

[Research note]

Indonesian Society in the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Results of an Interview Survey

Ayako MASUHARA and Mya Dwi ROSTIKA¹⁾

Introduction

The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic has had an impact both globally and locally. It has had a huge impact on Indonesian society in these two years. The Indonesian citizens have experienced severe damage medically and economically. To explore the pandemic's impact on Indonesian society, we conducted an interview survey in cooperation with the local collaborators in February-March 2022²⁾. In our survey, enumerators interviewed 100 respondents from Java, Bali, West Sumatra, and East Nusa Tenggara about infection with the coronavirus, the medical system, vaccination, infection control, school and children's vaccinations, digitalization, employment and income, assistance, and mental support. This survey is not an opinion survey where respondents are selected by random sampling. Rather, we would like to gather the conditions, perceptions, and opinions of people in various occupations from formal and informal sectors. We also selected minority respondents as religious and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, and single mothers.

The aim of this research note is to show all the results of our survey, which consisted of 176 tables and was divided into eight sections: attributes of respondents; infection with coronavirus and the medical system; vaccination and infection

control; school and children's vaccinations; digitalization; employment and income; assistance; and mental support. From the results of this survey, we will find the damage of the pandemic to ordinary Indonesians and their perceptions and opinions of the government's measures against the pandemic.

1. Attributes of respondents

Table 1. Number of respondents

Jakarta Province (DKI)	10
West Java Province	10
Bandung City	5
Central Java Province	10
Semarang City	5
Yogyakarta Province (DIY)	5
East Java Province	10
Surabaya City	5
Bali Province	4
Denpasar City	6
West Sumatra Province	8
Padang City	7
East Nusa Tenggara Province	10
Kupang City	5
Total	100

Table 2. Gender

Male	60
Female	40
Total	100

Table 3. Age

Under 20	2
20-29	22
30-39	33
40-49	30
50-59	9
60 and over	4
Total	100

Table 4. Education

Elementary school graduate	3
Junior high school graduate	9
High school graduate	50
Diploma graduate	19
University graduate	19
Total	100

Table 5. Religion

Islam	61
Protestant	21
Katholik	7
Hindu	9
Buddha	2
Total	100

Table 6. Status at a household

Head of a family	48
Wife	15
Child	34
Others	3
Total	100

Table 7. Household size

Single	8
2-5 persons	76
6-9 persons	15
10 persons or more	1
Total	100

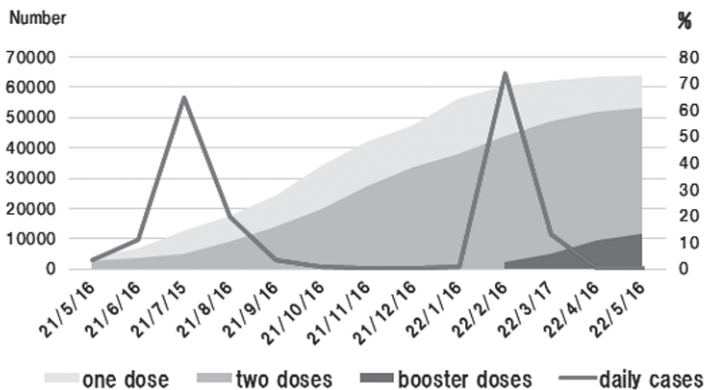
Table 8. Minority

Religious minority	17
Religious/ethnic minority	7
Single mother	6
Disability	5
Ethnic minority	2
Total	37

2. Infection with coronavirus and the medical system

In Indonesia, from June to August 2021, the Delta variant spurred the outbreak and the number of infections increased drastically to 56,000 in mid-July (see Figure 1). The number of deaths increased too, by 2000 per day in the same

Figure 1. Daily cases of the Covid-19 and vaccination



Sources) Our World in Data and Covid.go.id.

period. Infections decreased rapidly after August 2021. The number of infections of the Omicron variant increased drastically in February and March 2022, but the maximum number of deaths was only 300. We asked questions about infections, medical treatments, and their costs to respondents.

Table 9. Have you ever been infected with the corona virus?

	Infected	With symptoms	Total
Jakarta	7	0	7
West Java/Bandung	8	1	9
Central Java/Semarang/Yogyakarta	5	3	8
East Java/Surabaya	1	0	1
Bali/Denpasar	5	0	5
West Sumatra/Padang	2	3	5
East Nusa Tenggara/Kupang	4	0	4
Total	32	7	39

Table 10. (For those who answer "Infected" to No.9) How was your symptom?

Heavy/severe	6
Light/mild	25
No symptom	1
Total	32

Table 11. (For those who answer "Infected" to No.9) Did you take a PCR test after feeling you might be infected?

Yes	19
No	13
Total	32

Table 12. (For those who answer "No" to No.11) Why didn't you take a PCR test?

I could not afford the expense.	4
I was scared.	3
There was no PCR test, only simple test was performed.	3
I didn't want to be quarantined.	2
I didn't trust the test.	1
Total	13

Table 13. Who paid for your PCR test?

Free	12
I paid.	6
My company paid.	1
Total	19

Note) Amount of the costs of those who answer "I paid.": Rp.55,000, Rp.120,000, Rp.399,000, Rp.600,000, Rp.800,000

Table 14. After knowing that you were infected, whom did you contact?

The head of neighborhood council (RT)	8
Family/relative (including 2 doctors)	8
Friends	4
Health center (Puskesmas)	3
Work place	3
I didn't contact anyone.	4
No answer	2
Total	32

Table 15. Have you gotten treatment at the hospital after infected?

Yes	3
No	29
Total	32

Table 16. (For those who answer "No" to No.15) Why didn't you go to the hospital?

I had no/minor symptom.	15
I thought to be worsen/prolonged/felt stressed at the hospital.	5
Hospital was full.	2
I needed to go to work.	2
I didn't receive information from the health center.	1
I had someone who took care of me at home.	1
I was afraid of neighbour's expulsion.	1
Others/No answer	5
Total	32

Table 17. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.15) How was the treatment at the hospital? How many days did you stay at the hospital? Were the hospitalization costs covered by the National Health Insurance program (BPJS Kesehatan)?

Satisfaction level	Length of stay	Costs
Very satisfied: 1	10 days	Full covered
Satisfied: 1	9 days	Full covered
Fairly satisfied: 1	8-9 days	Full covered
Total: 3		

Table 18. Who paid the costs of medical treatment/medicines when you were infected?

I paid.	18
Full covered by BPJS	9
My family or relatives paid.	2
My company paid.	2
No answer	1
Total	32

Table 19. (For those who answer "I pad." or "my family/relatives paid.")
How much were the costs?

Less than Rp.50,000	2
Rp.100,000-200,000	6
Rp.300,000-500,000	3
Rp.1-2 million	1
No answer	8
Total	20

Table 20. Why did you or family/relatives pay the costs?

Procedure was time-consuming and bothersome.	4
There was no information from health center or RT.	2
I didn't contact the RT and take a test.	3
Drug shortages occurred in the health center.	1
The hospital was crowded.	1
I can pay for myself.	1
I do not join in BPJS.	1
I didn't know that the government would pay for it.	1
No answer	6
Total	20

Table 21. Did you receive assistances from people in your community during your recovery at home recuperation?

Yes	15
No	17
Total	32

Note) All of those who answer "Yes" got food. 2 persons got cooked food and medicines.

Table 22. When was the worst Covid-19 outbreak in your area?

	Jakarta	West Java Bandung	Central Java Yogyakarta Semarang	East Java Surabaya	Bali Denpasar	West Sumatra Padang	East Nusa Tenggara Kupang	Total
Year 2020	3	6	-	2	1	11	6	29
Year 2021	5	6	17	13	7	1	9	58
Year 2022	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	7
No worst time/ No answer	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	6
Total	10	15	20	15	10	15	15	100

Table 23. Was the medical system for corona virus in your area sufficient?

	Jakarta	West Java Bandung	Central Java Yogyakarta Semarang	East Java Surabaya	Bali Denpasar	West Sumatra Padang	East Nusa Tenggara Kupang	Total
Sufficient	6	10	15	12	7	8	14	72
Insufficient	4	5	5	3	3	6	1	27
I don't know.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	10	15	20	15	10	15	15	100

Note) 13 of 32 respondents who were infected answer "Insufficient".

Table 24. (For those who answer "Insufficient" to No.23) What was insufficient?
(multiple answers allowed)

Number of rooms at the hospital	10
Number of oxygen cylinders	7
Number of doctors	3
Number of nurses	4
No answer	12
Total	36

Table 25. Was the Ministry of Health's corona virus measures sufficient?

	Jakarta	West Java Bandung	Central Java Yogyakarta Semarang	East Java Surabaya	Bali Denpasar	West Sumatra Padang	East Nusa Tenggara Kupang	Total
Sufficient	5	13	15	13	4	10	13	73
Insufficient	5	2	4	2	4	4	1	22
Don't know/Others	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	5
Total	10	15	20	15	10	15	15	100

Table 26. What are the most effective measures to prevent infection?

3M (wearing a mask, washing hands, and keeping distance)	54
Vaccine	23
Activities restrictions (PPKM)	20
5M/PCR Test/Others	3
Total	100

Note) 5M: 3M+avoiding crowds and limiting mobilization

3. Vaccination and infection control

Indonesia was provided the vaccines: Sinovac by China, AstraZeneca, etc., by COVAX. The government began the vaccination program in January 2021, and 181.5 million people, or 70% of the population, have become the target to be vaccinated. President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) issued presidential regulation No. 14 in February 2021 on the COVID-19 vaccination program, which included administrative sanctions for those who refuse or hinder vaccination. Vaccination shifted up a gear when the outbreak happened in June 2021 (see Figure 1). The single dose rate reached 70% in March 2022 and the double dose rate reached 60% in April 2022.

President Jokowi has repeatedly called on the citizen for vaccination and instructed the governors of provinces with low vaccination rates to accelerate

vaccination. The government released ‘Peduli Lindungi’ (in English, Protect Care) as a contact tracing application to prevent infection and began to use it as a vaccine certificate. Despite the government’s vigorous encouragement, the vaccination rate has been stagnant since March 2022. The greatest gap between the single dose rate and the double dose rate is almost 20%.

Other than vaccination, to prevent the spread of infection, the government regulated 3M, 5M, and PPKM. 3M is wearing a mask, washing hands, and keeping distance, and 5M is 3M plus avoiding crowds and limiting mobilization. PPKM (CARE: the Community Activities Restrictions Enforcement in English), the restriction of citizens' various activities began in January 2021³⁾. This regulation has been implemented at 4 levels: low, medium, high, and very high based on the numbers of active cases, dead victims, etc. in the areas. The contents of PPKM are: restriction of movement and gathering; prohibition of cultural and sports events; requirement of remote work and stay home; and so on.

We asked respondents about vaccinations, vaccine certificates, and PPKM.

Table 27. Have you been vaccinated?

Two doses	72
Three/booster doses	16
One dose	7
I want to be vaccinated but haven't got it.	3
I don't want to be vaccinated.	2
Total	100

Note 1) The areas of those who answer "One dose": West Sumatra (3), Central Java (1), East Java (1), Sumarang (1), Kupang (1)

Note 2) The areas of those who answer "I want to be vaccinated but haven't got it.": Central Java (1), East Java (1), Kupang (1)

Note 3) The areas of those who answer "I don't want to be vaccinated.": Central Java (1), West Sumatra (1)

Table 28. What vaccines did you get?

Sinovac	54
AstraZeneca	22
Pfizer	5
Moderna	2
2 Sinovac+AstraZeneca	10
Sinovac+AstraZeneca+Moderna	1
Unknown	1
Total	95

Table 29. Were you required to be vaccinated forcefully?

Yes	15
No	83
No answer	2
Total	100

Note 1) The areas of those who answer "Yes": West Sumatra (5), Central Java (3), West Java (2), East Java (2), Jakarta (1), Bali (1), East Nusa Tenggara (1)

Note 2) 5 respondents who answer "No" comment that they weren't required to be vaccinated forcefully but vaccination is an obligation.

Table 30. (For those who answer "Yes" to No. 29) Who forced you to be vaccinated?

Government/President/RT	4
Work place	3
Situation/system	3
Family	2
No answer/Others	3
Total	15

Note) Comments of them: "It's a violation on human rights.", "A vaccination certificate is required to go anywhere.", "You need to show it during administrative procedures.", "If you don't get vaccinated, you won't get a salary.", "Children cannot take in-person classes if they don't get vaccinated.", "Elders were threatened with fines if they did not get vaccinated.", "Vaccination certificate is required for driver's license renewal and it is almost obligatory.", "Children cannot take the test.", "My wife cannot get support without vaccination.", and "I was obliged to get vaccinated by the company."

Table 31. Did the vaccination go well?

Went very well	24
Went well	65
Did not go well	8
Don't know/No answer	3
Total	100

Table 32. Do you feel insecure about vaccination?

Yes	37
No	62
No answer	1
Total	100

Note) Many respondents who answer "Yes" mention reasons; side effects, illness, complications, risk of infection after vaccination, and "I still don't know much about vaccines."

Table 33. If you can choose, which vaccines do you prefer?

Sinovac	33
AstraZeneca	12
Pfizer	15
Moderna	13
Anything	14
Don't know	12
No answer	1
Total	100

Table 34. China provided the vaccines to Indonesia.
Have you change your impression of China?

Changed	21
Did not change	51
Don't know	28
Total	100

Note 1) The areas of 3 respondents who answer "changed positively": West Java (1), Central Java (1), East Nusa Tenggara (1)

Note 2) The areas of 17 respondents who answer "changed negatively": West Sumatra (8), West Java (5), Central Java (3), East Nusa Tenggara (1). Reasons : "China is the source of Covid-19 and vaccines.", "Government is too close to China.", "Vaccine business."

Table 35. Have you heard/read/experienced corruption or injustice in vaccines?

Yes	45
No	32
Don't know	23
Total	100

Note) The areas of those who answer "Yes": East Nusa Tenggara (9), West Sumatra (8), Central Java (7), East Java (6), Bali (6), West Java (5), Jakarta (4)

Table 36. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.35) What kind of corruption or injustice?
(multiple answers allowed)

Empty vaccine/fake vaccine	21
Vaccine business	12
Vaccine budget diversion	7
Vaccine diversion/fraudulent concealment	4
Forced-vaccination/vaccination without consent	3
Vaccine including microchip	1
Vaccination in exchange for food	1
Expired vaccine	1
Total	50

Table 37. Is there any discrimination or inequality in vaccination?

Yes	28
No	59
Don't know	13
Total	100

Note 1) The areas of respondents who answer "Yes": West Sumatra (8), West Java (4), Central Java (4), Jakarta (3), East Java (3), Bali (3), East Nusa Tenggara (3)

Note 2) 7 respondents who answer "No" mention discrimination or inequality.

Table 38. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.37) What kind of discrimination or inequality? (multiple answers allowed)

Coercion, threats, appeasement	16
Priority for those in high position/difference in grade of vaccines	9
Some people can't be vaccinated/left behind.	6
Total	31

Note 1) Examples of coercions, threats, and appeasement: vaccination campaigns by police, coming to pick up children by police and staff, vaccination in exchange for food, motorcycles, and TVs, refusal of administrative procedures or renewal of licenses, prohibition of attendance at face-to-face classes to children, non-payment of wages, and refusal to enter malls

Note 2) Examples of "Some people can't be vaccinated/left behind": "People who do not have their identity card (KTP) of the area concerned.", "Religious minorities, people with disabilities, single mothers can't be vaccinated/left behind."

Table 39. Is there any difference in opinion over vaccination?

Yes	79
No	19
Don't know	2
Total	100

Note 1) The areas of respondents who answer "Yes": Central Java (13), West Java (12), East Java (12), East Nusa Tenggara (12), West Sumatra (11), Jakarta (10), Bali (9)

Note 2) 2 respondents who answer "No" mention a difference in opinion.

Table 40. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.39) What kind of difference in opinion?
(multiple answers allowed)

Vaccine causes side effects and illness.	19
Vaccine is not effective or reliable.	17
Difference of efficacy by vaccine type	9
There are pros and cons to vaccination.	9
Pressures, obligations, and operations by the government and police	8
Vaccines business	5
Vaccine is "haram"(means "forbidden" in Islam)	5
Microchip	4
I cannot receive procedures/support.	3
Others	4
Total	83

Table 41. How was the government's vaccine supply system?

Good	85
Not good	9
Don't know/No Answer	6
Total	100

Table 42. What was the most important reason for the outbreak
from June to August 2021?

Many people did not obey 3M.	49
Many people did not obey PPKM.	11
Delayed vaccination	9
Viruses were brought from abroad into Indonesia.	8
Many people returned to their hometowns in the Lebaran vacation.	6
Others/No answer	17
Total	100

Table 43. What were the reasons for decrease of infection after August 2021? (multiple answers allowed)

Vaccine	57
3M	29
PPKM	27
Total	113

Table 44. How is the security of your neighbourhood during the pandemic?

Better	13
Worse	13
No change	73
No answer	1
Total	100

Note) Comments of some respondents who answer "Worse": stealing increased (3), unemployment increased (2), employment decreased (2)

Table 45. How about control over citizens by the police and authorities?

More strict	52
More relaxed	24
No change	24
Total	100

Table 46. (For those who answer "More strict" to No.45) How has the control became more strict? (multiple answers allowed)

Restricting movement	15
Wearing mask	10
Restricting gathering/meeting	8
Restricting evening outing/event	7
3M	6
Vaccination	5
Monitoring stores, stalls, markets	5
Total	56

Table 47. Is there anything that you do as an individual or a community to prevent the spread of infection?

Yes	97
No	2
No answer	1
Total	100

Table 48. Do you agree with the vaccination certificate?

Agree	67
Disagree	31
Neither	2
Total	100

Table 49. Examples of reasons/opinions against the vaccination certificate

"Initially, it was for tracking infected people, now it's different, it's needed for everything. Why did this happen all of a sudden?"

"Everything we do has become more difficult. It is not efficient."

"It became a requirement to get administrative services."

"You can't go into malls, public places, or anywhere."

"You have to show it everywhere. There are checks at various places. It became difficult to go out."

"It became a requirement for job."

"It became a requirement of marriage."

"The government forced it. Too much. It is a tool of enforcement. It is not necessary."

"It is a distinction between the vaccinated and the unvaccinated."

"To vaccinate or not to vaccinate is an individual's choice and right. There are no human rights."

Table 50. Do you trust the government information and data on the corona viruses?

Trust	50
Do not trust	43
Neither	4
Don't know/No answer	3
Total	100

Table 51. Examples of reasons/opinions of those who answer "Do not trust" to No.50

"Data released by the government suddenly rise and fall."
"There is excessive information."
"People who go to the hospital because of diseases other than corona virus are treated as if they are infected corona virus."
"There is manipulation and fabrication of information."
"The data is inaccurate because some infected people are not reported."

Table 52. Do you agree with PPKM (the regulation of restriction on activities)?

Agree	57
Disagree	39
Neither	4
Total	100

Note 1) A reason of "Agree": "to prevent the spread of infections."

Note 2) Reasons of "Disagree": "It hinders business.", "It has economic impact.", "It is inefficient."

Table 53. Did you travel to other areas when PPKM was implemented?

Yes	11
No	89
Total	100

Note) All of 11 respondents who answer "Yes" traveled to other provinces, prefectures, or cities.

Table 54. Did you go to other areas for work when PPKM was implemented?

Yes	36
No	64
Total	100

Note) All of 36 respondents who answer "Yes" went to other provinces, prefectures, or cities.

4. School and children's vaccinations

The government started to make the digitalization plan for schools before the pandemic. The ministry of education and culture has announced a program to prepare tablet personal computers for students throughout Indonesia in September 2019. In his second term, Jokowi appointed Nadiem Makarim, the founder of unicorn company Gojek, as the new minister of education and culture. In the background, the government quickly determined to close face-to-face classes and start remote/online classes in all schools and universities in March 2020. The assistance programs to support remote classes began in September 2020. Students were given access to the internet. Through their schools, they could use applications for education like Google Classroom. And children's vaccinations were implemented in their schools etc. We asked questions about remote/online classes and children's vaccinations to respondents.

Table 55. Do you have children?

Yes	59
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Note) 47 respondents have children who attend school. 22 respondents have 1 child, 18 respondents have 2 children, 5 respondents have 3 children, 1 respondent has 4 children, and 1 respondent has 6 children.

Table 56. What school do your children attend?

Elementary school	28
Junior high school	17
High school/technical high school	14
Kindergarten and day nursery	9
University	6
Total	74

Table 57. What is the current class format of your children's school?

Online	16
Hybrid	18
Face-to-face	13
Total	47

Table 58. When did online classes begin in your children's school?

March 2020	18
2021	5
2022	6
Total	29

Table 59. When did hybrid classes begin in your children's school?

March 2020	2
2021	9
2022	8
Total	19

Note) Some respondents answer that thereafter the classes returned to online.

Table 60. When did face-to-face classes begin? Table 61. Which is the most convenient class format as a parent?

2020	1
2021	9
2022	8
Total	18

Face-to-face class	34
Hybrid class	10
Online class	3
Total	47

Note) Some respondents answer that thereafter the classes returned to online.

Table 62. What devices did you use for your children's online or hybrid classes?

Smartphone	31
Laptop computer	4
Smartphone and laptop computer	10
Not using any devices/No answer	2
Total	47

Table 63. Did your children use smartphone or computer for each?

Yes	14
No	20
No answer	13
Total	47

Table 64. Did you buy a new smartphone or computer for children's online classes?

Yes	16
No	31
Total	47

Table 65. (For those who answer "No" to No. 64) Why didn't you buy it?

Because I/my family already had one and used it.	25
Because I don't have the money for buying new one.	4
Because I was allowed to use my company's PC.	1
No answer	1
Total	31

Table 66. What was the most troublesome thing of the online classes?

High internet cost	18
Lower quality of learning	11
Parents were too busy to accompany with children in the classes.	6
Children got lazy.	6
Children's daily routine was disrupted.	5
No answer	1
Total	47

Table 67. Did you receive an assistance for the online classes?

Yes	28
No	18
No answer	1
Total	47

Table 68. (For those who answer "Yes" to No. 67) Who gave you an assistance?

Central Government	22
Local government	2
School(including university)	4
Total	28

Table 69. What assistance did you receive?

Internet data	27
No answer	1
Total	28

Note) 2 respondents who answer "Internet data" got 2-3GB, 3 respondents got 10GB, 1 respondent got 15GB, and 1 respondent got 40GB.

Table 70. How long did you receive the assistance?

Less than 1 month	4
2 to 5 months	12
6 months to 1 year	2
More than 1 year	6
No answer	4
Total	28

Table 71. (For those who have children above 12 years old)
Have your children been vaccinated?

Yes	36
No, I don't want it.	3
Total	39

Table 72. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.71)
Were your children required to be vaccinated forcefully?

Yes	6
No	29
No answer	1
Total	36

Table 73. (For those who answer "Yes" to No. 72) Who and how forced it?

"The mayor regulated such a rule."(West Java)
"It was a requirement for taking face-to-face classes. Children could not take any face-to-face classes without vaccination."(Central Java, West Sumatra)
"The government says that they do not force it, but everything is involved to the vaccination and children have to be vaccinated."(West Sumatra)
"Security guards are watching the classrooms and preventing children who have not been vaccinated from entering the classrooms."(West Sumatra)
"I was forced and my child was forced too."(West Java)

Table 74. Where were your children vaccinated?

Schools	14
Health center	5
Village hall	4
Others: police office, prosecutor office, university, stadium etc.	13
Total	36

Table 75. Which vaccine did your children get?

Sinovac	23
Moderna/AstraZeneca/Pfizer	3
No answer	10
Total	36

Table 76. (For those who have children under 12 years old)
Have your children been vaccinated?

Yes	23
No, I don't want it.	12
I want my children to be vaccinated, but not yet.	2
Total	37

Table 77. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.76)
Were your children required to be vaccinated forcefully?

Yes	5
No	17
No answer	1
Total	23

Table 78. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.77) Who and how forced it?

School rules regulated by the mayor	2
School	3
Total	5

Note) The area of respondents are West Sumatra (2), Jakarta (1), and East Java (1).

5. Digitalization

President Jokowi insisted that the future of Indonesia depends on the success of digital transformation during his second term in 2019. Under the instruction of the president, the government has designed “Making Indonesia 4.0” as a roadmap to implement a lot of technological and economic strategies to introduce Industry 4.0. We asked respondents about the usage of smartphones, the internet, and digital payments; the costs of smartphones and the internet; and the condition of internet infrastructures in their areas.

Table 79. Do you have a smartphone?

Yes	95
No	5
Total	100

Note) Reasons for not having it: "Because I don't have the money for buying it." (4), "Because my family has it." (1)

Table 80. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.79) When have you had it?

Before the pandemic	89
After the pandemic (2020 onwards)	6
Total	95

Table 81. How much do you pay cell phone bill every month?

Less than Rp.100,000	34
Rp.100,000	35
Rp.110,000 - 200,000	16
More than Rp.210,000	9
Other	1
Total	95

Table 82. How is the internet connection in your area?

Good	64
Fairly good	28
Not so good	5
Other	1
Total	98

Table 83. Do you have an internet access contract at home?

Yes	39
No	60
No answer	1
Total	100

Table 84. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.83) Which provider is on contract?

Indihome/Telkom Indihome	23
Iconect PLN	2
First Media	2
MNC	3
Others	9
Total	39

Table 85. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.83) How much is the monthly fee?

Rp.100,000-200,000	7
Rp.210,000-300,000	16
Rp.310,000-400,000	12
More than Rp.410,000	2
Others/No answer	2
Total	39

Table 86. How is the internet connection in your home?

Good	27
Fairly good	10
Bad	2
Total	39

Table 87. Do you use a portable WiFi?

Yes	8
No	91
No answer	1
Total	100

Table 88. Do you think cell phone and internet connection fees are expensive?

Very expensive	17
expensive	1
Little expensive	49
Average	1
Cheap	29
Others/No answer	3
Total	100

Table 89. Has your internet/WiFi usage increased in the past two years?

Yes	69
No	28
No answer	3
Total	100

Table 90. How do you usually use the internet/WiFi? (multiple answers allowed)

Online classes for children	29
Telecommuting	47
Social media	54
Entertainment (YouTube, games etc.)	56

Table 91. Do you need to use the internet/WiFi at work?

Yes	76
No	22
No answer	2
Total	100

Table 92. (For those who answer "Yes" to No. 91)
How do you use the internet/WiFi at work? (multiple answers allowed)

Sales	21
Communication	20
Meetings & classes (ZOOM/Webinar)	12
Information and data collection/sharing	10
Online motorcycle taxi	8

Table 93. How often do you use your smartphone at work?

Almost always	44
Often	28
Sometimes	4
Rarely	3
Total	79

Table 94. Are you satisfied with the condition of your internet/WiFi infrastructure?

Sufficiently satisfied	35
Satisfied	56
Dissatisfied	7
Total	98

Table 95. Do you use digital payments?

Yes	58
No	41
No answer	1
Total	100

Table 96. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.95)
What do you use as digital payments? (multiple answers allowed)

M-banking	26
Gopay	18
OVO	12
Dana	12
Online banking	8
Sopheepay	7
Others	9

Note) Others: QRIS, Kredivo, Akulaku, Link, Flip, Bank Nagari, Mandiri livin

Table 97. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.95) Why do you use it?

Because it was easy and fast to pay	38
Because the application was installed	5
Because of the discount/cheaper price	4
Because it prevents infection	1
Others	10
Total	58

Table 98. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.95) How often do you use it?

All the time	13
Often	27
Sometimes	18
Total	58

Table 99. (For those who answer "No" to No.95) Why don't you use it?

I don't know how to use it.	12
I prefer cash.	11
I don't need it.	5
I have to pay handling fees and taxes.	4
Others/No answer	9
Total	41

Table 100. Has the corona virus advanced digitalization of Indonesian society over the past two years?

Yes	93
No	3
Don't know/No answer	4
Total	100

Table 101. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.100) What makes you think so?

Because opportunities to go out, travel, and make contact were limited	29
Because work from home has increased	11
Because classes are online	11
Others/No answer	42
Total	93

6. Employment and income

Indonesia's economic situation has been in a recovery trend since the second quarter of 2021. According to the Central Agency on Statistics (BPS), the employment situation also improved because of the decreased number of dismissals and short-time work. We asked respondents about the condition of their employment, incomes, and side businesses.

Table 102. What is your occupation/employment status?

Formal sector	41	
<u>Regular employment</u>	<u>15</u>	
Civil servant	2	Nurses, security guards
Teacher	3	
Private company	10	Medical analysts, farms, factories, retail companies etc.
<u>Contract employment (without term)</u>	<u>10</u>	
Government office/public organization	4	Resident registration department, cemetery, airport, social ministry
Private company	6	Secretaries, retailers, cooks, tourist guides etc.
<u>Contract employment (with term)</u>	<u>11</u>	
Public organization	4	Market, village hall, etc.
Private company	7	Hotel, retail, food and beverage, office work etc.
<u>Outsourcing</u>	<u>3</u>	
Public organization	2	Firefighter, State Education Department
Private company	1	Security guard
<u>Part-time job</u>	<u>1</u>	Part-time lecturer (private school)
<u>Day job</u>	<u>1</u>	Frozen food salesman
Informal sector	55	Self-employed 47, day laborers 8
Micro food & beverage/commerce/ online sales	20	
Driver	14	8 online and motorcycle taxi
Agriculture, livestock, fishing	7	
Physical laborer	6	Construction work, cleaning etc.
Electrical and Car Repair Worker	3	
Others	5	Designers, barber, church administrator, NGO etc.
Owner-manager	1	
Non-worker	3	Housewife 1, College student 2
Total	100	

Table 103. Has your occupation changed in the last two years?

Yes	30
No	68
No answer	2
Total	100

Table 104. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.103)Was it because of pandemic?

Yes	29
No	1
Total	30

Table 105. (For those who answer "Yes" to No. 103) How has your work changed?

From formal sector to formal sector (4)
Aircraft Engineer → Sales Distribution (medicine) → Transport goods check Event business → Merchandise display Chocolate factory marketing department/cosmetics → Office work
From formal sector to informal sector (8)
Security → Handyman service Interior designer → Freelance designer Warehouse staff → Online motorcycle cab Apprentice in a company → Handyman service Debt collector → Small coffee shop owner Firefighter → Car rental/vegetable/fruit transport driver Driver (contract) → Construction site worker → Driver (self-employed) Tattoo studio → Barber shop
From informal sector to formal sector (1)
Toy sales → Tofu factory job (but irregular, day job)
From informal sector to informal sector (15)
Bus driver → Sales Grilled fish seller → Grilled fish seller/kiosk Sales → Handyman service/helping friend's catering bussiness Fisherman → Motorcycle taxi Internet cafe operator → Online motorcycle taxi Farmer → Food sales Farmer → Vegetable seller Online motorcycle taxi → Food sales (nasi goreng) Farmer → Vegetable seller Freelance radio announcer/wedding host → Offering sales Tour guide → Online sales assistant Mall sales → Sales Sailor → Handyman service Farmer/meatball seller → Ice cream vendor Cultivator of horticultural crops → Chicken farm

Note) Tourism agent/owner & manager → Outlet food delivery owner

Table 106. Have you or someone around you experienced a change in employment status as the result of the decree on working hours and outsourcing after the Omnibus Law on Job Creation was enacted?

Yes	15
No	42
Don't know	43
Total	100

Comments of those who answer "Yes" to No.106

"Layoffs are increasing more and more." (Surabaya, Go Clean staff)

"Many people are afraid that they will not get severance pay." (Yogyakarta, Becak driver)

"The contract was supposed to be renewed three times before, but now it can be renewed five times before becoming a permanent employee." (Bali, Hotel).

"The contract used to be renewed every year, but after the law was enacted, it became irregular. I have to wait for an opportunity to take an exam to become a permanent employee, although I don't know when I can take." (Bali, Airport/online motorcycle taxi)

"Lebaran allowance and bonuses have decreased." (Denpasar, Online motorcycle taxi)

"This policy benefits the companies. The companies have become more arrogant towards their employees. I used to get Lebaran allowance as a contract employee before the law was enacted." (Bandung, Driver)

"There is impact of the law. The companies do not pay full severance, only half." (Jakarta, Driver/sales).

"It is no longer allowed to quit voluntarily and companies can do so unilaterally." (Denpasar, Barber)

"I heard from my friend, that if the regulation of minimum wage in the Depok prefecture is applied, income will be decreased." (Jakarta)

"I've seen a lot of things that have changed...like BPJS, working hours, paid vacations etc. For example, I used to get a maximum of 12 days paid vacation in a year, but now I don't get 12 days." (Jakarta, Frozen food sales)

"If this law is really implemented, I will not be able to take vacation. If I take vacation, my salary will be deducted." (Padang, Sailor)

"It will affect not myself but people around me." (Denpasar, Tour guide)

"Many of my friends were fired. A friend who was employed full time became a contract worker without term because of the Omnibus Law. Another friend was fired before his contract was up." (Denpasar, Sales)

"It affects very much. Ten of my colleagues who are retiring have decided to retire early because of this law, which will reduce their severance pay by 70%." (Padang, Private sector employee)

Table 107. Has there been any change in your income?

Yes	75
No	21
No answer	4
Total	100

Note 1) Income of 63 respondents who answer "Yes" decreased and income of 13 respondents increased (1 respondent decreased and increased).

Note 2) Among 63 respondents whose income decreased, 21 were in the formal sector, 41 in the informal sector, and 1 housewife (her husband's income).

Table 108. (For respondents whose income decreased) How much has it decreased?

	F	I	Total
Rp.200,000-500,000	3	6	9
Rp.600,000-1,000,000	5	10	15
Rp.1.1-2 million	3	9	12
More than Rp.2 million	8	15	23
Others	2	2	4
Total	21	42	63

Note) F: formal sector, I: informal sector

Table 109. (For those whose income increased) How much has it increased?

Rp.200,000-500,000	4
Rp.600,000-1,000,000	1
Rp.1.1-2 million	4
More than Rp.2 million	3
Others	1
Total	13

Table 110. How much is your net income?

Income	F	I	N	Total
Less than Rp.500,000	-	4	2	6
Rp.600,000-1,000,000	1	11	-	12
Rp.1.1-2 million	9	18	-	27
Rp.2.1-5 million	23	17	-	40
More than Rp.5.1 million	5	2	2	9
Indefinite	-	3	-	3
No answer	3	-	-	3
Total	41	55	4	100

Note) F: formal sector, I: informal sector, N: Non-worker and owner-manager

Table 111. Do you have a side business to complement your income?

Yes	45
No	54
I used to do it, but not anymore.	1
Total	100

Table 112. (For those who answer "No" to No.111)

Do you have any plan to start a side business?

Yes	31
No	19
No answer	4
Total	54

Table 113. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.111)

What side business are you doing?

Commerce and sales (online:6)	17
Driver	3
Helping a friend's business	6
Others (sewing, cleaning etc.) /No answer	19
Total	45

Table 114. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.111)
Is the income from your side business enough to live on?

Yes	30
No	14
Others	1
Total	45

7. Assistance

The government prepared assistance programs for people affected by COVID-19; including the distribution of basic food materials (sembako), cash transfers (BST), wage compensation (BSU), cash transfers from village subsidy (BLT Dana Desa), a training program (kartu prakerja) for unemployed people, business funding to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (UMKM). The ministry of social affairs had made the database of the recipients (DTKS) before the pandemic. The criteria of recipients (the poor and weak) and procedures by which assistance is provided have been regulated by the ministry. After the pandemic, the criteria and procedures were updated for people who were affected by COVID-19. Workers in the formal sector are registered by their companies. On the other hand, workers in the informal sector are registered by their villages, hamlets, or neighborhood councils (RT/RW). Concerning BLT Dana Desa, the registration process is conducted by volunteers in the hamlets or the neighborhood councils, and acceptance or rejection is determined by the village head. We asked respondents about the assistance and its problems.

Table 115. Have you received the government assistances during the pandemic?

Yes	69
No	2
No, but I would like to receive assistances.	23
No, I do not need any assistance.	6
Total	100

Note) 34 respondents who answer "Yes" are from formal sector, 34 are from informal sector, and 1 is student.

Table 116. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.115)
What did you receive as assistances?

	F	I	student	Total
Cash (BST, BSU)	19	13	-	32
Basic food materials (sembako)	7	10	-	17
Both cash and basic food materials	8	11	-	19
Others (internet data for students)	-	-	1	1
Total	34	34	1	69

F: formal sector, I: informal sector

Table 117. Amount of the main income of those who received assistances

	F	I
Less than Rp.500,000	1	3
Rp.600,000-1,000,000	1	8
Rp.1.1-2 million	8	11
Rp.2.1-5 million	18	8
More than Rp.5.1 million	5	2
Indefinite	-	2
No answer	1	-
Total	34	34

F: formal sector, I: informal sector

Table 118. Total amount of cash assistances received by them

Less than Rp.300,000	9
Rp.500,000-600,000	8
Rp.1-1.5 million	12
Rp.2.4 million	7
Rp.3-4 million	1
No answer	14
Total	51

Table 119. Where did you register to receives assistance from the government?

	F	I
Current or past employers/companies	12	-
Local neighborhood association/town hall (RT/RW)	9	27
Labor and social security agency (BPJS/Jamsostek)	5	-
Government website	1	1
Ministry of social affairs sub-offices	1	2
Don't know/No answer	6	4
Total	34	34

Table 120. Did the assistances in 2021 increase compared to the ones in 2020?

Increased	16
Decreased	27
Same	16
Don't know	7
Total	66

Table 121. (For those who answer "No, but I would like to receive assistances" to No.115)
Why can't you receive any assistances?

Because not registered yet	6
Don't know	13
Other reasons	4
Total	23

Some comments of those who answer "Because not registered yet"

"I do not fit the criteria for distribution.", "No one is willing to register me.", "There is selection by those who distribute support.", and "Once I'm registered but my family card shows that there is a government employee in my family and it means that I do not fit the criteria."

Some comments of those who answer "Don't know"

"I registered for job training (Prakerja) but failed in the selection process.", "I registered for micro, small, and medium enterprise (UMKM) support but failed.", and "I'm thought to have money."

Some comments of those who answer "Other reasons"

"Because I am a public servant." (2), "Because I am disliked by the village head.", "Because the government assistances were offered periodically and I missed it.", and "Because there is nobody to process me. Once thought to be rich in the area, it becomes a 'stigma' and they cannot get support."

Table 122. Do you think there is inequality or discrimination
in the distribution of government assistances?
Have you seen/heard/read/experienced it?

Yes	54
No	31
Don't know	15
Total	100

Table 123. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.122)
 What kind of inequality or discrimination? Why does it happen?

<p>(Jakarta) "I'm thought to have money and I can't receive the support. The head of RT saw that I had money, but that's only his impression. He can't judge someone else's financial condition."</p> <p>(Jakarta) "Distribution is not fair. Only 5 of 10 households in the area received assistances."</p> <p>(Jakarta) "The recipients are not eligible. People who should receive the support could not receive and people who don't need it received. Is this a human error or a registration error?"</p> <p>(Jakarta) "Amount of support distributed by the government is reduced. The cut-off amount was said to be collected as donation and given to those who are not registered."</p> <p>(Jakarta) "In some areas, some people did not receive food distribution. Elderly people cannot register themselves and there is no one to help them."</p> <p>(Jakarta) "The target of distribution is not accurate."</p>
<p>(West Java) "Relatives and family members of RTs and RWs are given priority over other residents."</p> <p>(West Java) "Food support is decreasing more and more due to corruption."</p> <p>(West Java) "People who do not fulfill the criteria received the support. During the pandemic, people with money suddenly received it. Coordination between the central government to the local government is needed."</p> <p>(Bandung) "Those who have money are receiving support and those who need it are not receiving it."</p> <p>(Bandung) "Many of those registered for assistances are relatives of officials. People with the same name are receiving different types of assistances."</p> <p>(Bandung) "I was suddenly fired because of the pandemic, but I cannot yet receive assistances. RT said that he has already registered me, but that's for the government to decide whether I can receive or not."</p> <p>(Bandung) "People who should get support are not receiving it."</p> <p>(Bandung) "There were residents protesting because they didn't receive it. I don't know why, perhaps the government does not have their data."</p>
<p>(Semarang) "Those who receive the assistances from the Family Hope Programme (PKH) received the COVID-19 assistances. The government doesn't know who should receive assistances or not. Research is not sufficient in the community and they don't know."</p> <p>(Semarang) "Priority is given to relatives of officials and distribution teams."</p> <p>(Yogyakarta) "Sometimes mistakes happen in the selection process of recipients of assistances. That is probably because the process is not understood accurately."</p> <p>(Yogyakarta) "The village official and his children received the aid, even though there are other people who should be received. The distribution is prioritized to the family and friends of them."</p> <p>(Central Java) "Those who are close to RT or the political party that controls the area received the support. I am not close to RT and I support the opposition party, so I don't get any support."</p> <p>(Central Java) "Support is not distributed to those who really need it. There is fraudulent data registration. Someone got it all of a sudden. His/her data was supposed to be registered in a bad way."</p>

(Central Java) "I have heard several times that those who have enough are given food and those who are in need of money are not given."

(Central Java) "The Ministry of Social Affairs is conducting the registration process, but I do not received any notice about the distribution of support from the village. Without this notice, I cannot receive the assistances. I think that there is a political reason behind it. The RT side chooses people who share the same political views in the village, i.e., supporters of the same political party, because the RT staff members are from that party."

(Surabaya) "In one village, support money was distributed to those who were chosen by the village side. It is determined by the proximity between the recipient and the distributor."

(Surabaya) "People who lost their jobs were not distributed. Others were able to receive the support."

(Surabaya) "Data is not accurate and some residents are not registered."

(East Java) "Food support is not fair. The families of officials are given priority."

(East Java) "I saw unfair distribution on TV. If the KTP(identity card) is not from the area, support is not given."

(East Java) "In some villages, support is given only to the relatives of village officials. We saw that the officials got first, then we got it."

(East Java) "Those who have money receive support and those who do not have it can't receive. It is not fair. On-site surveys are not accurate. I think that is because the surveys are done on a household basis through local officials."

(Denpasar) "Some areas receive food assistances while others cannot. It is not fair."

(Denpasar) "I heard that the data is manipulated. The rich get food and the poor don't. There are people involved in the manipulation."

(Denpasar) "At the beginning of pandemic, many quarrels happened in the area over support. The rich got it and the poor didn't. The data registration can't keep up with it because all of a sudden (employment and economic conditions) change because of the pandemic."

(Bali) "There is discrimination. The head of this region only distributed support to those who are close to him. I am not from this area and was asked to pay for the procedure, and when I refused and reported it to the village chief, he disliked me."

(Bali) "I have a friend who is a member of the labor social security system (BPJS). Because he was not registered in the HRD (Human Resource Development), he cannot receive any support. Even though he met the requirements."

(Bali) "I have heard around me that those with sufficient income could get food and those were in need couldn't. It must be a data registration problem."

(West Sumatra) "In case of the BLT (money assistance), those who distributes the support decides who receives it. His family or someone close to him are prioritized. Those who have money got support and many people with no money cannot get it. I am always excluded because the government has adopted the human-determined system."

(West Sumatra) "I applied for UMKM assistance program, but I couldn't get it. People who have money, such as government employees, received it. It is unfair that one household receives double support."

(West Sumatra) "In one area, the head of RT called all his family members who already have money to receive assistance before the distribution process. Some people received support even though they have money. Those who have money and do not need assistance gave it to others."

(West Sumatra) "There is a mistake of the government information concerning the support distribution schedule."

(West Sumatra) "Priority of the distribution is given to those who know or are close to officials of the Ministry of Social Affairs. I have not received anything. My husband and I are both disabled and should receive more consideration. The data has not been updated for a long time. Some people have died, others have improved their economy. No one from the RT or the local government has come to update the data."

(West Sumatra) "It is not fair. Demonstration to the county heads and village heads happened because they were divided to pros and cons concerning the distribution. In some RT, people got oil and sugar only and in another RT, people got oil and money worth 600,000 rupiah. They wondered where that money came from."

(West Sumatra) "My brother who lives in Palembang(South Sumatra) received only food, while I received both money and food. The distribution may differ from region to other region."

(Padang) "Many migrants from Nias and Muntawai live here and they don't have identity cards so it is difficult for them to receive public services like vaccines and assistance. The local government advised them to return to their areas of origin, but they don't have the money to do so. People close to the government are given priority in support distribution."

(Padang) "Rice, canned foods, and eggs as social assistances were distributed in our village, but the recipients were selected by the village side and only those close to them received it. Such a thing happens often. Distribution is determined based on who is close to whom or who knows whom."

(Padang) "Those who are more in need of support do not receive it."

(Padang) "Data registration of the Ministry of Social Affairs is not fair. A retiree who worked as a school security guard was in Group 2A but received only 1 million rupiah per month. Those with more money received more support."

(East Nusa Tenggara) "Those who are deserving cannot receive assistances. Those who has just become a widow or poor cannot receive it."

(Kupang) "I have registered for the UKM program but have never received the support. What kind of confirmation process do they have? People who have projects without clear process can get the support."

(Kupang) "The eligibility of recipients for support is not accurate. Poor people are not registered in the DTKS (the integrated social welfare data) accurately. This happens when DTKS and resident registration data do not match due to misspelling of names etc."

(Kupang) "My name is no longer on the BST recipient list and will no longer receive an assistance."

Table 124. Is there any corruption or injustice in the government assistances?

Yes	67
No	15
Don't know	18
Total	100

Table 125. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.124)
Have you personally seen or experienced that corruption or injustice?

Yes	15
No	46
Don't know/No answer	6
Total	67

Note) An comment of respondent who answer "Yes": "When received money of the BLT in the village, I was asked to give Rp.25,000-50,000."

Table 126. Has corruption gotten worse during the pandemic?

Yes	63
No	25
Don't know/No answer	12
Total	100

Table 127. Do you join in the labor social security program (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)?

	F	I	Total
Yes	31	4	35
No	3	21	24
Not join yet	5	25	30
Join, but stopped during pandemic	2	5	7
Total	41	55	96

Note) F: formal sector, I: informal sector

Table 128. (For those who answer "No" or "Not join yet" to No.127)
Why don't you join?

I want to join but my employer won't pay the fee.	5
I want to join but I can't/won't pay the fee.	7
I and my family are able to do without this insurance.	7
I have joined in the other insurance.	2
Other reasons	16
No answer	17
Total	54

Note) Other reasons: "I cannot join it because I'm not a salaryman." (5), "My company doesn't participate." (2), "I don't know this program." (2)

Table 129. Have you joined in the job training program of the unemployment insurance (JKP)?

Yes	9
No	91
Total	100

Table 130. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.129) What is content of job training program you participated and was it helpful for you?

Contents of job training program	helpful or not
How to put advertisements in social media	Not
Welding	helpful
Micro-business start-up program	helpful
Automobile (on the campus of an industrial school in West Sumatra)	helpful
Hotel internships	helpful
Shoe cleaning and carving	Not
Sweets making	helpful
English classes	helpful
Digital marketing for an online store	helpful

Table 131. Are you satisfied with the government's support as a whole?

Yes	52
No	43
Don't know/Others	5
Total	100

Table 132. (For those who answer "No" to No.131) Why do you think so?

Lack of assistances/no sustainability	9
Distribution of assistances is not fair/the targets of assistance are not accurate.	23
I cannot receive assistances.	7
Other reasons	4
Total	43

Table 133. What assistance do you need? (multiple answers allowed)

Cash	32
Basic food materials (sembako)	24
Business funds	15
Jobs	12
Educational assistance (including internet data)	12
Job training	5
Total	100

Table 134. Have you received any assistances from sources other than the government?

Yes	29
No	71
Total	100

Table 135. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.134) Who distributed or where did you receive assistances? (multiple answers allowed)

Local resident/village/RTRW	9
Religious institution (mosque or church etc.)	6
Politician/political party	5
Workplace/company in the community	4
NGO	2
Others	3
Total	29

Table 136. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.134) What did you receive? (multiple answers allowed)

Basic food materials	23
Money	7
Others	2
Total	32

Table 137. Have you seen a politician or his team who distributed assistances during the pandemic?

Yes	33
No	65
Don't know/No answer	2
Total	100

Table 138. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.137) To whom did he distribute the assistances? (multiple answers allowed)

Neighbours, friends, and acquaintances	27
Me	3
My family	3
People I watch at television or social media	5
Local religious leaders	1
Total	39

Table 139. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.137)
Who distributed the assistances? (multiple answers allowed)

Member of the parliament (DPR)	6
Local representative (DPD)	1
Member of the local parliament (DPRD)	3
Mayor	1
Former Governor	1
Political party	6
Total	18

Table 140. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.137)
What did you/they receive? (multiple answers allowed)

Basic food materials	32
Money	2
Others (sewing machine and hand sanitizer)	2
Total	36

Table 141. Do you think that the distribution of assistances by the politicians and their teams is an attempt to gain popularity of voters in the 2024 election?

Yes	62
No	12
Don't know/No answer	26
Total	100

Table 142. Have you received assistances from the politicians or their teams before the pandemic?

Yes	16
No	79
Don't know/No answer	5
Total	100

Table 143. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.142)
Would you support him/them as electoral candidates?

Yes	6
No	10
Total	16

Table 144. Do you think that the distribution of assistances or benefits by the politicians and their teams is promoting to corruption because they need to finance the distribution?

Yes	39
No	14
Others/Don't know/No answer	47
Total	100

Table 145. (For minority respondents) Have you felt that you are powerless or you can't receive any assistances during the pandemic because you are minority?

Yes	9
No	28
Total	37

Note) Minority respondents who answer "Yes": religious minorities (3, Bali:3), disabilities (3, East Nusa Tenggara:2, West Sumatra:1), single mothers (2, West Java:1, East Nusa Tenggara:1), religious/ethnic minority (1, West Sumatra:1)

Table 146. During the pandemic, have you seen people who distributed foods, food items, or supplies on the streets?

Yes	68
No	32
Total	100

Note) 19 respondents who answer "Yes" received it themselves and 49 respondents didn't.

Table 147. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.146)
What did you receive? (multiple answers allowed)

Cooked foods	21
Basic food materials	6
Total	27

Note) 8 respondents received it once, 13 respondents sometimes, and 2 respondents regularly.

Table 148. Was the government reliable during the pandemic?

Yes	65
No	32
Don't know	3
Total	100

Note) Reasons of the answer "No": "The government has been slow to take action.", "The government support is not enough.", "The policies are inconsistent.", "The government stands by business circles."

Table 149. Have you ever received assistances
from someone with a different religion?

Yes	30
No	11
No, because he/she does not distribute.	55
No, because I don't want it.	1
Don't know/No answer	3
Total	100

Table 150. Have you ever received assistances
from someone with a different political view?

Yes	18
No	8
No, because he/she does not distribute.	63
No, because I don't want it.	6
Don't know/No answer	5
Total	100

Table 151. Does the community help you more than the government?

Yes	54
No	42
Same	4
Total	100

Table 152. Does the government stand by the haves or the have-nots?

Stands by the haves	22
Stands by the have-nots	10
Stands for both	61
Stands for those who share the same political views	1
The government only cares about themselves.	1
Don't know/No answer	5
Total	100

8. Spiritual support

Lastly, we asked questions about spiritual support. For many Indonesians, religion is one of the most important things. Religions have become a spiritual support system for them during the pandemic. We asked respondents about religious activities during the pandemic, their favorite religious leaders, and the wisdom they could gain in the pandemic.

Table 153. Did you experience anxiety, panic, or mental instability during the outbreak of the COVID-19 from June to August 2021?

Yes	66
No	32
No answer	2
Total	100

Table 154. Who did you trust the most or what gave you emotional support during the outbreak other than religion?

Family/relatives	53
Friends/acquaintances	14
Government	11
I do not trust anyone.	6
Neighbourhood	5
Village head/RTRW head/public figure in the community	1
Others	10
Total	100

Table 155. What information did you trust the most during the outbreak?

Central government	34
Social media	16
Major mass media	12
Family/relatives	7
Local government	6
I do not trust any information.	5
Friends/acquaintances	5
Village head, RTRW head, public figures in the community	4
Neighbourhood	3
No answer	4
Others	4
Total	100

Table 156. Do you trust vaccines?

Yes	64
No	6
Both	10
No answer	20
Total	100

Table 157. What/who do you trust the most for the information about vaccines?

Central government	50
Social media	13
Major mass media	7
Friends/acquaintances	7
Village head, RTRW head, public figures in the community	5
Local government	4
Family/relatives	4
I do not trust any information.	4
No answer/others	6
Total	100

Table 158. Do you like the information and messages about the corona virus delivered by the President?

Yes, I like it.	55
No, I don't like it.	12
Neither (not interested)	33
Total	100

Table 159. (For those who answer "Yes, I like it" to No.158)
What kind of messages do you like?

Messages to prevent infection	18
Messages not to be scared or panic	14
Information about the infection situation	7
Messages to watch over people	5
Information about vaccines	2
Others/No answer	9
Total	55

Table 160. (For those who answer "No, I don't like it" to No.158)
Why don't you like it?

Too much information	5
It causes fear and confusion among the public.	4
The information is not transparent.	2
There is manipulation of information for the vaccine business.	1
Total	12

Note) The area of respondents: West Sumatra (6), East Java (2), West Java (2), Central Java (1), Bali (1)

Table 161. Does religion provide you spiritual support?

Yes	92
No	6
No answer	2
Total	100

Table 162. Did your religious activities increase or decrease during the outbreak?

Increased	43
Decreased	21
Same	35
No answer	1
Total	100

Table 163. (For those who answer "Increased" to No.162) Why did it increase?

Because I am afraid of getting sick and want to be closer to God and feel safe.	30
Because I spend more time at home.	6
Because I can now pray online.	1
No answer	6
Total	43

Table 164. (For those who answer "Decreased" to No.162) Why did it decrease?

Because I am no longer able/restricted to pray in a religious facility.	12
Because I conduct my religious activities online or at home.	6
Because I don't go to religious facilities because of fear of infection.	3
Total	21

Table 165. (For Muslims) Did you conduct Friday prayers at a mosque even during the outbreak?

Yes	20
No	33
No answer	8
Total	61

Table 166. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.165) Were you afraid of infection?

I was afraid, but it was my duty.	5
I was afraid, but I wanted to participate in the activity.	2
No, I was not afraid.	13
Total	20

Table 167. Did you participate in "pengajian" (Islamic study meeting) during the outbreak?

Yes	8
No	49
No answer	3
Total	61

Table 168. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.167) Were you afraid of infection?

I was afraid, but it was my duty.	1
I was afraid, but I wanted to participate in the activity.	1
No, I was not afraid.	6
Total	8

Table 169. (For non-Muslims) Did you participate in religious activities at a church or temple during the outbreak?

Yes	7
No	32
Total	39

Table 170. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.169) Were you afraid of infection?

I was afraid, but it was my duty.	3
I was afraid, but I wanted to participate in the activity.	2
No, I was not afraid.	2
Total	7

Table 171. Do you have a favorite religious leader?

Yes	67
No	33
Total	100

Table 172. (For those who answer "Yes" to No.171)

What is the name of your favorite religious leader? (multiple answers allowed)

Aa Gym	1	MH Ainun Najib	1
Aisah Dahlan	1	Muhammad Quraish Shihab	1
Alvian Tanjung	1	Muhammad Tobib	1
Buya Maizil	1	Pdt. Agustina Polowila	1
Gus Baha	2	Pdt. Fendi Susanto	1
Gus Miftah	2	Pdt. Gilbert Lumindong	4
H. Muksin	1	Pdt. Heppi Tiwu Rane Raja Dima	1
Habib Jafar	1	Pdt. Marselina Saetban	1
Habib Luthfi	2	Pdt. Mel Atok	2
Habib Riziq Shihab	1	Pdt. Nico Noto Rahardjo	1
Hadi Hidayah	2	Pdt. Petrus	1
Hanan Attaki	1	Pdt. Samuel Fanggidae	1
KH. Anwar Zahid	2	Pdt. Setianto	1

Pdt. Sundoyo	1	Ustadz Danu	1
Pdt. Yandri Manobe	3	Ustadz Dasaad Latief	2
Pdt. Yerry	2	Ustadz Deden	1
Ps. Aan	1	Ustadz Effie Efendi	1
Ps. Andi Simon	1	Ustadz Firanda	1
Ps. Maichel Gunawan	1	Ustadz Heru	1
Ps. Philip Mantofa	1	Ustadz Ilham	1
Romo Krisppinus Saku	1	Ustadz Khalid Basalamah	3
Romo Mangun	1	Ustadz Mansyur	1
Romo Maryono	1	Ustadz Maulana	1
Ustadz Abdul Somad	7	Ustadz Rusdi	1
Ustadz Adi Hidayat	2	Ustadz Syafiq Riza Basalamah	2
Ustadz Amirudin	1	Ustadz Syeikh Ali Jaber	4
Ustadz Anwar Sahid	1	Ustadz Yahya	1

Note) H.: Haji, KH.: Kyai Haji (Kyai is an expert in Islam), Pdt.: Pendeta (priest), Ps.: Pastor

Table 173. Do you follow their social media?

Yes	44
No	21
No answer	2
Total	67

Table 174. Does the religious community to which you belong provide spiritual support to those infected with corona virus or in home quarantine?

Yes	39
No	54
Don't know	7
Total	100

Table 175. What kind of support ?

Online (SM, phone, ZOOM) prayer, preaching, and messages	13
Sermons and messages that give hope and reassurance	10
Comfort during home quarantine	5
Food, medicine, cash support	5
Total	33

Table 176. What positive lessons/wisdom did you learn during the pandemic?
(free answer)

Importance of staying healthy and being thankful to be alive	31
Importance of staying at home with family	29
Importance of keeping clean	21
Importance of getting closer to God and becoming more religious	21
Importance of saving, economizing, and managing finances	8
Using IT to be more innovative and creative	7
Importance of helping each other in the community, neighbourhood, and among friends	7
The environment became clean globally.	3
The community is more relaxed due to less noise and bustle.	3
Importance of controlling desires and self-control	3

Note

- 1) Ayako MASUHARA is professor of Asia University and Mya Dwi ROSTIKA is lecturer of Daito Bunka University in Japan.
- 2) Anggiasari Puji Aryatie and Singgih Purnomo coordinated the enumerators, advised about designing of questionnaires, and provided explanations to interview contents.
- 3) The government regulated the PSBB (Large-scale social restrictions) in March 2020, which was implemented to limit travel from and to, reduce the number of public transportation operations, shorten the business hours of shopping malls, etc. The PSBB was replaced by the PPKM.