

PDI-P VOTERS SWITCH TO DEMOCRAT PARTY, PPP AND PAN VOTERS MOVE TO PKS

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A survey shows that PDI-P's loss of votes in the April 5, 2004 elections has contributed to the Democrat Party's significant showing. Eight percent of those who voted for PDI-P in 1999, in Monday's elections switched their support to this new party. In addition, seven percent of former PDI-P voters switched to Golkar.

These conclusions are based on the results of a Voter Attitude Survey conducted on election day by LP3ES as a part of the *Jurdil Pemilu 2004* election monitoring coalition. These election-day interviews were conducted by 4,000 volunteers placed at 2,000 polling stations chosen as a statistically-based sample. These volunteers interviewed 6,155 voters chosen at random as they left polling stations.

Furthermore, the increase in votes for the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) is partly the result of voters switching their support from other Muslim-based parties. For instance, nine percent of former PPP voters and 16 percent of former PAN voters switched to PKS. However, PKB does not seem to have lost votes to PKS. Another factor contributing to the increase in support for PKS is the high rate of loyalty (56 percent) among the party's past supporters to continue to vote for the party. This loyalty rate is only slightly above that of PKB, at 54 percent.

The survey indicates that the seven political parties that won the most votes in these elections can be divided into two broad categories. The first category is those parties drawing a greater share of their support from the middle class: PAN, PKS and the Democrat Party. The second category is those parties with greater support from voters of lower socioeconomic status: PDI-P, PKB, PPP and Golkar.

This conclusion is based on the following demographic characteristics for these seven parties:

- PDI-P, PPP, PKB and Golkar drew more support from voters with junior high school education and below, while PAN, PKS and the Democrat Party were more popular with voters with at least a high school education.
- Similar results can be seen from data based on household expenses (a proxy for household income). PDI-P, PPP, PKB and Golkar were more popular with lower-income voters (those with monthly household expenses below Rp500,000 [US\$58]), while middle- and upper-income voters tended to give greater support to PAN, PKS and the Democrat Party.
- These results are also consistent with data based on the rural-urban divide. PDI-P, PPP, PKB and Golkar appear to have greater support in rural areas, while PAN, PKS and the Democrat Party are more popular in urban areas.

One difference between the Democrat Party, on the one hand, and PAN and PKS, on the other, is in support from voters of various religious affiliations. The survey indicates that

the Democrat Party received a much greater share of its support from non-Muslim voters than did PAN or PKS.

This survey has an estimated margin of error of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.

Jurdil Pemilu 2004 is a coalition of Indonesian Rector's Forum, a national network of university rectors; the Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education and Information (LP3ES), a Jakarta-based research institute; the Civil Society Alliance for Democracy (YAPPIKA), an NGO that monitored the elections in Aceh; and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), a Washington, DC-based international organization that supports democracy around the world.

Table 1: Party Vote Shift

2004 Party Choice	1999 Party Choice							
	PDI-P	Golkar	PPP	PKB	PAN	PK	PBB	Other
PPP	1%	2%	34%	6%	2%	0%	6%	1%
Democrat	8%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	12%	5%
PAN	3%	2%	3%	2%	44%	0%	6%	3%
PKB	1%	2%	3%	54%	1%	0%	2%	3%
PKS	4%	2%	9%	4%	16%	56%	22%	9%
PDI-P	36%	5%	3%	4%	1%	0%	0%	7%
Golkar	7%	46%	6%	2%	3%	2%	2%	10%
Other parties	14%	13%	12%	6%	10%	12%	42%	23%
Refused to respond	27%	24%	27%	20%	19%	27%	10%	39%

Table 2: Voter Characteristics

Party	Urban Residence	High School Education and above	Household Expenses below Rp 500,000/month	Non-Muslim
Democrat	26%	58%	39%	19%
PKS	34%	65%	37%	3%
PAN	22%	51%	44%	2%
Golkar	12%	32%	51%	11%
PDI-P	15%	30%	58%	22%
PKB	12%	32%	55%	4%
PPP	11%	27%	54%	3%

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