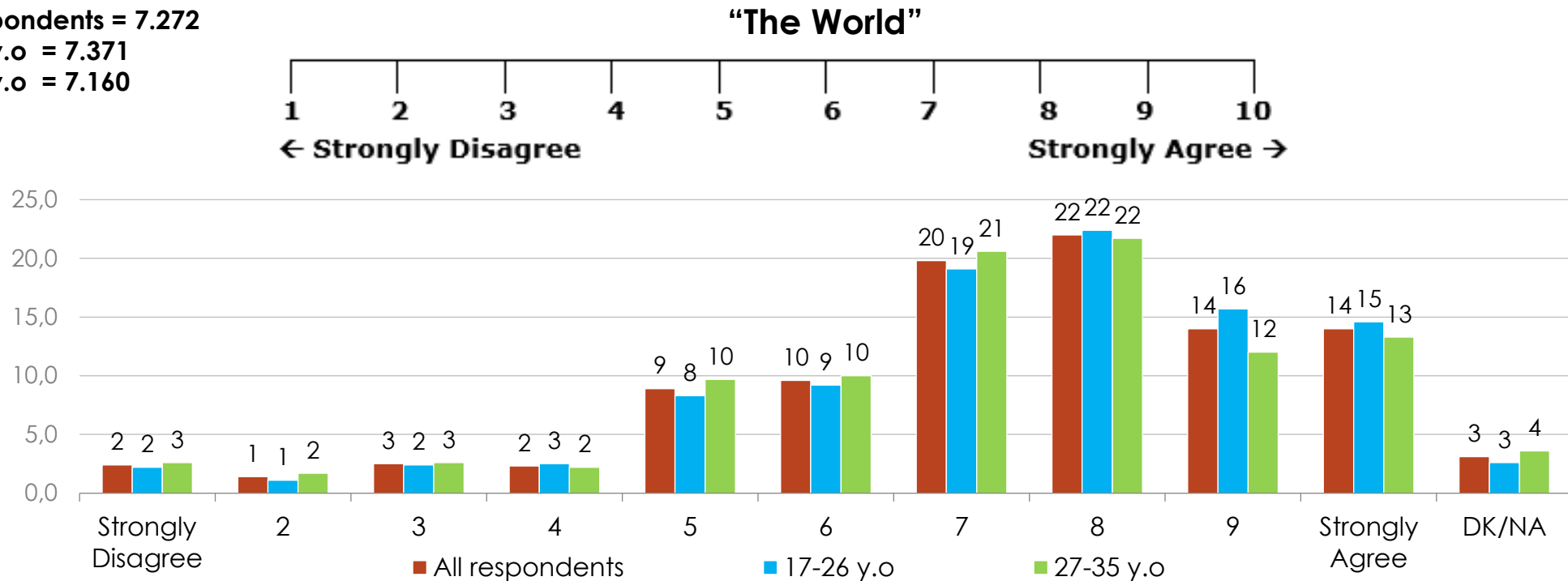
To what extent do you agree or disagree that climate change will cause significant harm to each of the following people and places? (score 1-10, where 1 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree).... (%)

***Mean:**

All respondents = 7.272

17-26 y.o = 7.371

27-35 y.o = 7.160



The mean value of 7,272, which is greater than the median value indicates that the respondents tend to agree that climate change is causing serious harm to the world. There is not much difference in assessment between 17-26 years and 27-35 years age groups.

**DK/NA response is omitted when calculating the mean value*



CLIMATE CHANGE INFLICT SERIOUS DAMAGES FOR ...

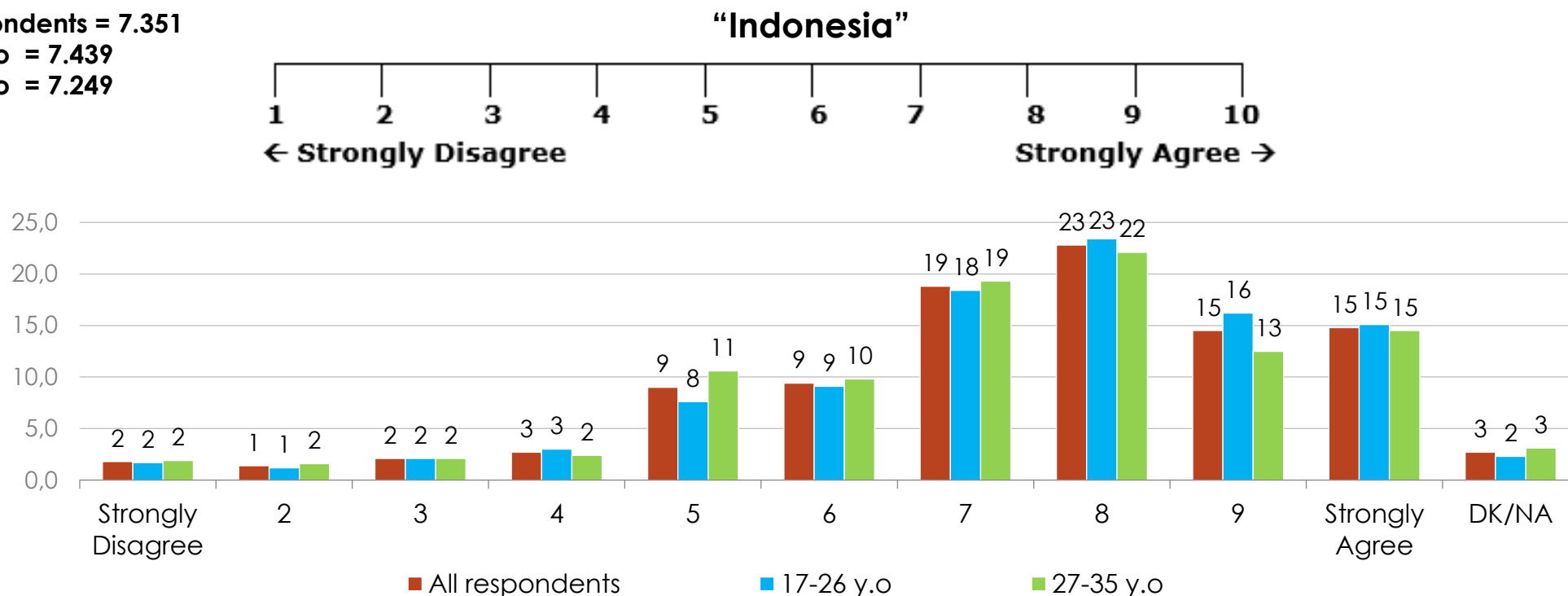
To what extent do you agree or disagree that climate change will cause significant harm to each of the following people and places? (score 1-10, where 1 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree).... (%)

***Mean:**

All respondents = 7.351

17-26 y.o = 7.439

27-35 y.o = 7.249



The mean value of 7,351, which is greater than the median value, indicates that the respondents tend to agree that climate change is causing serious losses for Indonesia. There is not much difference in assessment between 17-26 years and 27-35 years age groups.

**DK/NA response is omitted when calculating the mean value*



CLIMATE CHANGE INFLICT SERIOUS DAMAGES FOR ...

To what extent do you agree or disagree that climate change will cause significant harm to each of the following people and places? (score 1-10, where 1 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree).... (%)

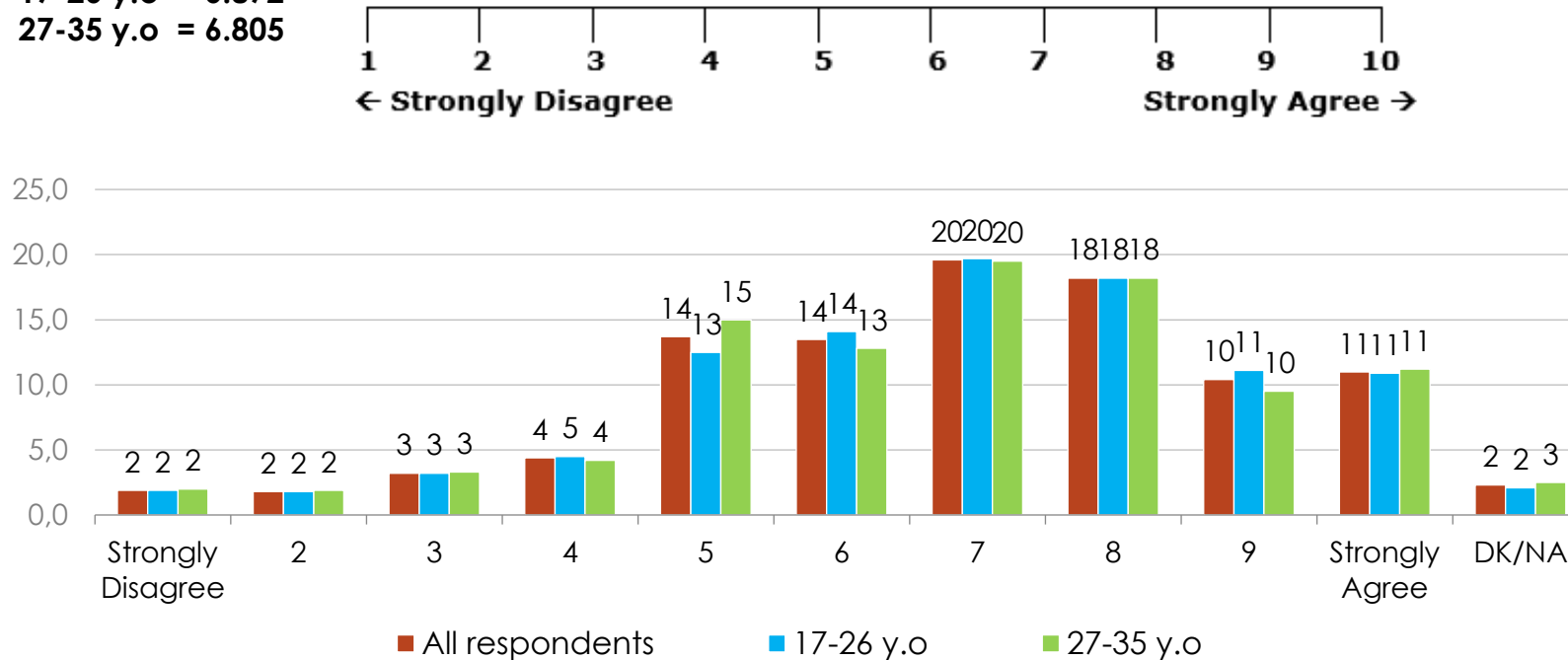
***Mean:**

All respondents = 6.841

17-26 y.o = 6.872

27-35 y.o = 6.805

“Your local area/community”



ZONE	Mean		Lower	Upper
	Statistic	Std. Error		
SUMATERA	6.598	0.072	6.456	6.740
BANTEN	6.491	0.147	6.202	6.780
DKI	6.966	0.139	6.695	7.238
JABAR	6.966	0.082	6.806	7.125
JATENG DIY	6.727	0.090	6.551	6.904
JATIM	6.744	0.085	6.578	6.910
BALI NUSA	7.123	0.119	6.890	7.357
KALIMANTAN	7.472	0.137	7.203	7.741
SULAWESI	6.913	0.122	6.673	7.153
MALUKU PAPUA	7.285	0.219	6.856	7.715

The mean value of 6,841, which is greater than the median value indicates that the respondents tend to agree that climate change is causing serious harm to communities. There is not much difference in assessment between 17-26 years and 27-35 years age groups.

**DK/NA response is omitted when calculating the mean value*



CLIMATE CHANGE INFLICT SERIOUS DAMAGES FOR ...

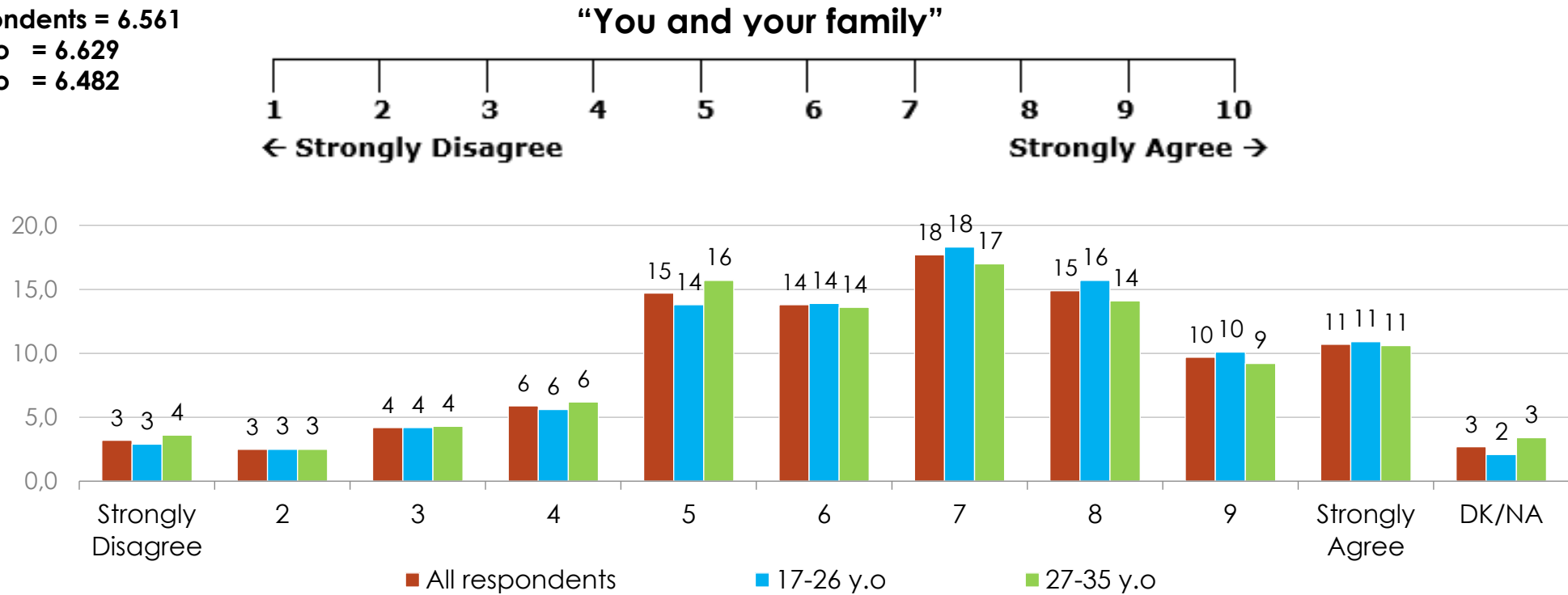
To what extent do you agree or disagree that climate change will cause significant harm to each of the following people and places? (score 1-10, where 1 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree).... (%)

***Mean:**

All respondents = 6.561

17-26 y.o = 6.629

27-35 y.o = 6.482



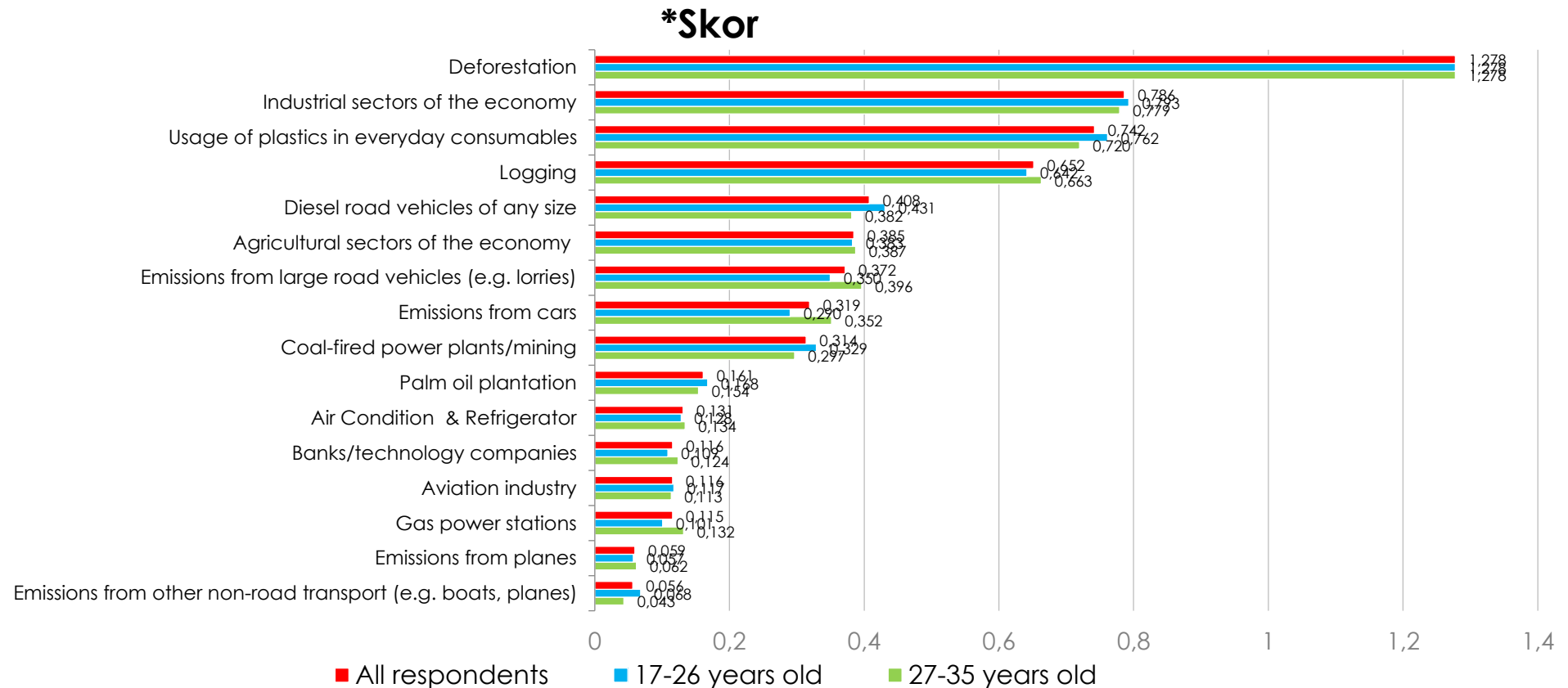
The mean value of 6.561, which is greater than the mean value, indicates that the respondents tend to agree that climate change causes serious harm to themselves and their families. There is not much difference in assessment between 17-26 years and 27-35 years age groups.

**DK/NA response is omitted when calculating the mean value*



CLIMATE CHANGE BIGGEST CONTRUBRUTOR (All respondents)

Which of the following activities that take place in Indonesia do you think are the biggest contributors to climate change? Please rank the three that you feel are the biggest contributors.... (%)



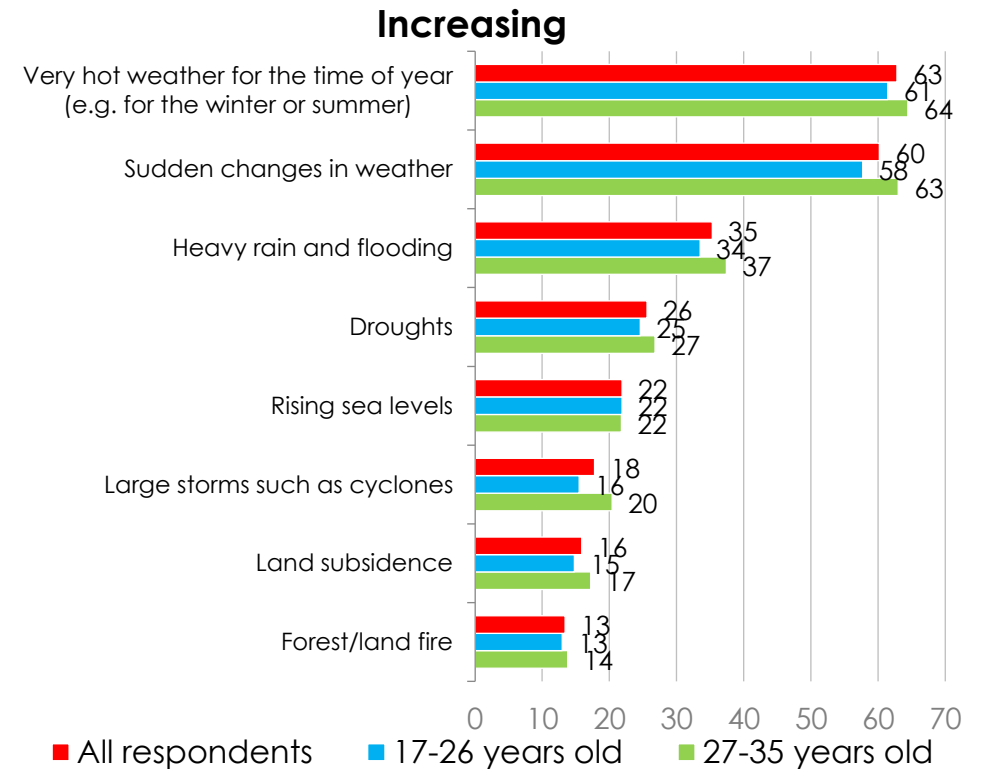
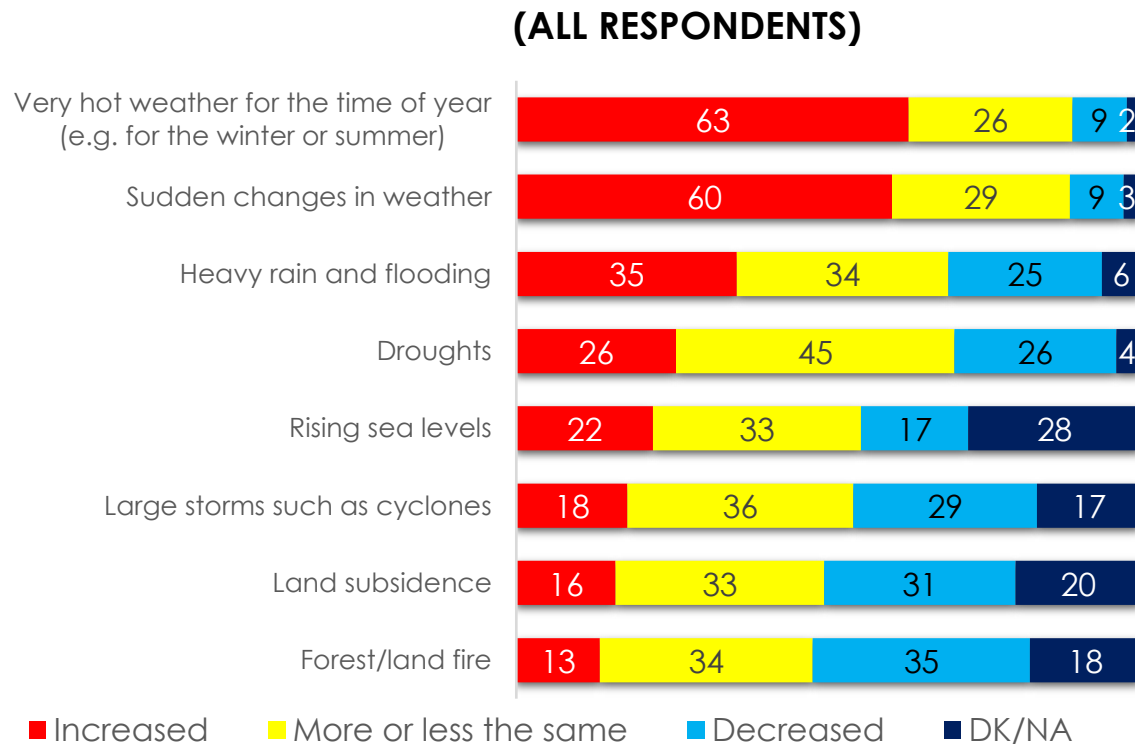
* Scores ranging from 0-3 are the average value of the ratings. Rank 1 is given a score of 3; Rank 2 is given a score of 2; Rank 3 is given a score of 1; Outside ranks 1 to 3 are given a score of 0; Do not answer / do not understand the question is omitted from the scoring calculation (value=missing).

In general for all respondents, deforestation is seen as the biggest contributor to climate change.



INTENSITY OF CLIMATE RELATED EVENTS COMPARED TO FIVE YEARS AGO

Thinking about your local area (sub-district), which of the following weather events do you think have already increased in frequency compared to five years ago ? ... (%)

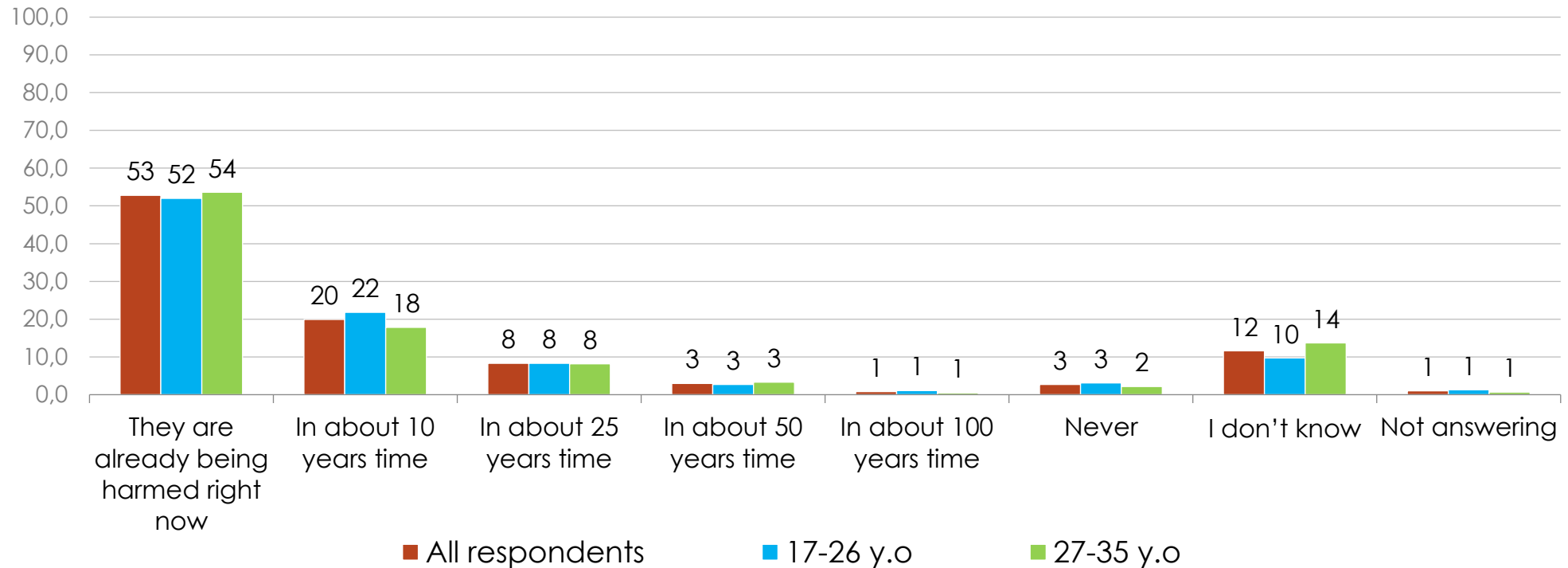


The majority of respondents, especially the millennial age group (27-35 years) considered that various weather-related events increasing compared to 5 years ago, such as hotter weather during the dry season and sudden changes in weather.



WHEN WILL CLIMATE CHANGE STARTS TO INFLICT HARM/DAMAGE IN INDONESIA?

When, if at all, do you think climate change will start to harm people in Indonesia?... (%)



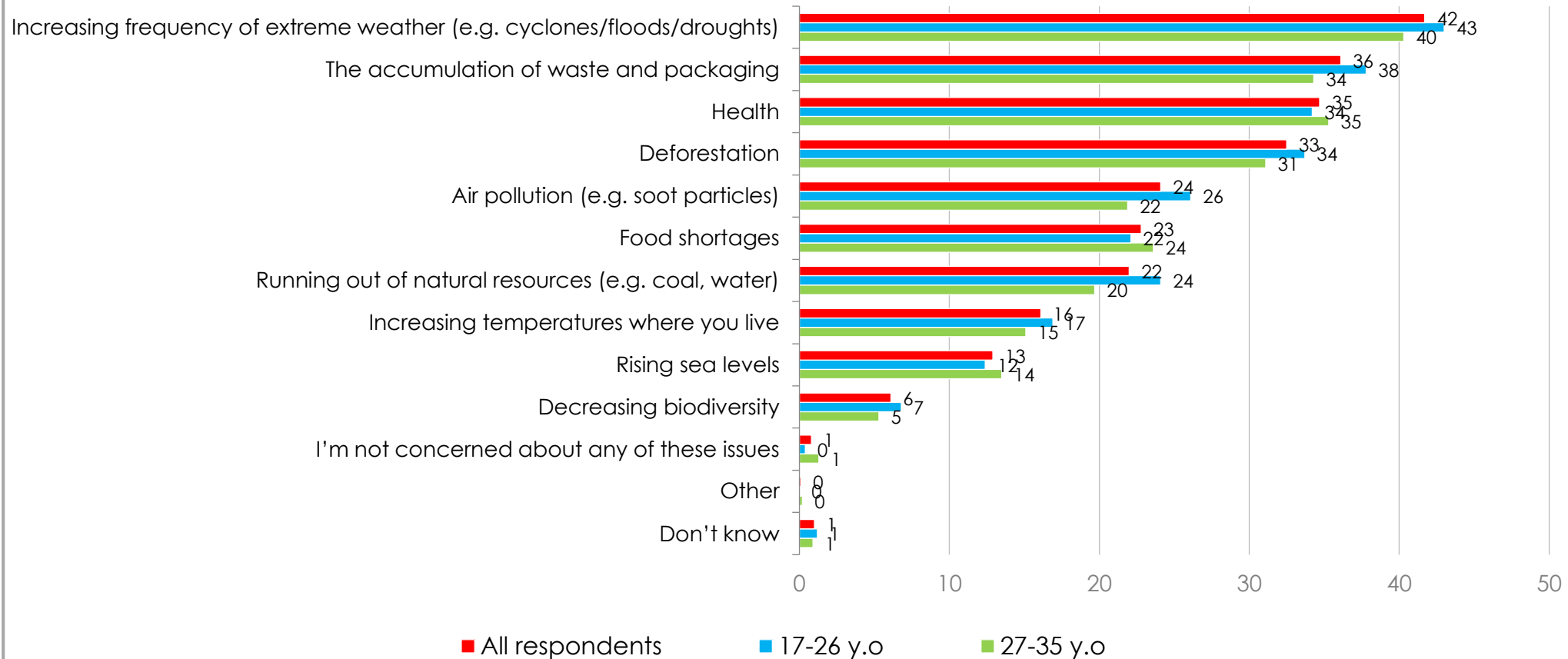
The majority professed that Indonesian people are already being harmed by climate change right now. There was no difference of opinion between 17-26 years and 27-35 years age group.



MOST PRESSING CONCERN RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR NOW AND THE FUTURE

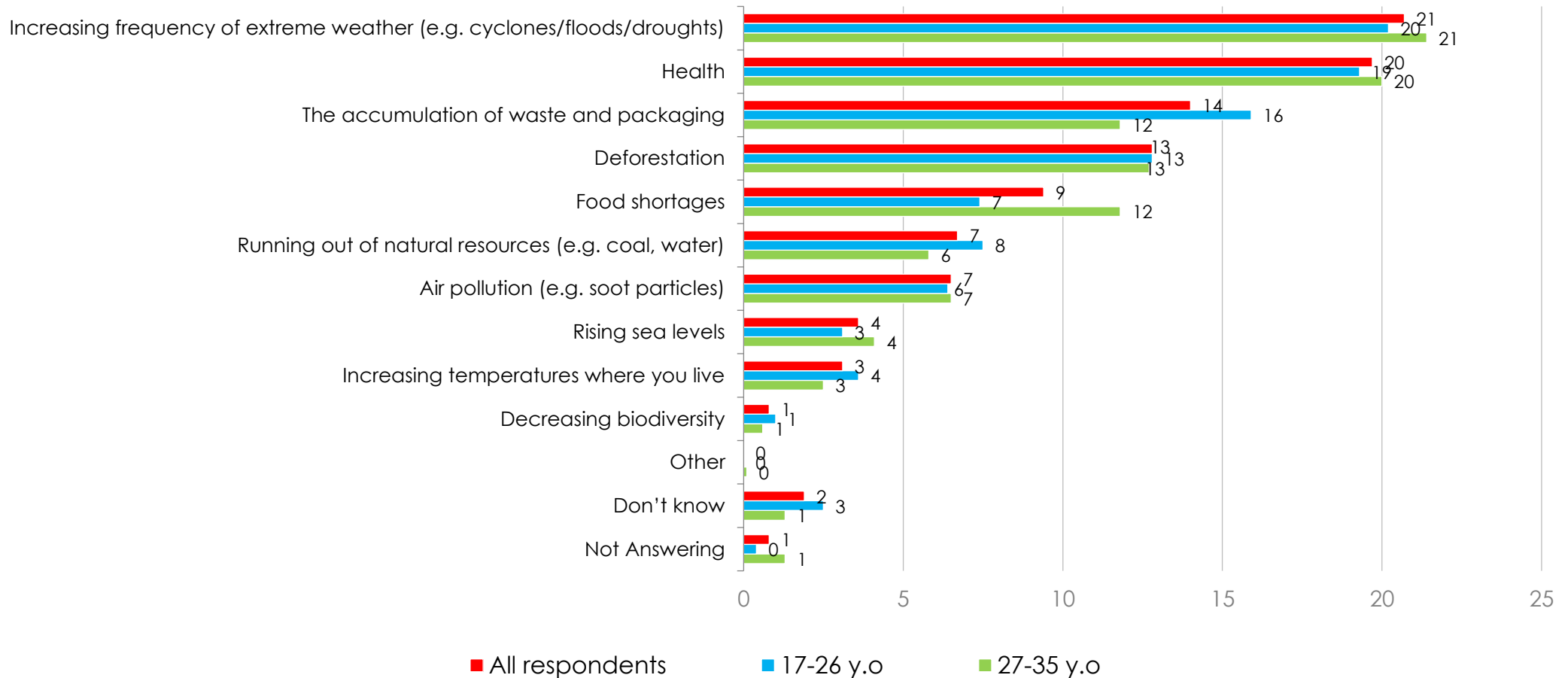
Below is a list of climate-related issues. Thinking about your local area, please select all of those that you are concerned about now, and over the coming years. ... (%)

(Multiple answers)



MOST PRESSING CONCERN RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR NOW AND THE FUTURE

For those that are concerned about more than one issue, which are you most concerned about?.... (%)



FINDINGS

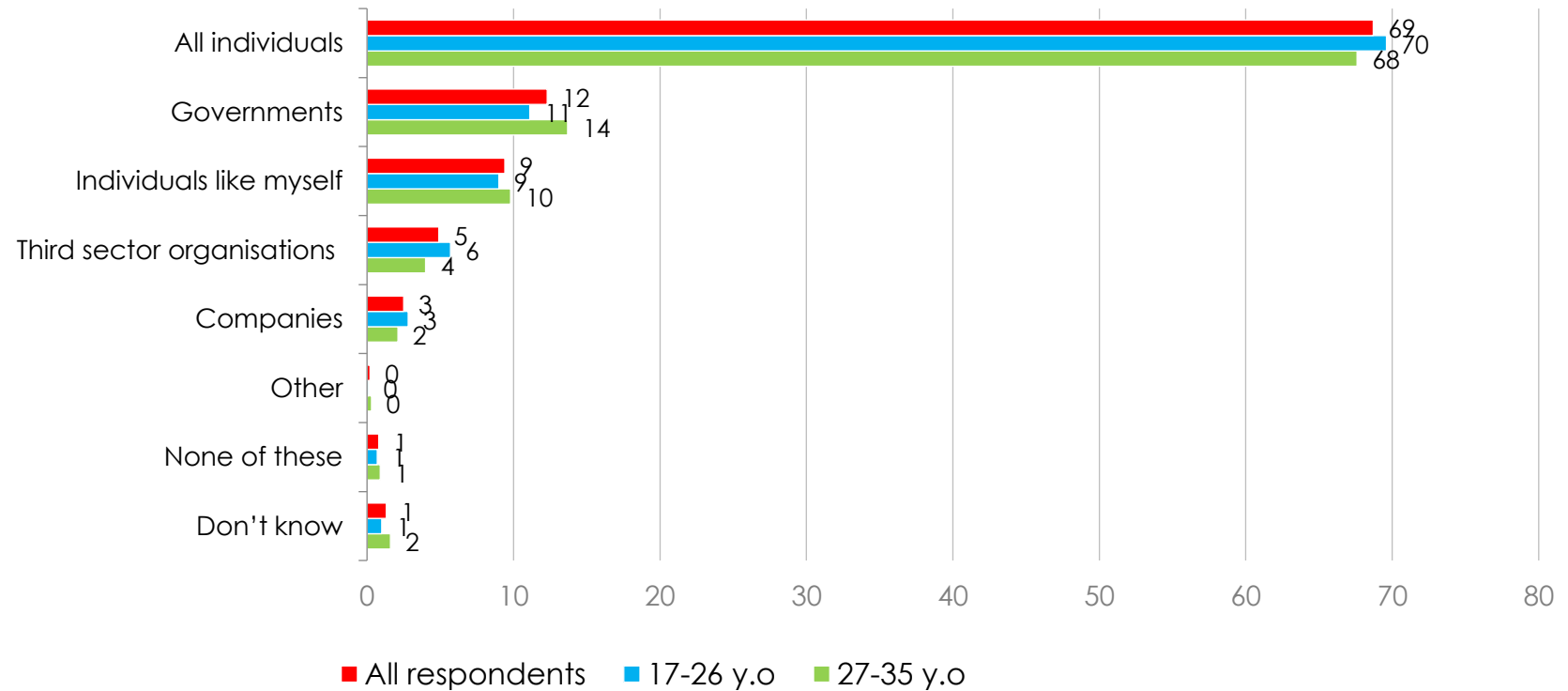
- In general, the majority of respondents in the Gen-Z and millennial age groups hold view that climate change is a crisis caused by human activities (68%). Only about 14% of respondents believe that the climate crisis is not caused by human activities.
- The problem of climate change also tends to be considered as a serious problem, both at the global level, Indonesia, and the environment around them. There was not much difference in assessment between the 17-26 years and 27-35 years age groups.
- In the perception of first-time and young voters, the factor that is considered the most influential as the biggest contributor to climate change/crisis is deforestation, followed by the industrial sector (factories), the use of plastics, and the logging industry (timber).
- The majority of respondents, especially the millennial age group (27-35 years) considered that various weather-related events were increasing compared to 5 years ago, such as hotter weather during the dry season and sudden weather changes.
- The majority of respondents also think that the impact of climate change has already harmed residents today (53%) than those who think that the impact of new losses will occur in the future. There is no difference of opinion between Gen-Z (17-26 years) and millennials (27-35 years)
- The problem of specific impacts caused by climate change that respondents are most worried about is the problem of increasing extreme weather and waste accumulation as well as health impacts.

VIEWS ON CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS



ACTORS/PARTIES THAT BEAR THE MOST RESPONSIBILITIES TO ACT TO REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In order to have the most impact on mitigating the effects of climate change, which group do you think should be making most changes?... (%)

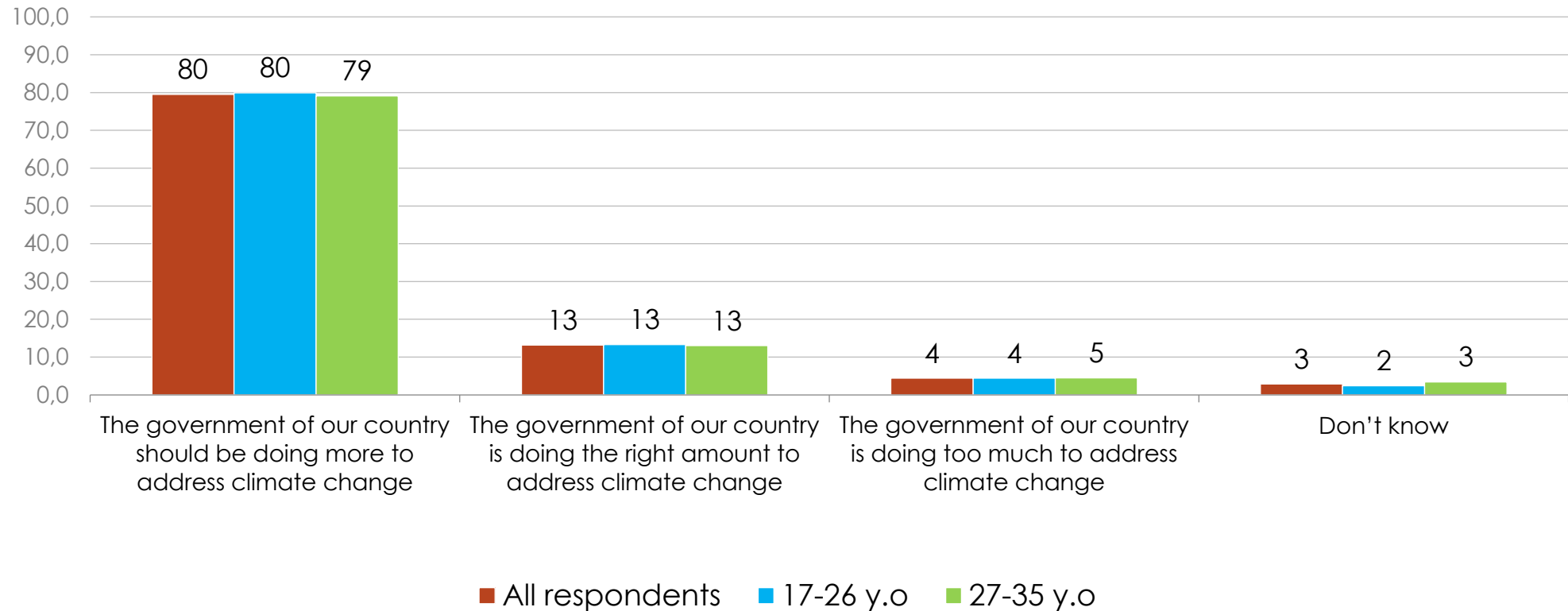


The majority thought that everyone should take action to reduce the adverse effects of climate change. There is no difference in views between the 17-26 years age group and the 27-35 years age group.



GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Which of the following comes closest to your view?... (%)



The majority think our government should do more to tackle climate change. There is no difference in views between the 17-26 years age group and the 27-35 years age group.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	The government of our country should be doing more to address climate change	The government of our country is doing the right amount to address climate change	The government of our country is doing too much to address climate change	DK/NA
GENDER					
Male	50,1	80	13	5	3
Female	49,9	79	14	4	3
AGES					
17-26 y.o	53,1	80	13	4	2
27-35 y.o	46,9	79	13	4	3
ETHNIC					
Jawa	40,3	82	13	4	1
Sunda	15,9	84	10	5	1
Batak	3,6	78	10	7	5
Madura	3,0	68	15	11	6
Betawi	3,0	77	22	1	0
Minang	2,8	87	9	5	0
Bugis	2,7	75	16	1	8
Melayu	2,3	77	16	2	5
Others	26,5	75	15	5	5
RELIGION					
Islam	87,8	80	13	5	3
Others	12,2	76	17	4	4

The majority of respondents from various socio-demographic backgrounds believe that the Government should do more to address climate change, with a higher tendency in respondents from Javanese, Sundanese, and Minang ethnic backgrounds, Muslim, high levels of education and income, white collar professional background and still attending school and domiciled in urban areas.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	The government of our country should be doing more to address climate change	The government of our country is doing the right amount to address climate change	The government of our country is doing too much to address climate change	DK/NA
EDUCATION					
<= Elementary	11,0	68	16	10	6
Junior High	20,1	77	14	6	3
High school	51,0	81	13	4	3
University	17,9	86	11	1	1
JOB					
Farmer/livestock breeder/fisherman, Blue collar labor, Temporary worker, Public transport driver, Foodstall owner, Unemployed	36,0	74	15	6	4
Employee (PNS/Private), entrepreneur, Teacher/lecturer, Professional	26,0	83	13	3	1
Housewife	19,6	82	11	2	4
Still in school/college	14,8	85	10	4	1
Others	3,5	71	18	10	2
INCOME					
< 1 millions	22,0	74	14	7	5
1 - <2 millions	36,9	77	15	5	3
2 - <4 millions	23,5	83	12	3	2
=>4 millions	17,6	87	10	2	1

The majority of respondents from various socio-demographic backgrounds believe that the Government should do more to address climate change, with a higher tendency in respondents from Javanese, Sundanese, and Minang ethnic backgrounds, Muslim, high levels of education and income, white collar professional background and still attending school and domiciled in urban areas.



GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	The government of our country should be doing more to address climate change	The government of our country is doing the right amount to address climate change	The government of our country is doing too much to address climate change	DK/NA
Rural/Urban					
Rural	46,8	78	13	4	5
Urban	53,2	81	14	4	1
REGION					
SUMATERA	22,1	77	12	6	4
BANTEN	5,0	82	14	3	2
DKI	5,0	71	23	4	1
WEST JAVA	18,4	85	9	4	1
CENTRAL JAVA DIY	13,7	82	13	4	2
EAST JAVA	14,6	79	15	5	1
BALI NUSA	5,2	79	14	1	6
KALIMANTAN	6,3	76	16	6	1
SULAWESI	7,1	85	8	3	3
MALUKU PAPUA	2,8	60	22	2	16

The majority of respondents from various socio-demographic backgrounds believe that the Government should do more to address climate change, with a higher tendency in respondents from Javanese, Sundanese, and Minang ethnic backgrounds, Muslim, high levels of education and income, white collar professional background and still attending school and domiciled in urban areas.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE BY PARTY VOTE IN 2019 ELECTION

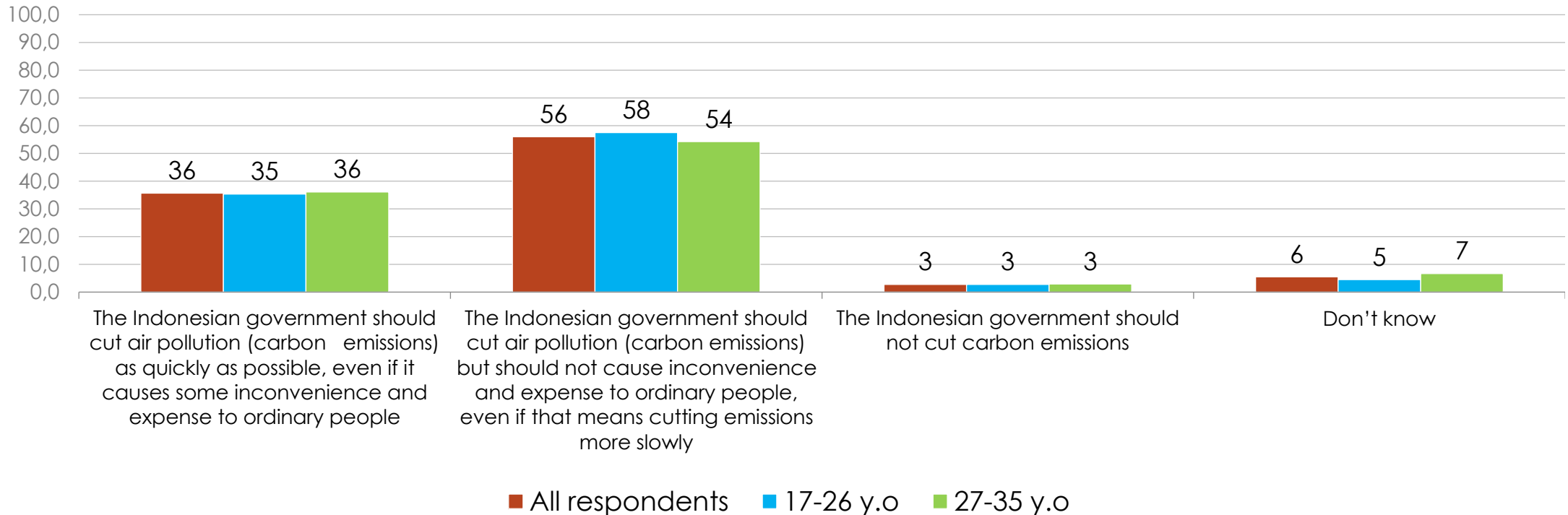
	Base	The government of our country should be doing more to address climate change	The government of our country is doing the right amount to address climate change	The government of our country is doing too much to address climate change	DK/NA
PARTY VOTE IN 2019 ELECTION (ONLY FOR RESPONDENTS WHO VOTED IN 2019 ELECTION)					
PKB	4,8	84	8	7	1
GERINDRA	20,5	83	10	5	2
PDIP	30,1	78	15	5	2
GOLKAR	7,3	76	15	5	4
NASDEM	2,6	75	13	6	6
GARUDA	0,1	88	0	0	12
BERKARYA	0,1	86	0	0	14
PKS	3,8	89	10	1	0
PERINDO	0,4	74	26	0	0
PPP	1,3	81	11	2	6
PSI	0,7	89	11	0	0
PAN	2,1	79	12	5	4
HANURA	0,6	88	12	0	0
DEMOKRAT	7,2	83	12	3	2
PBB	0,1	78	22	0	0
PKPI	0,0	100	0	0	0
TT/TJ	18,1	79	13	1	6

Based on the background of the party vote in the 2019 Legislative Elections, the majority of respondents' perceptions of Gen-Z and millennial voters on the view that the Government should do more in dealing with climate change appear to be high and evenly distributed across political parties.



GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF AIR POLLUTION

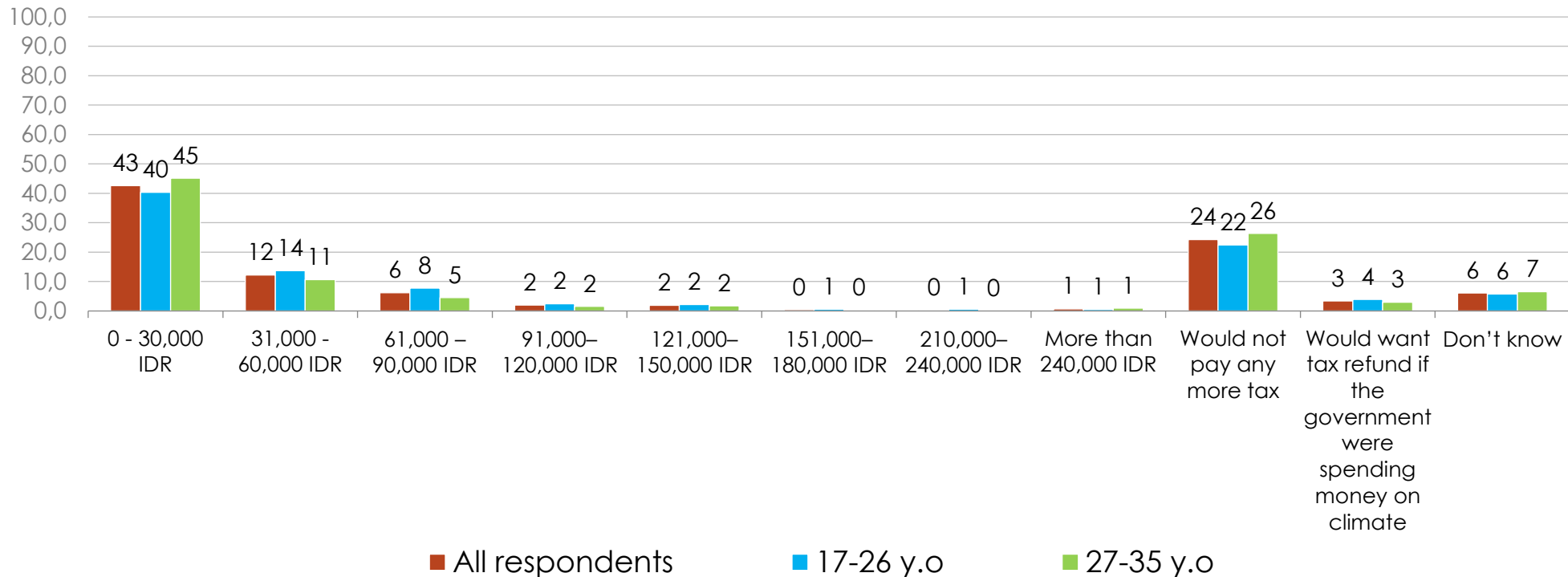
Which of these comes closest to your view?... (%)



The majority thought that the Indonesian government should reduce air pollution (carbon emissions) but should not cause inconvenience and cost to ordinary people, even if it slows down the rate of reduction of air pollution (carbon emissions). There is no difference in views between the 17-26 years age group and the 27-35 years age group.

ADDITIONAL MONTHLY COSTS WILLING TO BE BORNE TO MITIGATE THE CLIMATE CRISIS

Imagine that climate change could be solved but it required taxing people and businesses more. Thinking about your personal situation, how much extra would you be willing to pay in monthly tax to solve the climate crisis?... (%)



Most are willing to pay less than IDR 30,000. There are also quite a few who are not willing to pay additional taxes, around 22-26%.

FUEL / ENERGY SOURCE

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about energy sources? (where 1 is strongly disagree, 10 is strongly agree).... (%)

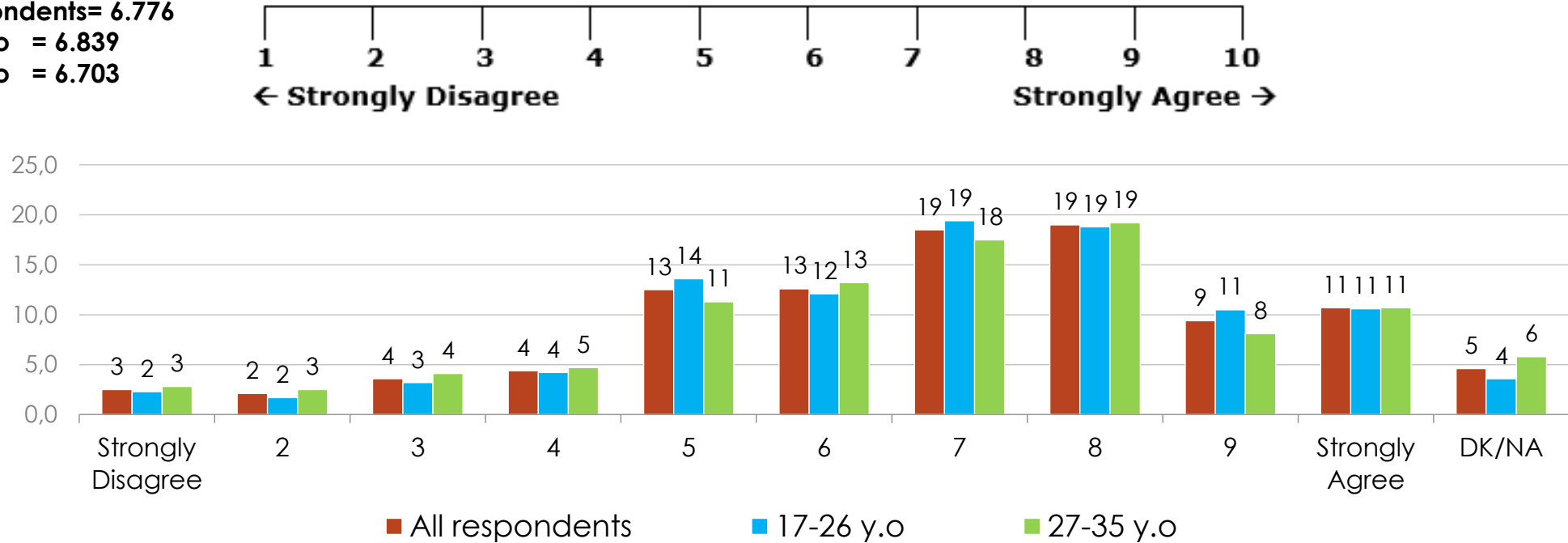
“The fossil fuel industry must shrink if we are to address climate change”

***Mean:**

All respondents= 6.776

17-26 y.o = 6.839

27-35 y.o = 6.703



**DK/NA response is omitted when calculating the mean value*



FUEL / ENERGY SOURCE

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about energy sources? (where 1 is strongly disagree, 10 is strongly agree).... (%)

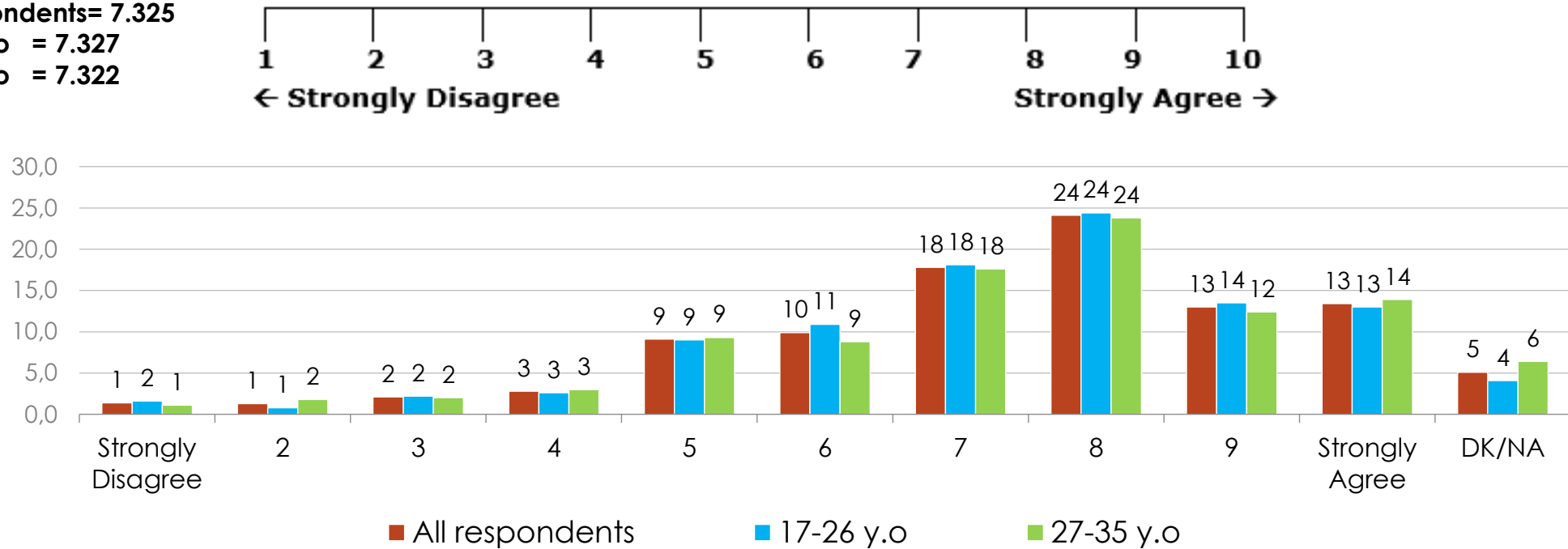
“The government should be investing in wind energy sources (onshore and offshore turbines)”

***Mean:**

All respondents= 7.325

17-26 y.o = 7.327

27-35 y.o = 7.322



**DK/NA response is omitted when calculating the mean value*



FUEL / ENERGY SOURCE

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about energy sources? (where 1 is strongly disagree, 10 is strongly agree).... (%)

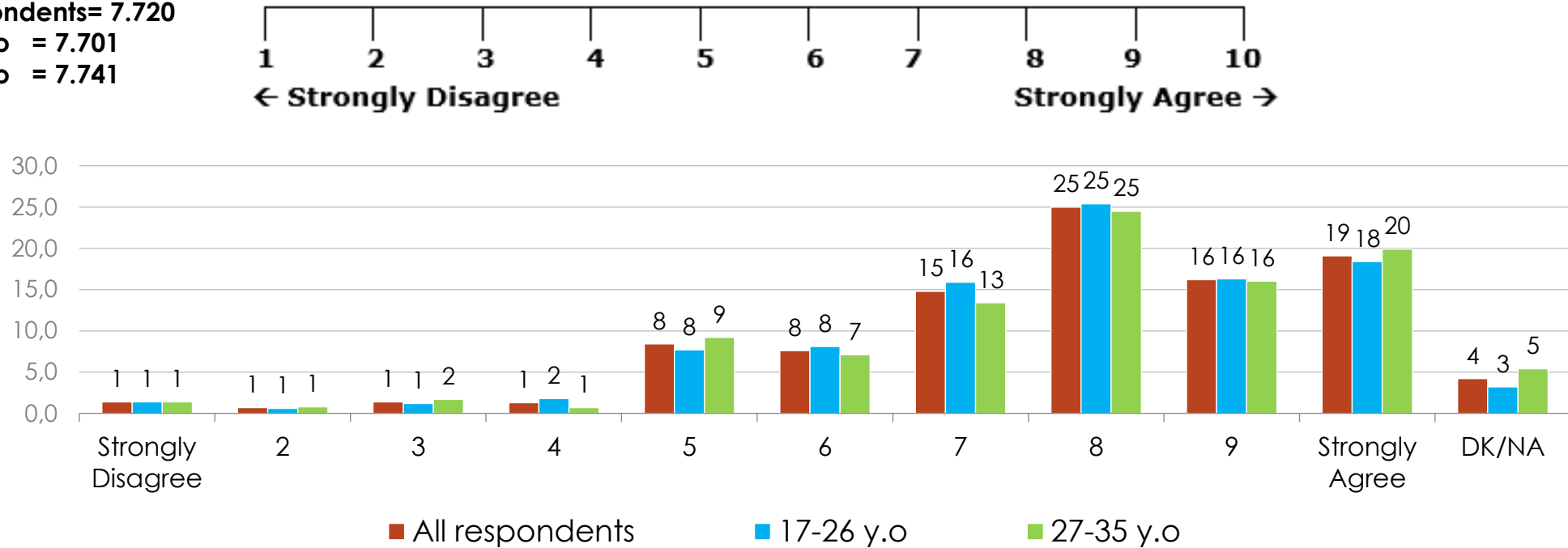
“The government should be investing in solar power”

***Mean:**

All respondents= 7.720

17-26 y.o = 7.701

27-35 y.o = 7.741

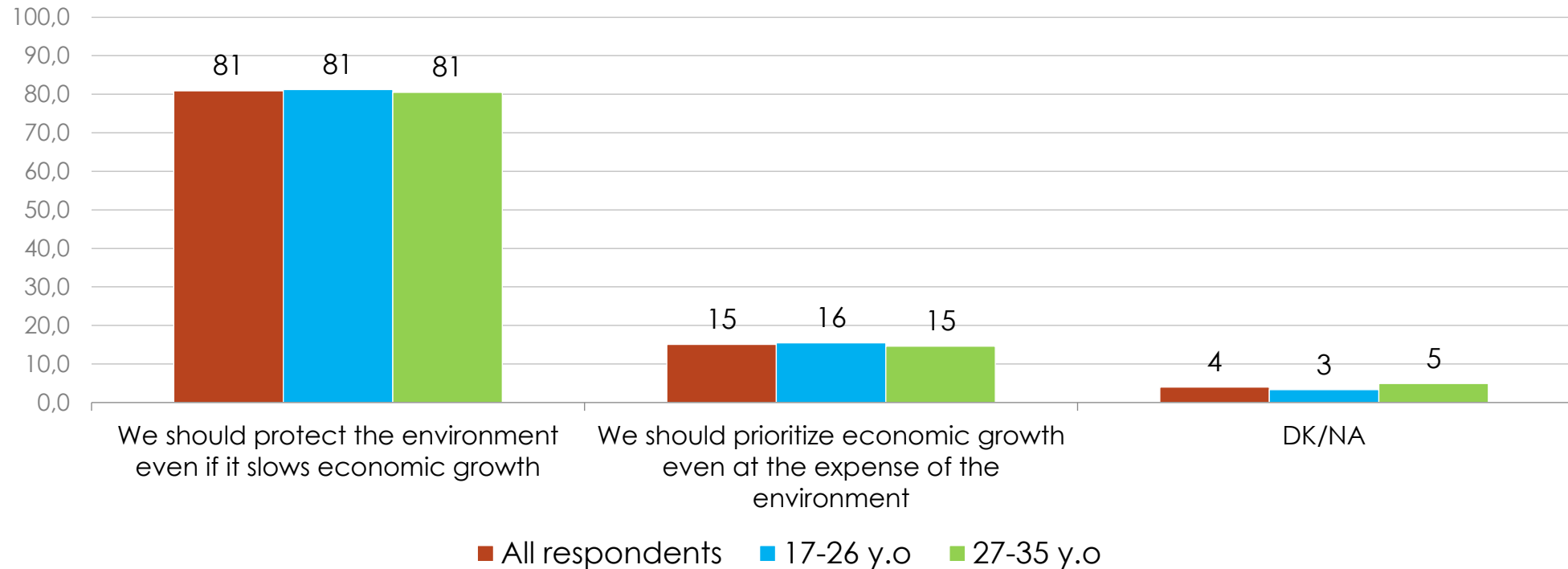


*DK/NA response is omitted when calculating the mean value



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION VS ECONOMIC GROWTH

For each of the below statements, please mark which statement is closer to your own view. ... (%)



The majority think we must protect and preserve the environment even though it will slow down economic growth.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION VS ECONOMIC GROWTH BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY

	Base	Kita harus melindungi dan melestarikan lingkungan meskipun hal itu akan memperlambat pertumbuhan ekonomi.	Kita harus memprioritaskan pertumbuhan ekonomi meskipun dengan mengorbankan lingkungan	TT/TJ
GENDER				
Laki-laki	50.1	81	16	3
Perempuan	49.9	81	14	5
USIA				
17-26 tahun	53.1	81	16	3
27-35 tahun	46.9	81	15	5
ETNIS				
Jawa	40.3	84	13	2
Sunda	15.9	85	13	1
Batak	3.6	72	24	3
Madura	3.0	74	17	10
Betawi	3.0	87	12	1
Minang	2.8	74	23	3
Bugis	2.7	77	10	13
Melayu	2.3	75	17	8
Lainnya	26.5	76	17	7
AGAMA				
Islam	87.8	81	15	4
Lainnya	12.2	79	17	4

	Base	Kita harus melindungi dan melestarikan lingkungan meskipun hal itu akan memperlambat pertumbuhan ekonomi.	Kita harus memprioritaskan pertumbuhan ekonomi meskipun dengan mengorbankan lingkungan	TT/TJ
PENDIDIKAN				
<= SD	11.0	74	21	5
SLTP	20.1	79	17	4
SLTA	51.0	81	15	4
Kuliah	17.9	87	11	3
PEKERJAAN				
Petani, buruh kasar, tidak tetap, sopir/ojek, PKL, menganggur	36.0	79	16	5
Pegawai (PNS/Swasta), wiraswasta, guru/dosen, profesional	26.0	85	12	3
Ibu Rumah Tangga	19.6	78	16	5
Masih sekolah	14.8	84	14	2
Lainnya	3.5	79	19	2
PENDAPATAN				
< 1 juta	22.0	80	15	5
1 - <2 juta	36.9	78	17	5
2 - <4 juta	23.5	80	16	4
=>4 juta	17.6	89	10	2

The majority of respondents from various socio-demographic backgrounds think that we must protect and preserve the environment even though it will slow down economic growth, with a higher perception displayed by respondents with Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi ethnic backgrounds and high levels of education and income.

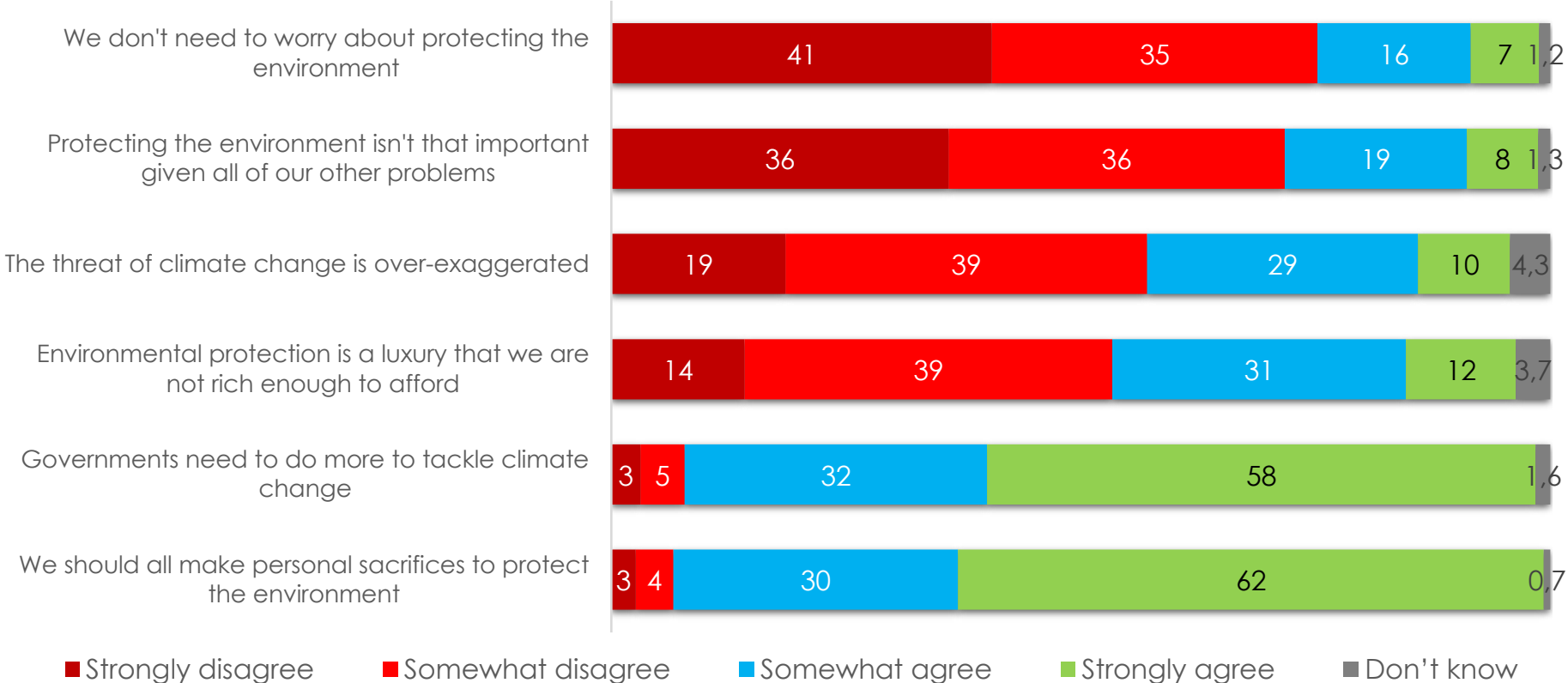
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION VS ECONOMIC GROWTH BY SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY AND PARTY VOTE IN 2019 ELECTION

	Base	Kita harus melindungi dan melestarikan lingkungan meskipun hal itu akan memperlambat pertumbuhan ekonomi.	Kita harus memprioritaskan pertumbuhan ekonomi meskipun dengan mengorbankan lingkungan	TT/TJ		Base	Kita harus melindungi dan melestarikan lingkungan meskipun hal itu akan memperlambat pertumbuhan ekonomi.	Kita harus memprioritaskan pertumbuhan ekonomi meskipun dengan mengorbankan lingkungan	TT/TJ
PEDESAAN/PERKOTAAN					PILIHAN PARTAI DPR RI DI 2019 (KHUSUS RESPONDEN YANG IKUT MEMILIH DI PILEG 2019)				
Pedesaan	46.8	78	17	6	PKB	4.8	83	13	3
Perkotaan	53.2	84	14	3	GERINDRA	20.5	79	19	3
REGION					PDIP	30.1	82	15	3
SUMATERA	22.1	74	23	4	GOLKAR	7.3	81	15	4
BANTEN	5.0	80	18	3	NASDEM	2.6	80	17	4
DKI	5.0	87	12	2	GARUDA	0.1	100	0	0
JABAR	18.4	86	13	1	BERKARYA	0.1	72	0	28
JATENG DIY	13.7	84	13	3	PKS	3.8	86	8	5
JATIM	14.6	83	14	3	PERINDO	0.4	82	18	0
BALI NUSA	5.2	70	13	17	PPP	1.3	80	10	10
KALIMANTAN	6.3	81	14	5	PSI	0.7	100	0	0
SULAWESI	7.1	83	10	6	PAN	2.1	92	7	1
MALUKU	2.8	80	7	13	HANURA	0.6	78	20	2
PAPUA					DEMOKRAT	7.2	81	15	3
					PBB	0.1	100	0	0
					PKPI	0.0	100	0	0
					TT/TJ	18.1	81	14	5

The majority of respondents from various socio-demographic backgrounds as well as voters across political parties think that we must protect and preserve the environment even though it will slow down economic growth, with a higher perception displayed in the urban areas of DKI, Java Island, Kalimantan.

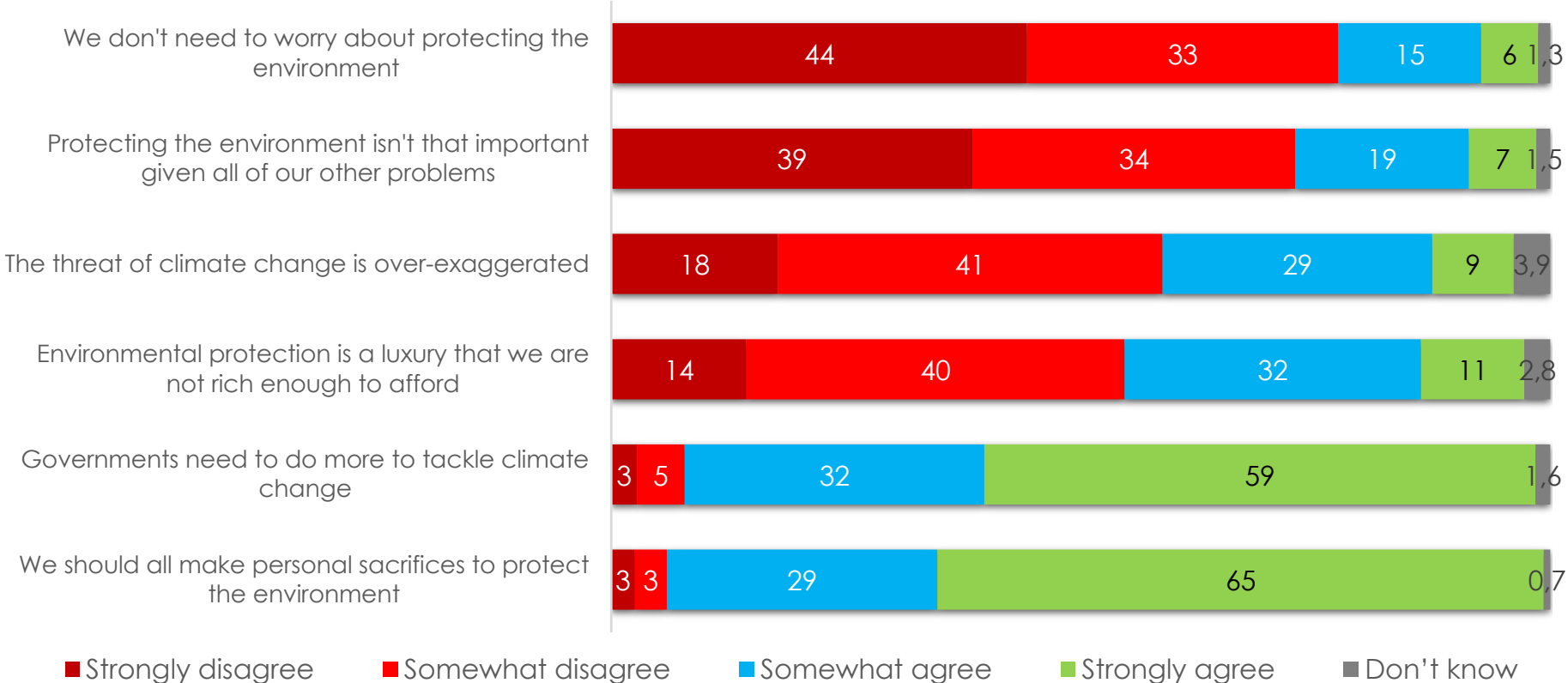
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)
(All respondents)



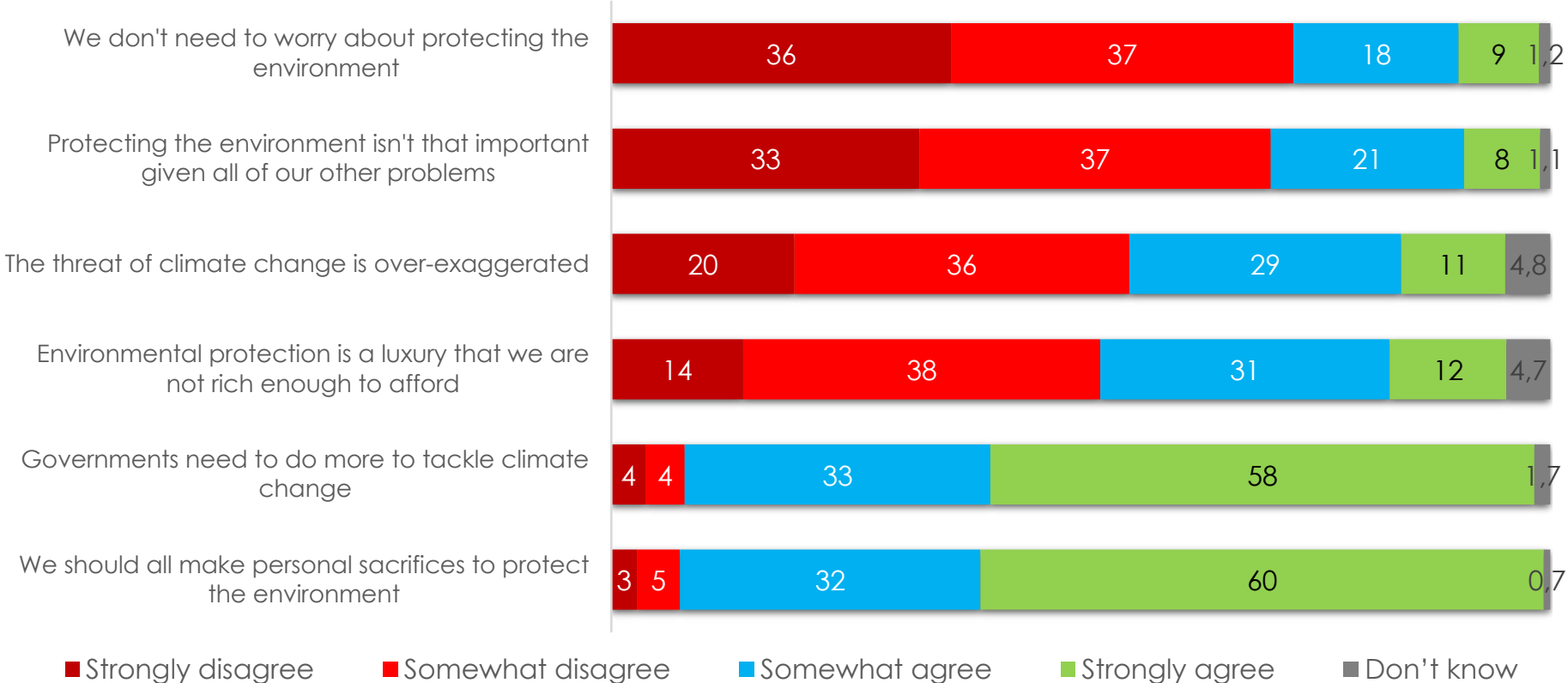
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)
(ONLY 17-26 YEARS OLD RESPONDENT)



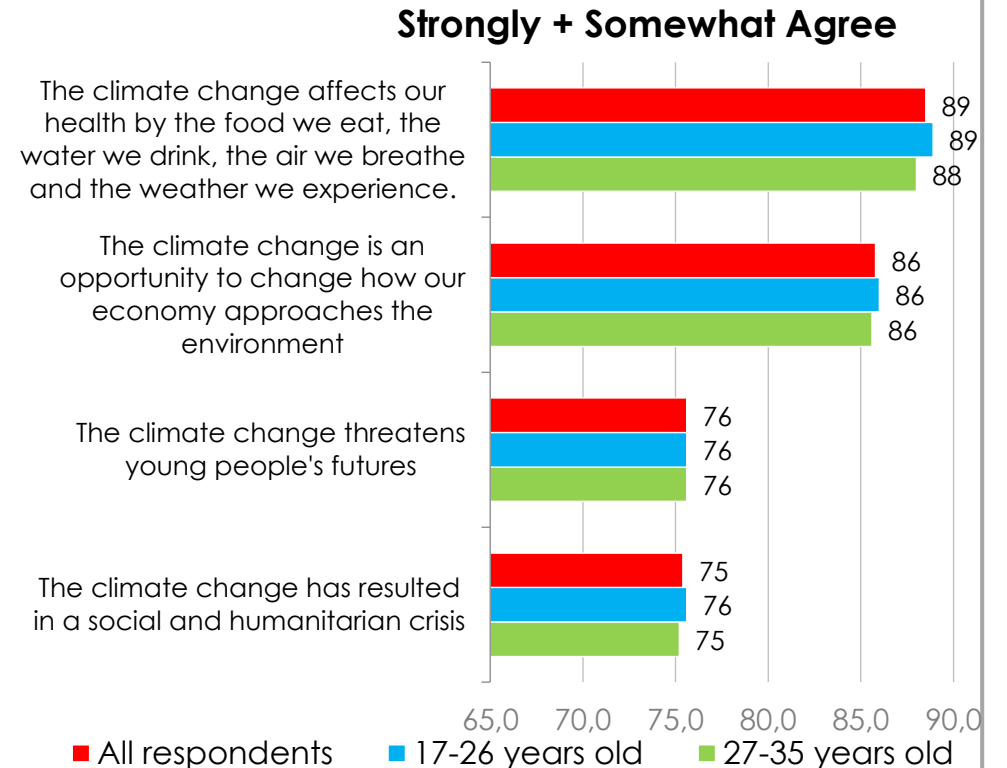
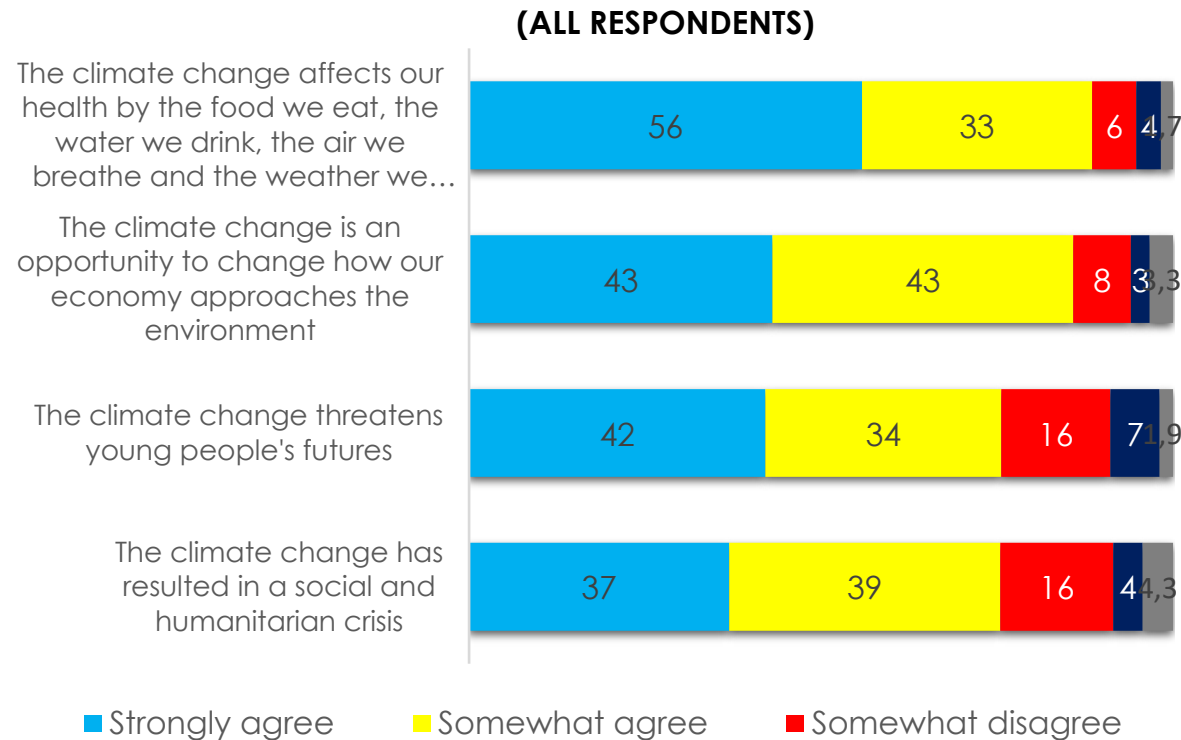
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)
(ONLY 27-35 YEARS OLD RESPONDENT)



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)

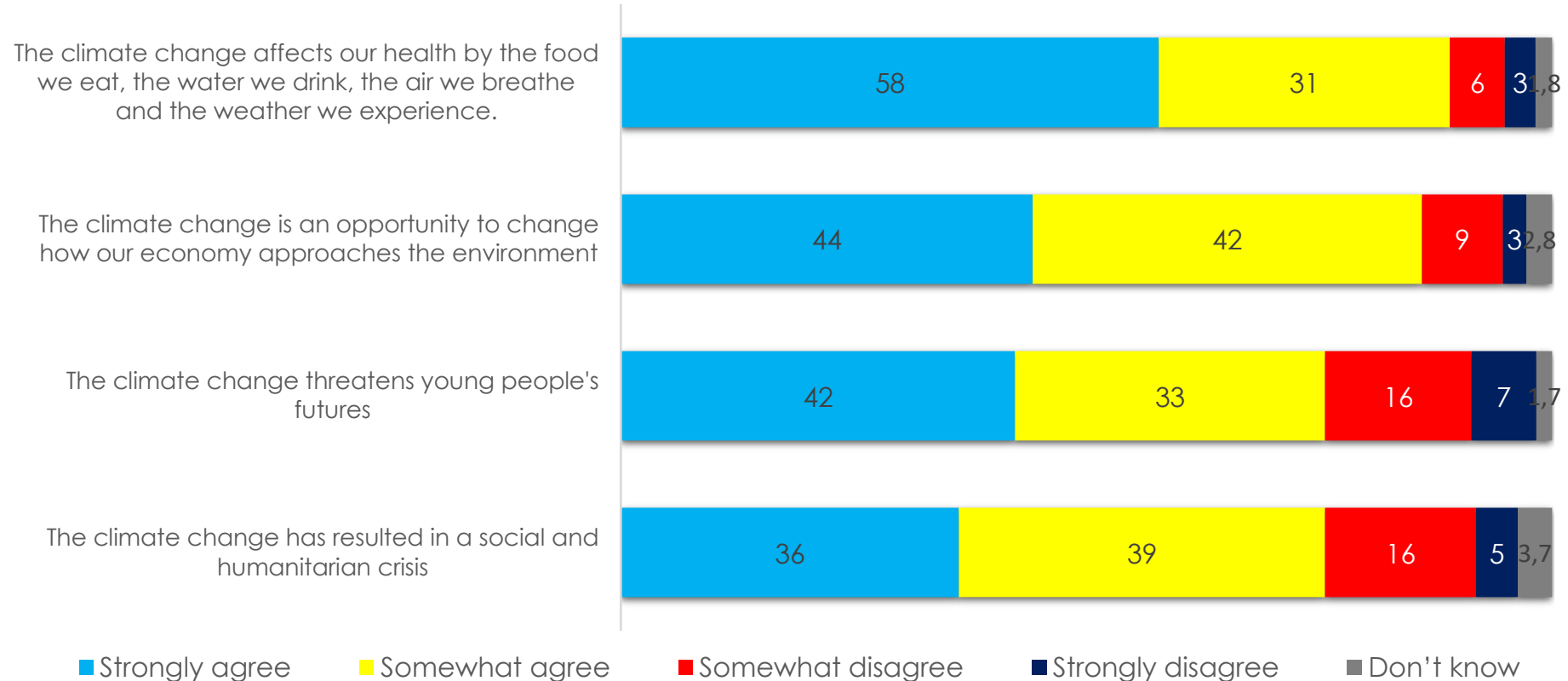


The majority of respondents answered strongly + somewhat agree that climate change has affected their health and threatened their future, at 89% and 76%, respectively. The majority of 86% also agree that the issue of climate change should be a momentum to change the perspective of business actors/businesses in running their business related to the environment. There is no significant difference in views between Gen-Z and millennial groups in this regard.



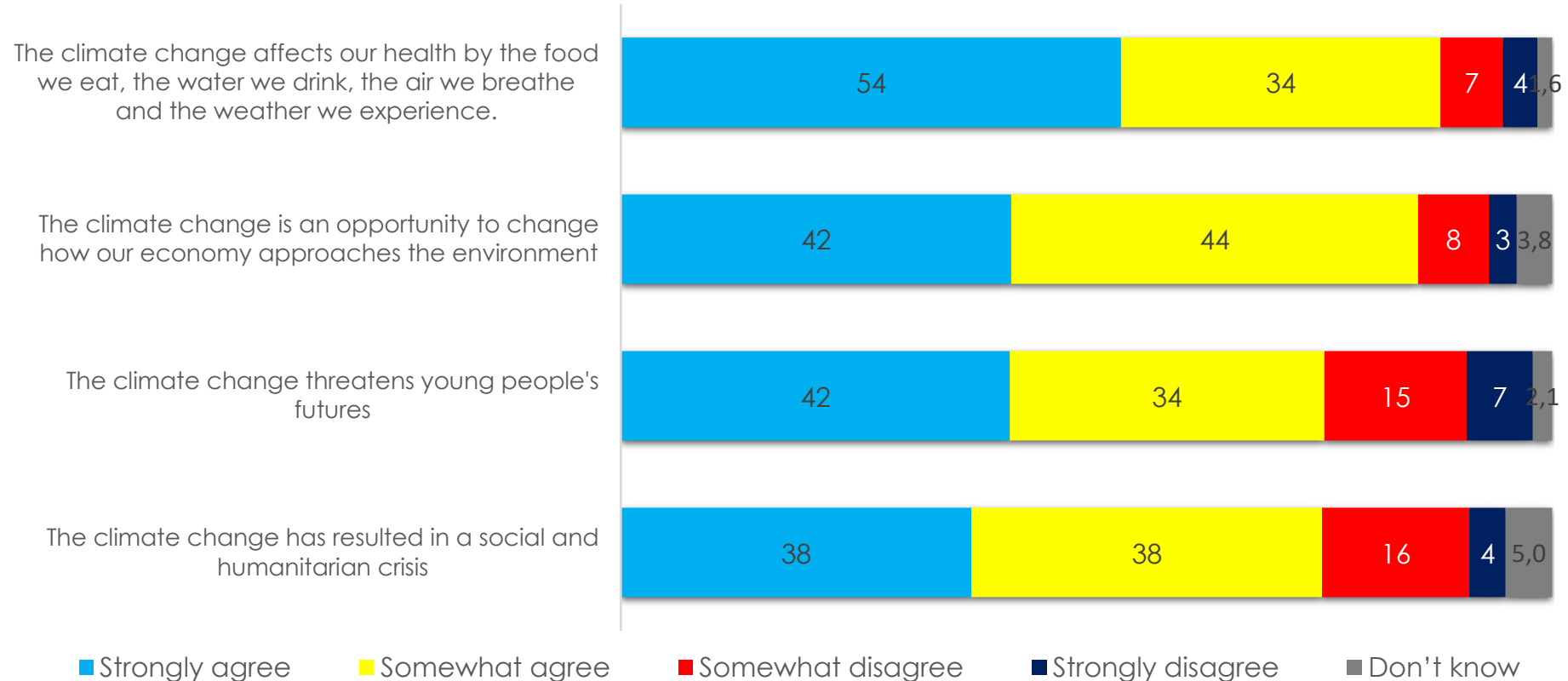
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)
(17-26 y.o)



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

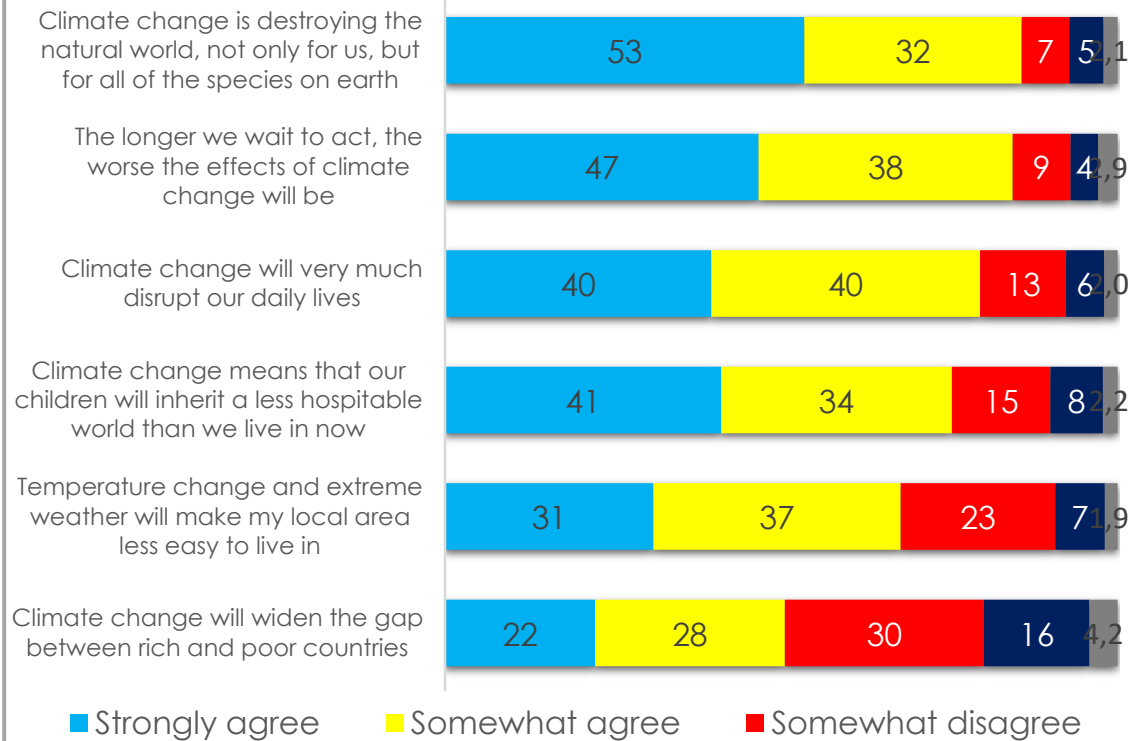
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)
(27-35 y.o)



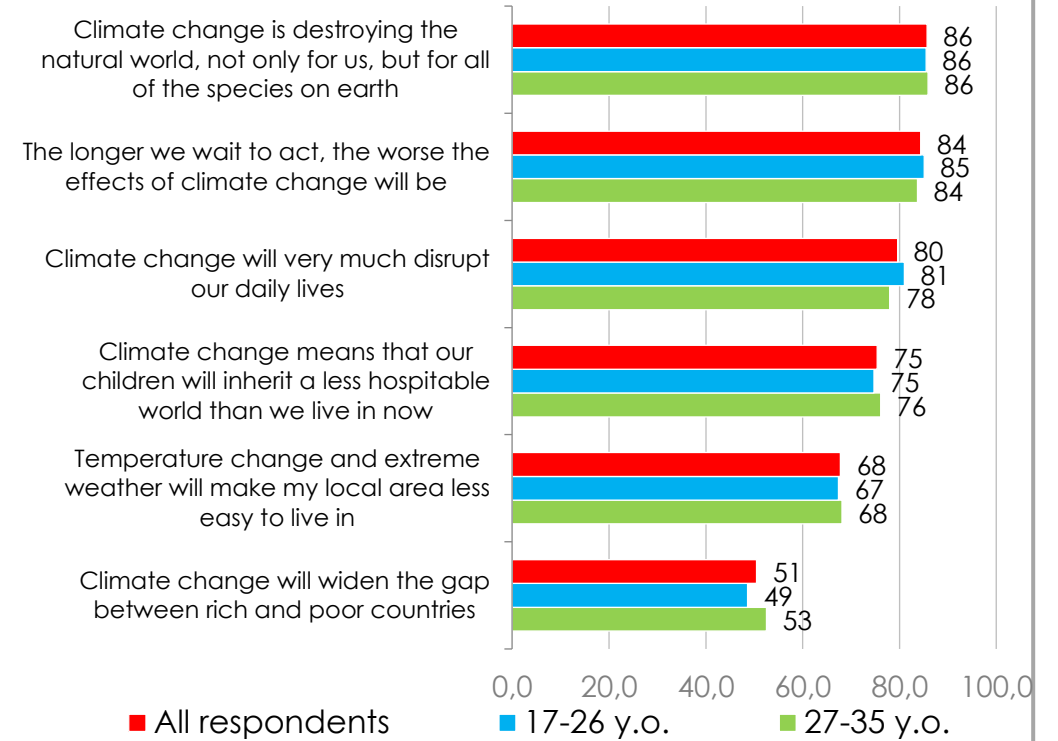
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)

(ALL RESPONDENTS)

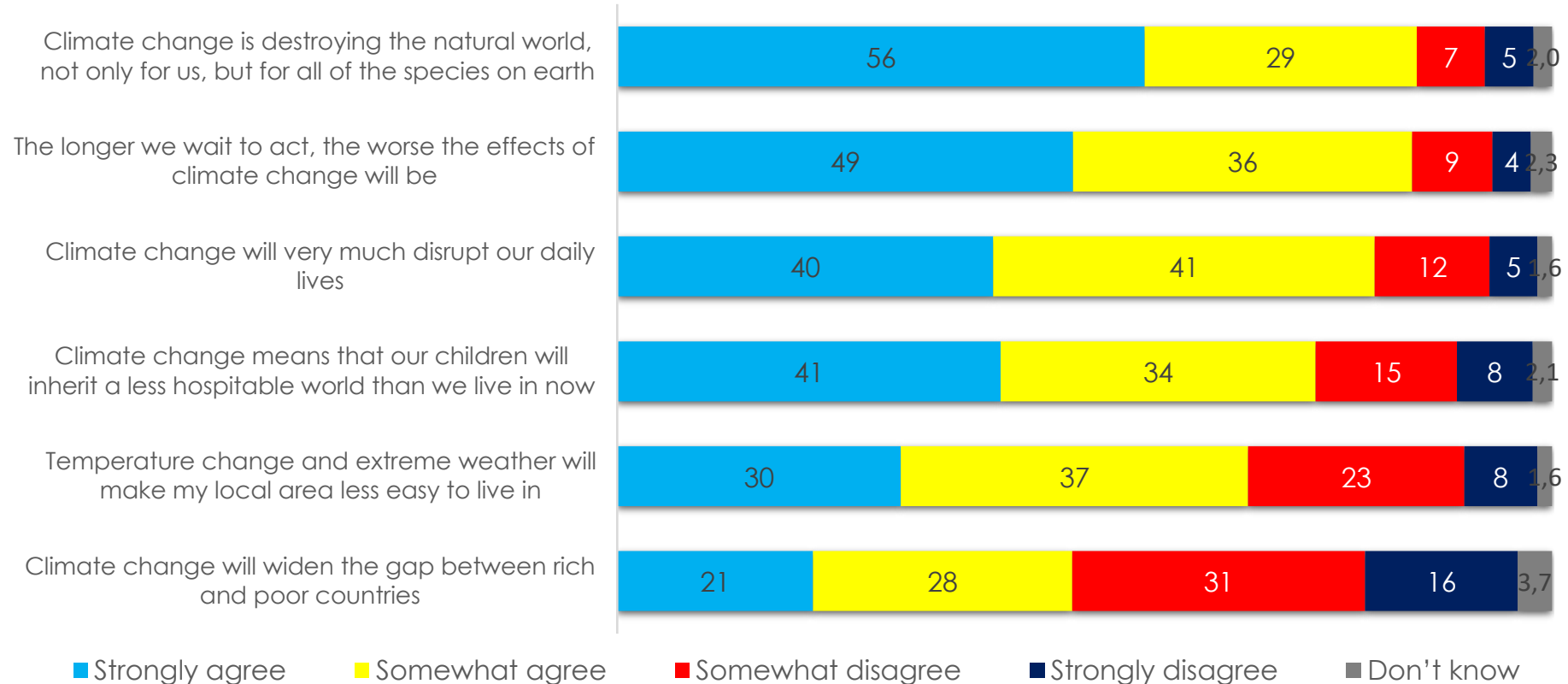


Sangat+ Agak Setuju



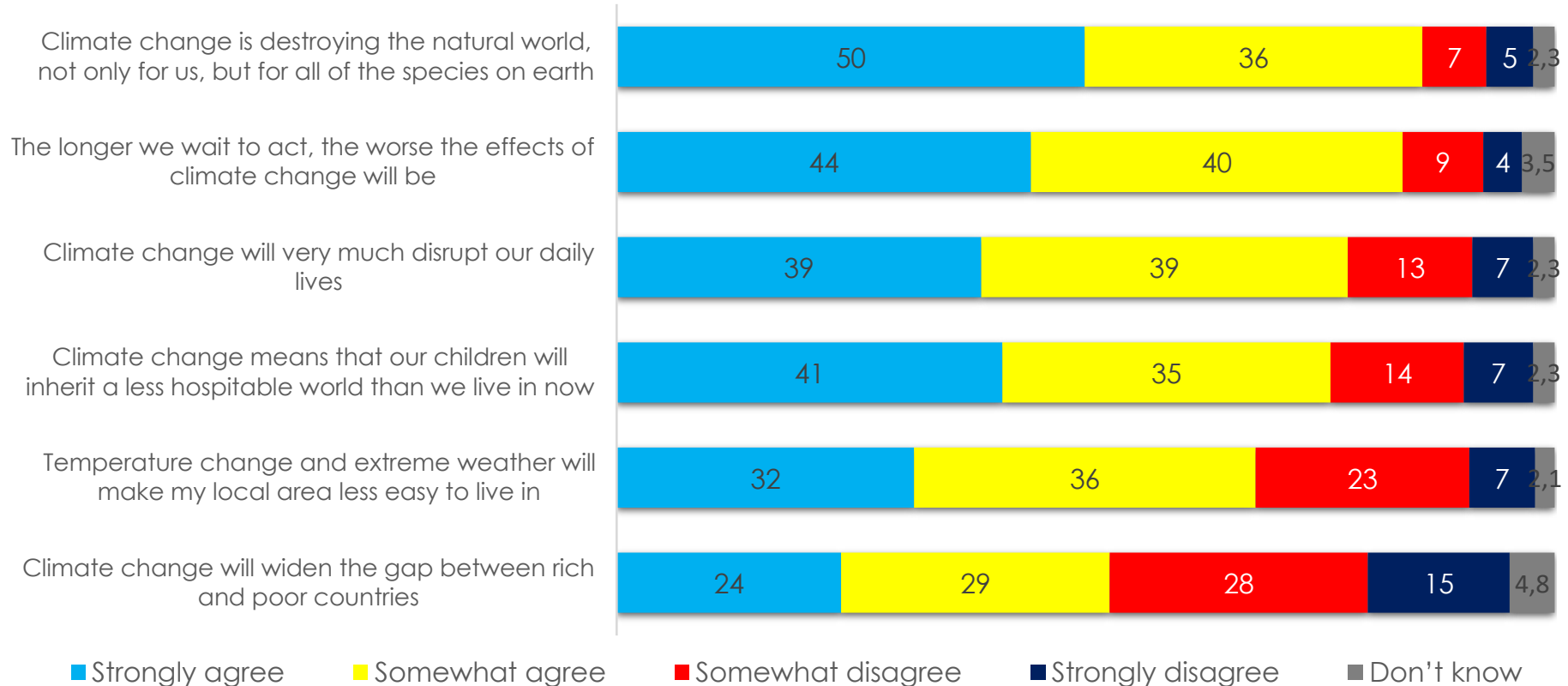
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)
(17-26 y.o)



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Strongly agree/somewhat agree/somewhat disagree/strongly disagree/don't know ... (%)
(27-35 y.o)



FINDINGS

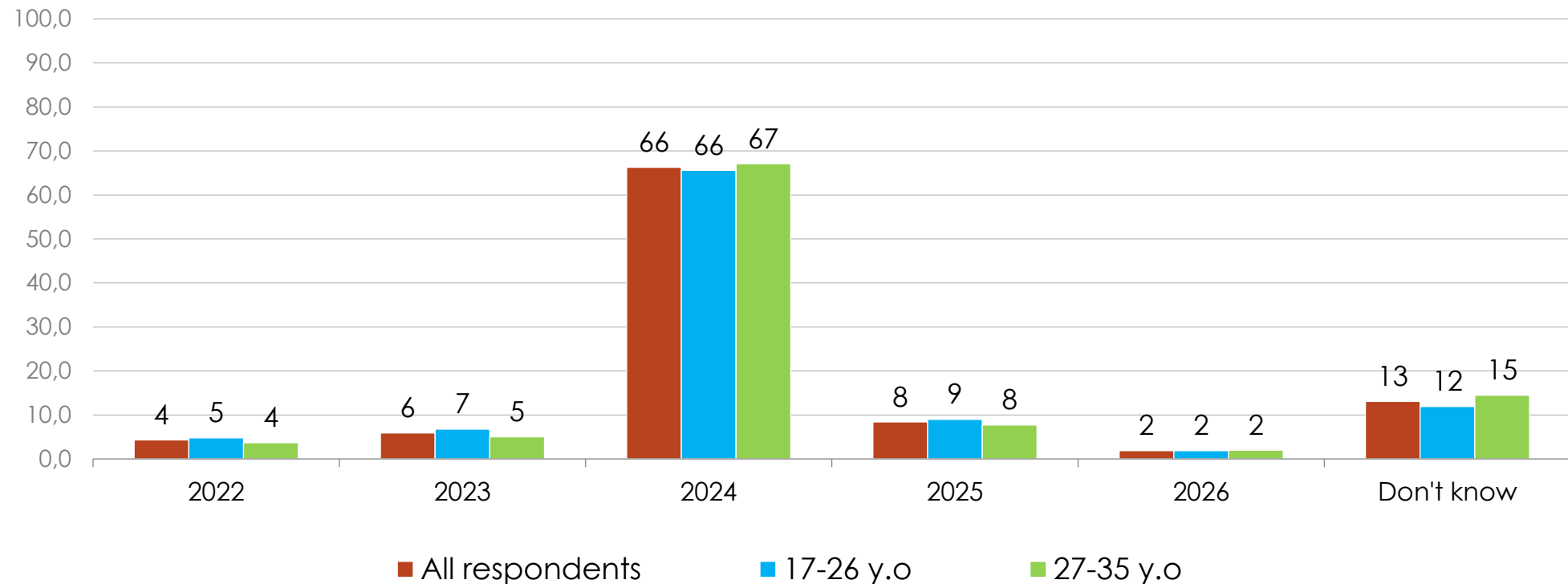
- The majority (69%) believe that everyone should take action to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change. Only 12% think that the Government is the party most responsible for reducing the impact of climate change.
- The majority of respondents who are novice voters and young voters think that our government should do more to tackle climate change (80%). Based on the background of the choice of parties in the 2019 Legislative Election, respondents' perceptions were also evenly distributed across political parties for this view.
- Most of the respondents (43%) are willing to pay an additional monthly fee of less than IDR 30,000, although quite a lot of them are not willing to pay additional taxes, around 24%.
- Regarding energy sources, respondents also generally agree that industries that use fossil fuels should be reduced and the Government should switch to investing in the development of new and renewable energy sources such as solar/solar power and wind power.
- The majority of respondents (81%) think we must protect and preserve the environment even though it will slow down economic growth. Only 15% of respondents view that they prioritize economic growth even to the detriment of the natural environment. This seems evenly distributed from the background of voters for almost all party voters in the 2019 Legislative Election.
- The majority of respondents, 84%, agree with the view that action on climate change/crisis must be carried out immediately, that the longer the wait, the worse the impacts of climate change will be.

POLITICS



KNOWLEDGE/AWARENESS OF THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR

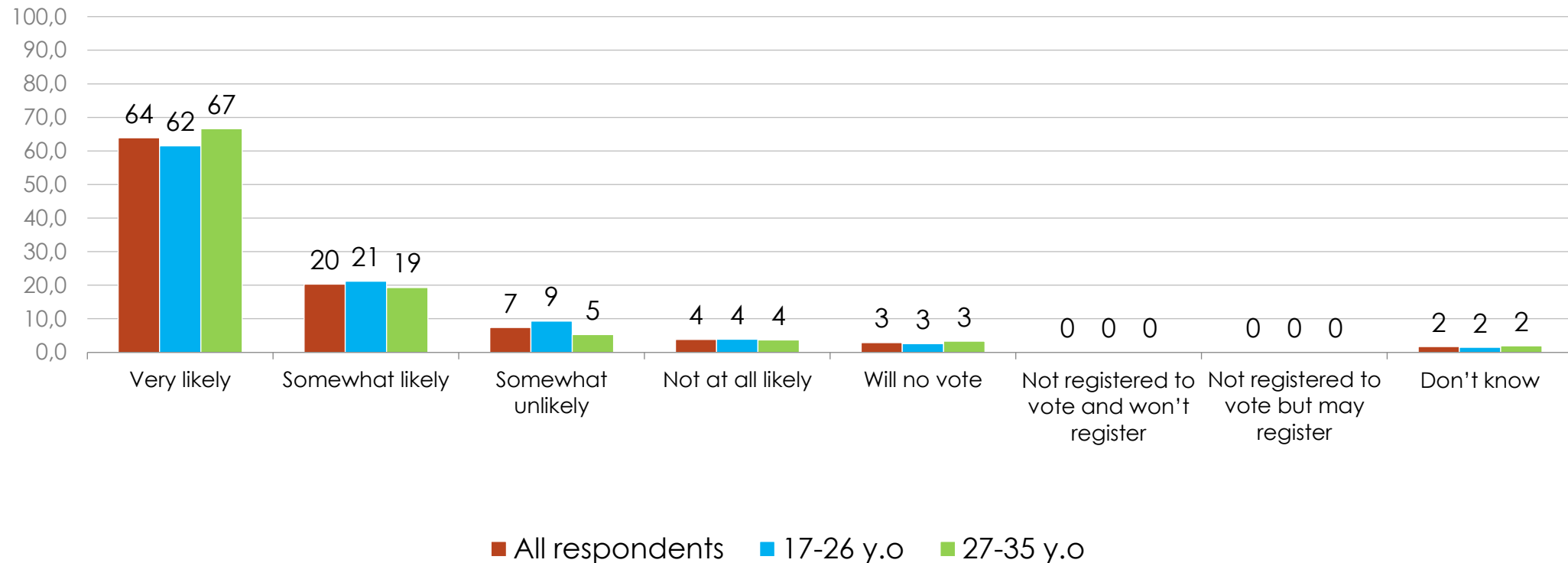
When is the next national general election to elect president and vice president in Indonesia?... (%)



The majority answered correctly on the question of the next presidential election season.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION VOTING PARTICIPATION

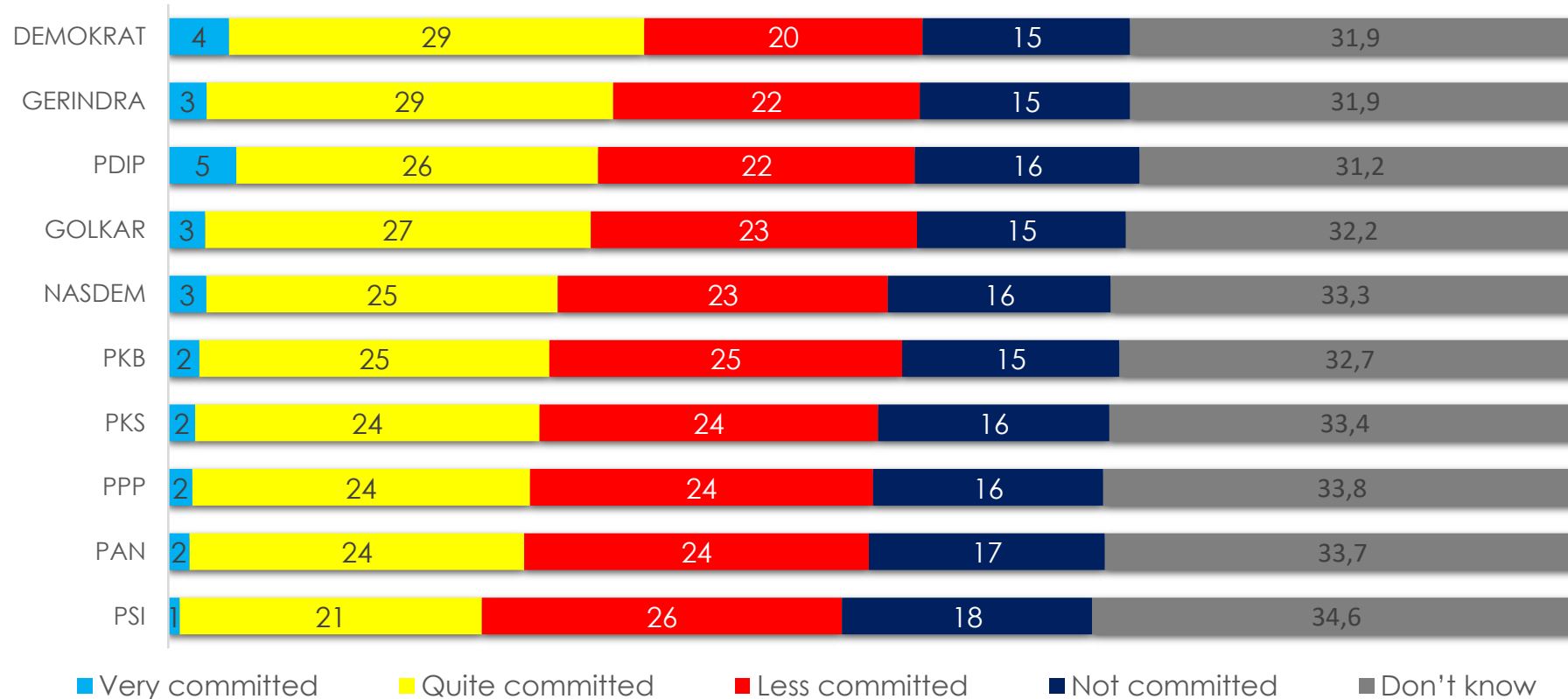
If there were a Presidential election today to elect the President of Indonesia, how likely would you be to participate in voting?... (%)



The majority answered they are very likely to participate in voting during Presidential election, especially in the 27-35 years age group.

POLITICAL PARTY'S LEVEL OF CONCERN/ATTENTION TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

In your opinion, how committed are the following political parties towards stopping climate change?... (%)
(All respondents)

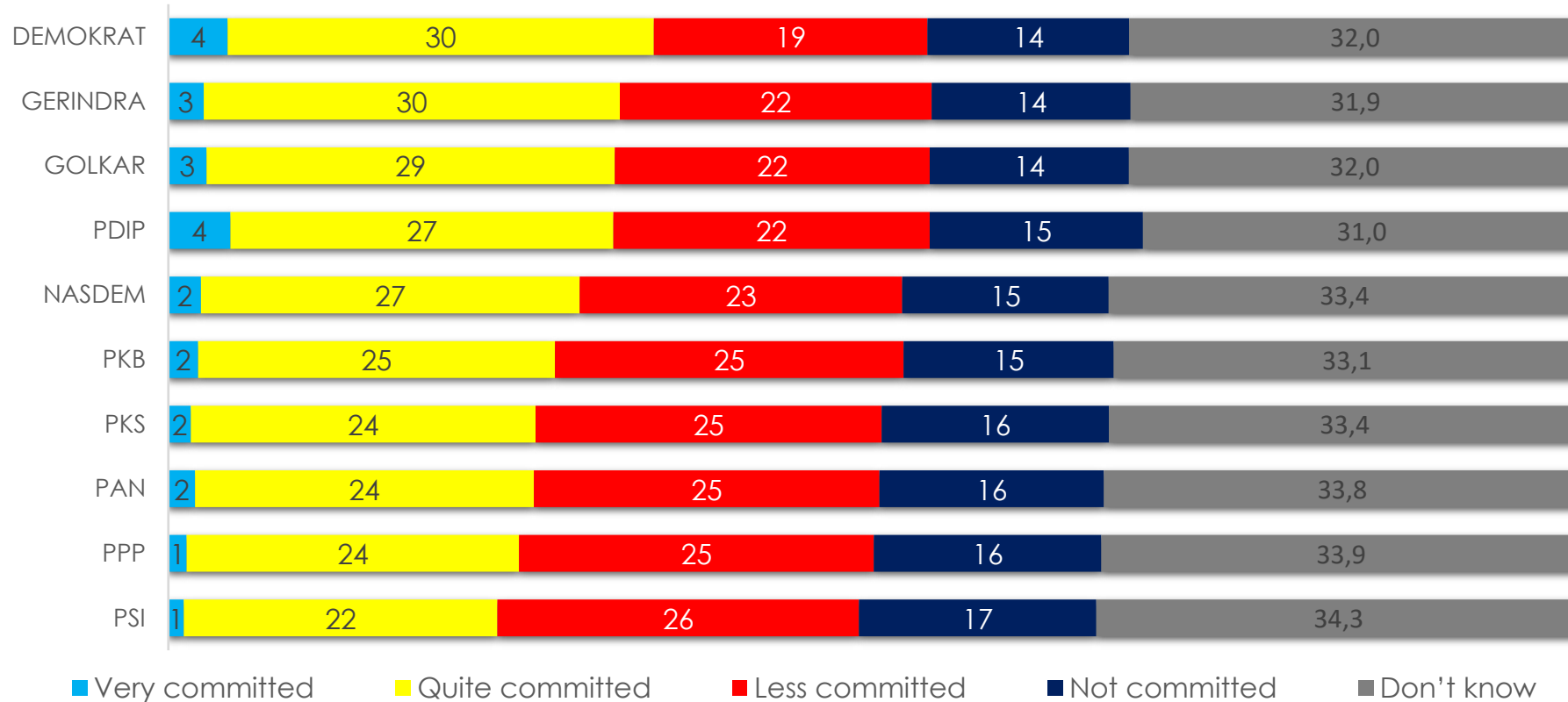


There is no single political party in Indonesia that is dominant in the perception of first-time and young voter respondents from Gen-Z and millennial groups which showed sufficient commitment in stopping or overcoming climate change/crisis.



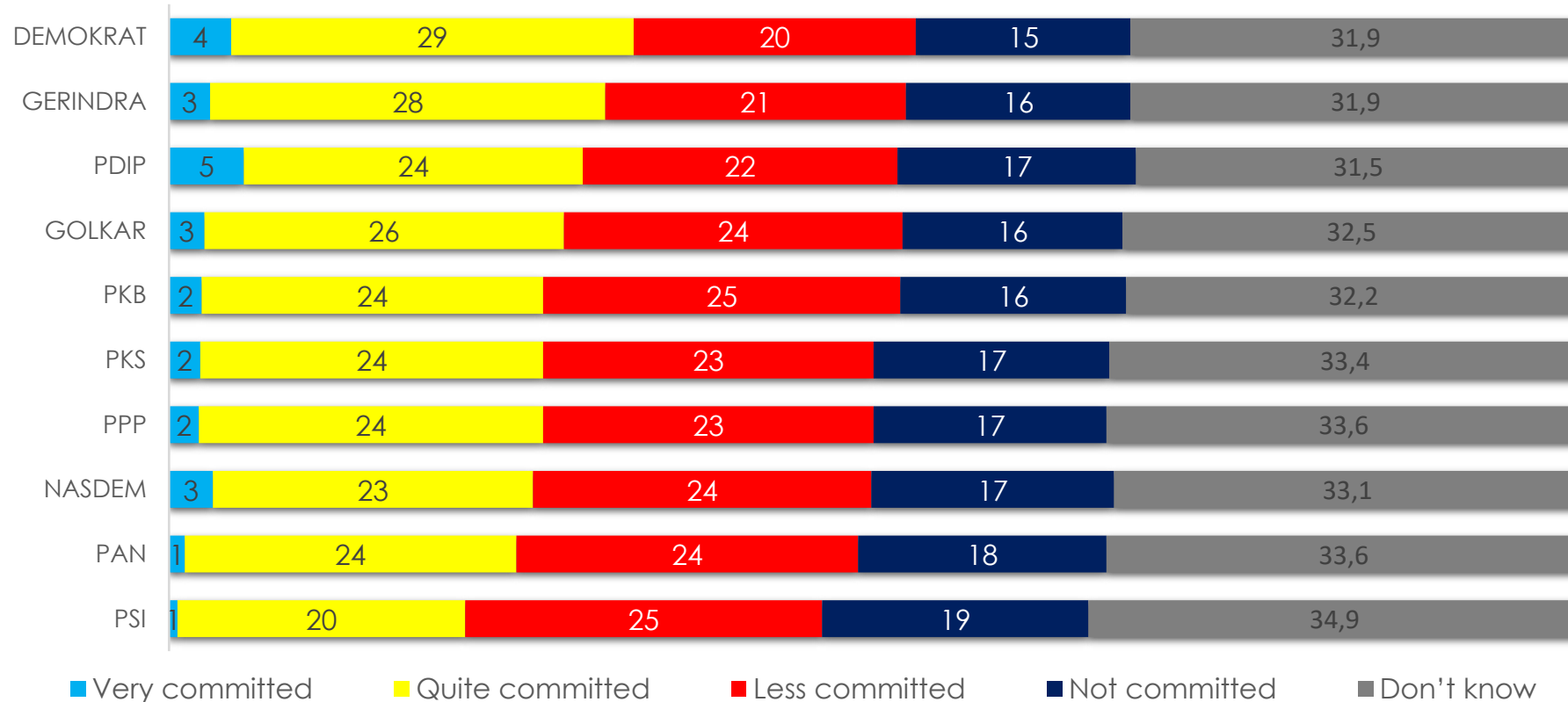
POLITICAL PARTY'S LEVEL OF CONCERN/ATTENTION TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

In your opinion, how committed are the following political parties towards stopping climate change?... (%)
(17-26 y.o)



POLITICAL PARTY'S LEVEL OF CONCERN/ATTENTION TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

In your opinion, how committed are the following political parties towards stopping climate change?... (%)
(27-35 y.o)



CONCLUSION

- In general, the awareness level of young voters and beginners from Gen-Z and millennials across political parties on the issue of climate change is already very high, reaching 82%. The Gen-Z age group voters even showed a higher level of awareness (85%) than the millennial age group voters (79%).
- The trend of the level of awareness and concern over various issues of the climate crisis is still dominated by respondents of Gen-Z voters and millennials with a female gender background, high level of education and income (high school and University education), white collar professionals and living in urban areas and dominates all young voters across parties in Indonesia. 2019.
- The majority of Gen-Z and millennial respondents also view the climate crisis as a result of human activities and need to be addressed immediately (61%). Only 3% of young voter respondents in Indonesia who fall into the "dismissives" group think the climate crisis is not man-made and is not something to worry about. Almost no respondents were found in the climate change denial group (1%).
- High support was found from young Gen-Z voters and millennials across political parties who viewed that the Government of Indonesia should immediately switched from fossil fuel power plants and invested in the development of New Renewable Energy (EBT) such as solar and wind power plants.

CONCLUSION

- The majority of voters in the Gen-Z and millennial age groups (81%) across political party in the 2019 Legislative Elections answered that environmental protection and preservation must be prioritized even though they have to slow down economic growth.
- The perception of young voters on the level of attention of political parties in Indonesia in overcoming the climate crisis is still low. No dominant political party is perceived by first-time and young voters to have given sufficient attention so far to the issue of the climate crisis or environmental conservation.
- This is a strategic opportunity for parties to start engaging various civil society stakeholders to incorporate climate agenda into the party platform to attract attention and focus from the strategic bloc of first-time and young voters among Gen-Z and millennials which make up around 80 million or 40% of the voting population in the 2024 General Election.

THANK YOU

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