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# INDONESIAN PUBLIC OPINIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

## A NATIONAL SURVEY

SEPTEMBER 2018

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## ACRONYMS

BIJAK	Bangun Indonesia untuk Jaga Alam demi Keberlanjutan (Build Indonesia to Take Care of Nature for Sustainability)
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia)
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
GOI	Government of Indonesia
MESP	Monitoring & Evaluation Support Project
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NP	National Park
Podes	Potensi Desa
QC	Quality Control
SD	Sekolah Dasar
SES	Socio-economic Status (Sosial Ekonomi)
SMP	Sekolah Menengah Pertama
SMU	Sekolah Menengah Umum
SMS	Short Message Service
S1	Strata 1
S2	Strata 2
S3	Strata 3
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The BIJAK Public Opinion Survey examines Indonesian public opinions on a range of environmental issues, including the condition of Indonesia's environment, climate change, palm oil production, national parks and protected areas, wildlife conservation, and plastic waste management. The survey entailed face-to-face interviews of 2,097 respondents in all 34 provinces of Indonesia. The resulting sample has a margin error of +/- 2 percent at a 95 percent confidence interval.

## CONCLUSIONS

Across all topic areas and most questions in this survey, higher levels of education and socio-economic status consistently correlated with greater awareness of environmental issues, increased concern about environmental impacts, and more willingness to take action in response. For example, more educated and more well-off respondents knew more about the existence of climate change and its negative impacts, as well as the negative environmental impacts of palm oil production. Also, urban residents showed better understanding of and greater concern for climate change, protected areas, and wildlife protection. Similarly, respondents who had taken part in environmental management or conservation activities were more knowledgeable about the issues addressed in the survey. In addition, younger respondents were generally more concerned than their older counterparts about environmental issues and negative environmental impacts across the board.

### A. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND ATTITUDES REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Indonesians do not view the environment as the most pressing issue for their local communities. The issues of greatest importance are the economy (28% of respondents ranked it first, and 66% ranked it in the top 3); education (22% first, 59% top 3); and safety and security (39% top 3). The environment was ranked 4th, with 33 percent considering it a top 3 issue and 12 percent ranking it first. Interestingly, environmental issues were considered more important than corruption, women's empowerment, and land ownership.

Out of eight specific environment issues, loss of forest is viewed as the most important environmental issue by Indonesians (34% ranked it first), followed by air pollution (17% ranked it first), and flood and landslide (12% ranked it first). The least important environmental issues for Indonesians is poaching and trading of wildlife species – (18% placed it as the lowest rank), and hotter temperature (15% placed it as the lowest rank).

Public concern for the environment is also shown by results showing that citizens are willing to use more environmentally friendly products when informed about the environmental damage attributed to the provision of similar products. Around 64 percent of Indonesians claim that they will not use more expensive, higher quality products or products with affordable prices if manufacturing those products is harmful to the environment. In response to a different product purchasing scenario, 73 percent of Indonesians claim they are willing to stop using products though they need the products and it is not easily found in market if they know the manufacture of the products is environmentally damaging. Another indication of public concern for the environment is the considerable number of the respondents (76%) who think that there are measures that should be taken to protect the natural environment. Most Indonesians surveyed said they believe the greatest action that should be taken to protect the environment is individual people taking greater responsibility.

The survey also asked simple questions to understand public choice on political platform popularity such as economy, against environment issues. a hypothetical choice questions were asked between two political candidates, one running on an economic welfare platform and the other on a platform of environmental protection. Most respondents (46%) said they would select the candidate with the economic welfare platform, while 32 percent said they would not vote for either candidate. This means

that only 22 percent would vote for a candidate running a campaign focused on environmental issues. This is a consistent response as respondents mostly ranked economy as the most important issue they concern about.

However, 82 percent Indonesians say they feel proud or content if citizens of other countries view Indonesia as a nation with great concern for and willingness to protect its environment and biodiversity (49% said they feel “very content,” and 33% “content”).

## **B. PUBLIC AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE**

Approximately 78 percent of Indonesians say they are aware of climate change. Among this group, 82 percent know that humans are one of the causes of climate change. And among these respondents, in turn, 68 percent know about impacts of climate change. Based on the survey results, Indonesians can be classified into five different groups: (i) those with a comprehensive understanding of the existence, causes, and impacts of climate change (48%), (ii) those who know the causes but are not aware of the impacts (4%), (iii) those who are aware of the impacts but not the causes (10%), (iv) those who simply know about the existence of climate change but are not aware of its causes or impacts (16%), and (v) those who are completely unaware of climate change (22%).

Knowledge of climate change (its existence, causes, and impacts) is greater among respondents with higher education levels and those in higher socio-economic groups. In addition, a greater number of urban residents are aware of the issue compared to those living in rural areas.

Respondents were asked about six human activities that are linked to climate change.<sup>1</sup> Of the respondents who understand that humans are a cause of climate change, 82 percent said that logging is one of the main causes (42% ranked it as the main cause). Activities which produce smoke (vehicle emissions, industrial emissions, and forest fires) are also believed to contribute to climate change. It is important to note that very few Indonesians think that electricity usage and poor waste management also contribute to climate change. Electricity use and poor waste management were reported as minimal causes of climate change with approximately 53 percent of respondents ranked electricity usage in sixth place as a cause of climate change and about 65 percent ranked poor waste management in last (sixth) place.<sup>2</sup>

Awareness of the impacts of climate change encourages people to be concerned about climate change. About 89 percent of respondents who are aware of the impacts of climate change (68% of all respondents) said they are concerned about the effects of climate change on their lives. The three impacts (of eight listed in the survey)<sup>3</sup> that people said they worry about the most are longer than normal dry or rainy seasons, adverse effects on people’s health, and increased probability of floods and landslides. On the other hand, the two impacts (of the eight) that people worry about the least are sea level rise and damage to fisheries and marine environments.

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<sup>1</sup> This includes (1) vehicle emissions, (2) industrial emissions, (3) logging and deforestation, (4) forest fires, (5) power plants which provide electricity for residential areas, and (6) waste disposal or waste burning.

<sup>2</sup> All percentages are calculated using descriptive statistics and cross tabs

<sup>3</sup> This includes (1) increased floods and landslides, (2) longer dry and rainy seasons than normal, (3) more storms, (4) declining volumes of agricultural, fisheries, and marine products, harm to public health, extreme temperature changes (hotter or colder), rising sea levels, reduced water sources.

### C. AWARENESS OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Only 18 percent of Indonesians are aware that palm oil production has negative impacts on the environment. The rest of the respondents can be classified into (i) those who are not aware of the existence of oil palm plantations/palm oil production (26%), (ii) those who believe that palm oil production has no negative impacts on the environment (39%), and (iii) those who do not know that that palm oil production has negative impacts on the environment (17%). Educated men with higher levels of education, and have experience in environmental activities, have the greatest understanding of the negative impacts on the environment from palm oil production. In terms of regions, people in Kalimantan are more aware of the negative impacts compared to the other five regions.

In terms of public concern for the environmental impacts of palm oil plantation — such as pollution of land and water by palm oil production waste, decreased quality of soil due to the absorption of water and nutrients by the palm oil plantations, and declining number of forests — 84 percent of Indonesian are very concern or concern (33% of Indonesians are very concerned and 51% are concerned). People in Kalimantan and Sumatra are the most concerned.

The 18 percent of Indonesians who understand the impacts of palm oil production on the environment are composed mainly of people who consider these benefits as well as the environmental impacts: 46 percent of the people who value the benefits of palm oil production also are concerned about the negative effects on the environment, whereas 37 percent of Indonesians who understand the impacts of palm oil production on the environment are more concerned about the harm it causes to the environment while still valuing the benefits to the economy. The remaining groups are comprised of those who only are concerned about the negative impacts on the environment and do not value the economic benefits (9%), those who value the economic benefits of palm oil production and do not think about its negative impacts on the environment (3%), and those who are not able to determine the comparative importance between the negative impacts of palm oil production on the environment and the positive benefits of palm oil production on the economy (5%).

76 percent of Indonesians are not aware the negative impacts of palm oil production on the environment.

### D. AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND EXPERIENCES REGARDING PROTECTED AREAS

The survey results indicate that 74 percent of Indonesians have heard of national parks, nature reserves, or protected forests. Within this group: (i) 19 percent have the good understanding of national parks, indicated by their ability to name at least one national park, nature reserve, or protected forest correctly; (ii) 48 percent were not able to provide an example of a national park until the list of national parks is read out to them; and (iii) 7 percent have only heard the term national parks but do not recognize the names of sample national parks read to them. In contrast, among the 26 percent of people who have never heard the terms national parks, nature reserves, or protected forests, 13 percent of them are actually are familiar with at least one designated national park area (they could identify it from the provided list), but they do not recognize it as a national park, and another 13 percent who do not recognize any of the designated national park areas (from the provided list).

Knowledge of national parks comes primarily from the media, school, other people, or other sources of information. Only 25 percent of respondents have visited a national park at least once.

Even though Indonesians do not have much experience with national parks (they may only know them through the media), about 90 percent of the people who know at least one designated protected area from the list provided, have positive attitudes about the existence and protection of national parks; they generally consider them to be important, and think that their numbers should be increased (53%). Similar to findings about perceptions of national parks, respondents who have positive perceptions about

the existence and protection of national parks were mostly men, of a younger age group, and/or with higher levels of education.

In terms of the benefits of national parks, people feel the most important benefits are as areas to protect wildlife and plants. The benefits of national parks that people found least important were as a revenue source for the government and local people, and their role in reducing climate change.

## E. AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES TOWARD WILDLIFE PROTECTION

Just over three-quarters of Indonesians surveyed (77%) claim they are concerned about Indonesian wildlife extinction and that they feel sad or upset when they hear about wildlife hunting and trade. However, compared with other environmental issues,<sup>4</sup> hunting and trade of wildlife is still considered one of the least important environmental issues. The concern for wildlife hunting, trade, and extinction is correlated with people's recognition of wildlife. The more wildlife species people know, the stronger their concern is. Approximately 92 percent of respondents could name at least one example of Indonesian wildlife (43% named 1-2 examples, 38% named 3-4 examples, and 11% named more than 4).

Concern for wildlife hunting, trade, and extinction is correlated positively with people's experience in witnessing wildlife trade. It was found that 62 percent of respondents claim to have witnessed the trade of wildlife at least once,<sup>5</sup> either in person or through the media. The respondents expressing the greatest concern for this issue are mostly male, those aged 15-20 years old (especially compared to those aged 50 and over), those with higher education and socio-economic backgrounds, city dwellers, and people who have been involved in environmental activities.

Of the wildlife prone of extinction, people are most concerned about orangutans<sup>6</sup> (42% ranked orangutans first, 25% ranked them second, and 20% third). On the other hand, people expressed the lowest level of concern about sharks.

To prevent or minimize the hunting and trade of wildlife, 70 percent of people believe that actions should be taken. Of five actions listed, most people believe that the first thing to do is enhance law enforcement (34% ranked this action first), increase citizens' role and responsibilities (32% ranked this first), and improve government regulations (25% ranked this first). On the other hand, some people said that that actions of companies are unrelated to the hunting and trade of wildlife, and thus companies do not need to take greater responsibility for this issue.

## F. PUBLIC AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES REGARDING PLASTIC WASTE

The habit of properly disposing of plastic waste is not prevalent in Indonesian households (only 3% of respondents said they do this). Most households in Indonesia, especially in villages, usually burn (62%) or bury their plastic waste (22%). Another common practice, especially in cities, is to collect and set out

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<sup>4</sup> People were asked about the importance of nine environmental issues: (1) loss of forest due to illegal logging, (2) the decrease or extinction of animal and plant species in the forest, (4) air pollution, (5) forest fires, (6) the hunting and trade of endangered, government-protected animals, (7) hotter temperatures, (8) floods and landslides, (9) poor waste management.

<sup>5</sup> Specifically, these instances related to: (1) tigers, (2) rhinoceros, (3) pangolins, (4) manta rays, (5) helmeted hornbills, and (6) black-tip sharks.

<sup>6</sup> The five animals listed were: orangutans, tigers, rhinoceros, tortoises and sharks.



plastic for pick up by trash management services (5%). Other approaches to plastic waste management has also been initiated by some households in Indonesia, including separating plastic waste for re-use or recycling (44%), recycling it into other goods (15%), or selling it to a waste bank<sup>7</sup> (9%). This last practice is particularly common in Java and Bali Nusa Tenggara.

As many as 89 percent of people exhibit negative attitudes towards the existence of plastic waste in waterways; they say they feel upset, very sad or sad if they see plastic waste in the water. People are aware that plastic waste in waterways creates floods and contaminates the water. Furthermore, 94 percent of the people say they are “very willing” or “willing” to perform at least one action (out of six actions listed in the survey) to keep plastics out of Indonesia’s oceans,<sup>8</sup> and 47 percent are even willing to take all six actions. In general, more males than females expressed their willingness to take action and those with a higher level of education are more willing to take these actions.

In addition, 82 percent of respondents have taken at least one action to address plastic waste. The clean-up action that most respondents are willing to do and many have done is asking family/friends/neighbors not to throw plastic waste into waterways (19% say they are “very willing,” 67% are “willing,” and 64% have done it). The action that the fewest number of respondents are willing to do, or have done, is pay extra for better plastic waste management (7% are very willing, 61% are willing, and 34% have done it). Public attitude is revealed towards reusing or recycling garbage or plastic goods: many say they are willing to do it, but they have not had the opportunity to do so (15% say they are very willing, 59% are willing, and 35% say they have done this).<sup>9</sup> Overall, there is a willingness/inclination on the part of community members to participate in cleaning up plastic waste.

## G. ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES REGARDING FOREST PROTECTION

Most Indonesians claim to value forest protection (88%) and the prevention of forest fires (91%). The underlying reason for this is their knowledge that forests provide benefits to humans, including environmental benefits (e.g., reducing flooding, acting as sanctuaries for animals and plants, helping to cool temperatures), economic benefits, educational benefits, and recreational benefits. Forest protection in general is viewed to reduce the negative impacts from forest loss, and protection against forest fires mitigates some of the potential harm from air pollution and the health problems related to fires. About 22 percent of Indonesians claim to have no concern for forest protection since they have inadequate understanding of the relevant issues, including the benefits forests provide to people or the negative impacts from forest loss.

Furthermore, many people think the government, and not citizens, is responsible for protecting forests, that forest protection will have no impact on their lives, and that it is pointless to have concern for this

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<sup>7</sup> Waste bank (Bank sampah) is the solid waste management disposal usually managed by community to sort out organic and non organic waste disposal from household. Like a regular commercial bank, you open up an account with your local waste bank. Periodically, you make deposits with your non-organic solid waste, which are weighed and given a monetary value, based on rates set by waste collectors. This value is saved in your account from which, like a regular bank, you can withdraw. The basic principles of waste banks remain the same across provinces: collect, save, earn, change behavior, and enjoy a clean neighborhood.

<sup>8</sup> This includes (1) reusing or recycling plastic goods or plastic waste, (2) reducing the volume of plastic use or plastic waste, (3) taking part in cleaning up waters from plastic, (4) encouraging family/friends/neighbors not to dispose plastic into waters, (5) encouraging family/friends/neighbors to reduce the use of plastic, (6) paying extra cost for better plastic waste management.

<sup>9</sup> All percentage calculations use the base of 2,097 respondents.

issue when others do not (such as the government). Concern is greater among those with higher education, male respondents, and urban residents. In addition, 93 percent of respondents express their concern saying they are “very willing” or “willing” to take at least one of the seven actions listed in the survey to help protect Indonesia’s forests<sup>10</sup> (37% said they are willing to do all six forest protection activities). In fact, for each activity, at least 50 percent of respondents said they are willing to do it. For many people, this is not just about intention; 64 percent of respondents said they have taken at least one of the six actions.

According to survey results, the most preferred action is to purchase environmentally friendly goods (43%), whereas the least preferred action is to express concern to companies whose products damage the forest environment (13%).

## **I. BACKGROUND**

The Build Indonesia to Take Care of Nature for Sustainability project (Bangun Indonesia untuk Jaga Alam demi Keberlanjutan, BIJAK) is a USAID initiative that seeks to increase the commitment of Indonesian citizens to change the way the country addresses climate change and environmental issues. BIJAK collaborates with Indonesian policymakers, communities, and other stakeholders to preserve what remains of the country’s biodiversity and tropical forests. The project’s work includes outreach campaigns to increase awareness and engagement on issues such as wildlife trafficking, forest fires, land use governance, palm oil production, and conservation.

To inform the targeting of these campaigns, BIJAK and USAID conducted a national public opinion survey on environmental issues. The survey was executed by Polling Center, under contract and with guidance from the USAID Monitoring and Evaluation Support Project (MESP).

## **II. PURPOSE, AUDIENCES, INTENDED USES**

The purpose of the public opinion survey is to inform the targeting of BIJAK interventions specifically, and to inform USAID, Government of Indonesia (GOI), and other stakeholders more broadly about public opinions related to the environment and climate change. There are six broad topics covered in the survey: (1) opinions towards environmental issues in general; (2) climate change; (3) oil palm production; (4) national parks and protected areas; (5) wildlife protection; and (6) plastic waste management.

The primary audiences (users) of this survey are the BIJAK project team and consortium partners, USAID, GOI, and other stakeholders (e.g., international and Indonesian non-governmental organizations [NGOs] and donors, private corporations, and foundations) who are engaged in advocacy, awareness, or policy making on environment and climate change issues in Indonesia.

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<sup>10</sup> This includes (1) talking to or expressing the concern about forest protection to authorized officials, (2) talking to or filing complaints with companies whose products damage the forest or the environment, (3) purchasing environmentally friendly goods, (4) sharing information with family/friends/neighbors about forest protection in Indonesia, (5) participating in groups/communities/NGOs that advocate for the protection of forests and the environment, and (7) helping with reforestation.

BIJAK will use the results of the survey to plan and target its campaigns and other interventions related to public outreach, awareness, and engagement of decision makers. USAID will use the results to inform planning for BIJAK and other activities addressing environmental policies and awareness in Indonesia. GOI and other stakeholders will use the survey results to inform their policies, programs, mobilization work, budgeting, and related efforts on these topics.

### III. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted nationwide using a quantitative method for data collection: face-to-face interviews of individuals in their homes, using a structured questionnaire and Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software program on tablet devices.

The survey was conducted nationwide using a quantitative method for data collection: face-to-face interviews of individuals in their homes, using a structured questionnaire and Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software program on tablet devices.

#### SAMPLE SIZE AND SELECTION

The survey targeted Indonesian citizens in all 34 provinces, aged 15-years-old and above, who proportionally represented the adult male and female populations from all educational backgrounds, socio-economic statuses, and occupations, in both urban and rural areas. The data sample that was used is based on the demographic profile of census data from the 2010 Indonesia Population Census conducted by Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The quota for each male and female group was 50percent following the BPS census data for the population. One individual respondent who met the sampling criteria was selected per surveyed household.

The total sample was 2,097 respondents distributed proportionally across 34 provinces, 186 districts/cities, and 227 villages/kelurahan. The resulting sample has a margin of error of +/- 2 percent at a 95 percent confidence interval. The following table provides some details of the survey sample.

Table I. Comparison of sampling and population distributions

Profile		Sample	Population
Region	Sumatra	21.1%	20,8%
	Java	57.5%	59,0%
	Kalimantan	6.3%	5,7%
	Sulawesi	7.3%	6,7%
	Bali and Nusa Tenggara	5.2%	5,2%
	Eastern Indonesia	2.6%	2,5%
Province	Aceh	2.1%	1,8%
	North Sumatra	4.9%	5,2%
	West Sumatra	2,1%	2,0%
	Riau	2.1%	2,2%
	Jambi	1.4%	1,3%

Profile		Sample	Population
	South Sumatra	3.1%	3,1%
	Bengkulu	1.0%	0,7%
	Lampung	2.9%	3,2%
	Bangka Belitung	0.5%	0.5%
	Riau Island	1.0%	0.7%
	West Java	17.7%	18.1%
	DKI Jakarta	4.4%	4.3%
	Banten	4.4%	4.4%
	Central Java	13.8%	13.8%
	DI Yogyakarta	1.6%	1.6%
	East Java	15.6%	16.8%
	West Kalimantan	2.1%	1.8%
	Central Kalimantan	1.0%	0.9%
	South Kalimantan	1.5%	1.5%
	East Kalimantan	1.0%	1.0%
	North Kalimantan	0.5%	0.4%
	North Sulawesi	1.0%	1.0%
	Central Sulawesi	1.0%	1.0%
	South Sulawesi	3,3%	3,3%
	Southeast Sulawesi	1,0%	0,9%
	Gorontalo	0,5%	0,4%
	West Sulawesi	0,6%	0.40%
	Bali	1,5%	1,7%
	West Nusa Tenggara	2,1%	1,8%
	East Nusa Tenggara	1,6%	1,7%
	Maluku	0.5%	0.6%
	North Maluku	0.5%	0.4%
	West Papua	0.5%	0.3%
	Papua	1.0%	1.1%
Area	Urban	50.0%	51.0%
	Rural	50.0%	49.0%

Additional details of the sample distribution are provided in Annex 3.

Multi-stage random sampling was used to select districts/cities, villages/kelurahan, households and respondents, according to the following steps:

#### STEP 1: SELECTION OF DISTRICTS/CITIES

One or several districts/cities in each province were selected by the researcher using the probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling technique. The sampling frame data used was the Village Potential Statistics (Podes) dataset from 2010 by BPS.

#### STEP 2: SELECTION OF VILLAGES/KELURAHAN

One or several villages/kelurahan in each district/city was selected by the researcher using the PPS sampling technique. The sampling frame used was the PODES dataset from 2010 by BPS.

#### STEP 3: SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

As many as 10 households of a selected village/kelurahan were selected by the enumerator using systematic random sampling technique as follow: The enumerators list all TOTAL NUMBER of selected permanent buildings (based on the information from the employee at Village Office/ Kelurahan) as basis of the starting point. The starting point was randomly determined by CAPI system using the village starting point criteria using any 5 types of permanent building in village (school or educational institutions, houses of worship, sport places, health center, village administrative office). It is followed by household sampling selection using interval moving rule directing to right buildings and selecting a household by a sampling interval of three (in rural areas) or five (in urban areas). Household interval above is determined to be different between urban and rural area considering that the population density in urban is higher than in rural area and therefore a bigger interval is needed for the household distance (it is assumed that the households with close distance to each other would have similar awareness, perception, or experience).

#### STEP 4: SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

One respondent per selected household who met the survey criteria was selected by the enumerator using a simple random sampling technique utilizing the system on the tablet computer. An equal quota proportion of 50percent is assigned for each gender group and therefore the number of the questionnaire corresponds to male or female equally with tablet computer system select it randomly. The following is the step to select the respondent per household:

**Step 1:** The interviewer list all of the male adults ONLY or female adults ONLY aged 15 and older living in the household (together with their gender and ages) and whether or not they are present. Start with the oldest and work down to the youngest.

**Step 2:** The CAPI System will select one household member age 15 yrs old above randomly

**Step 3:** If the selected household member cannot be interviewed for any reason, the replacement of household and respondent will be conducted using above procedure

#### PRE-TESTING OF SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The survey instrument (questionnaire) was pre-tested twice to ensure quality. The pre-testing was conducted using two approaches: a qualitative approach using cognitive interview to explore

respondents' understanding of the questionnaire, and a quantitative approach to observe the pattern of interview results and length of the interviews. The pre-testing of the survey instrument was conducted in August and September 2017 in urban and rural areas within Greater Jakarta (Jabodetabek) and each involved 30 selected respondents using a purposive sampling technique based on gender, age group, level of education and economic status. Respondent areas involved in these pre-test surveys were not included in the actual survey sampling.

## STRUCTURE OF SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The questionnaire included 169 questions, with varied types of questions (ranking questions, close-ended questions, open-ended questions) administered using CAPI on a tablet device. It took an

average of one hour to administer the survey questionnaire. Table 2 below shows the detailed structure of the questionnaire.

Table 2. Description of Survey Instrument

Section	Number of questions
Questionnaire number, identification of area, and listing of household members	6
General environmental issues	27
Climate change	19
Palm oil production	10
National parks and protected areas	21
Wildlife	25
Plastic waste	30
Demographic profile	12
Closing	19

In addition, the survey used show cards (in a form of a book provided to every enumerator and a contact sheet instrument, included in the CAPI program for a tablet or handheld device). The show cards consisted of response options for some questions, in the form of written options or pictures. The show cards were provided to help respondents understand the survey questions and provide options for answering them. The contact sheet was used to record every process that occurred during data collection. For each household visited and respondent successfully interviewed, the survey enumerator recorded on the contact sheet form the number of households that had been visited, the number of household visits that were successfully achieved, and the conditions faced during each visit.

## TRAINING OF ENUMERATORS AND FIELD TEAMS

Guidance for training of enumerators of the BIJAK survey was prepared before the training was carried out. Training of enumerators was carried out in five batches from October to November 2017 in Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, and Makassar, with a total of 154 people trained consisting of 34 field

supervisors, six (6) assistants of field supervisor, 102 enumerators, one (1) quality control (QC) manager, 10 QC teams, and one (1) data management manager. Polling Center conducted the training while MESP oversaw the quality assurance. Each training activity was conducted over three days and included a discussion of the survey questions, explanation of the respondent selection technique, simulation of interviews, and explanation of how interview in households.

## **QUALITY CONTROL**

The guidance document for quality control of the BIJAK survey, developed and approved prior to the survey, related to the criteria and process of quality control for the data and data collection process. Quality control involved several approaches: 1). supervisors witnessed 25 percent of the respondent selection process and witnessed 25 percent of the interviews; 2). the quality control team listened to 100 percent of the recordings of the survey interviews; and 3). a recall by phone was conducted for 7 percent of the sample data by contacting the former respondents.

Based on the results of the data quality control process, 431 data were disqualified, and data collection was redone for these data. Some reasons for data disqualification were showing answer options for spontaneous-answer questions (139 cases), the interview was not conducted (110 cases), some enumerators were not asking some questions (107 cases), probing that potentially led to the respondents' answers (71 cases), errors during the process of respondent selection (59 cases), the interview process was continued/done by the enumerators (55 cases), errors in data input (46 cases), assistance given by another household member to the respondent during the interview process (36 cases), the interview process was not addressed to the selected respondent (7 cases), several interviews conducted at the same time (6 cases), and the interview process was continued/ done by another member of the respondent's family (3 cases). The recollection of data for all disqualified data was conducted in December 2017.

Data collection in 34 provinces took place from October 26 to December 12, 2017.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

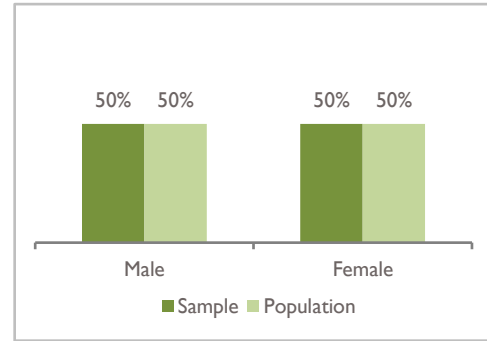
Data analysis involved descriptive statistical analysis, including cross tabulation as the basic method of data analysis for quantitative survey data. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and cross-tabs across variables of gender, age group, level of education, socio-economic status (SES), type of occupation, and rural or urban setting. Some inferential statistical analyses were used to test the differences and relations of the survey data with these demographic and geographic variables. Some types of inferential statistical analysis used were: the different between means was tested to determine if there was a difference in responses among the respondent groups with different demographic and geographic profiles; and the correlation analysis to determine if there were any further relationships among the respondent responses and variables.

In addition, content analysis was used for coding and analyzing qualitative data from open-ended response questions.

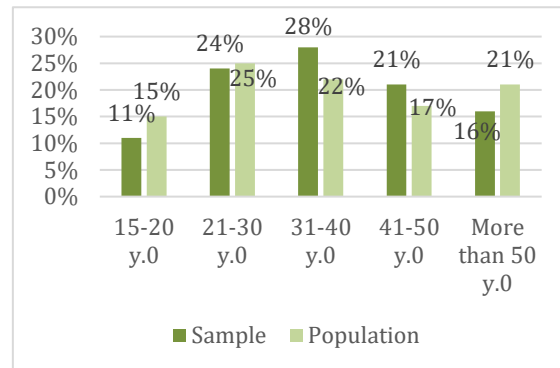
## **IV. PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS**

The survey targeted Indonesian citizens above the age of 15 from all educational backgrounds, socioeconomic statuses, and occupations, in all 34 provinces. A total of 2,097 randomly selected respondents participated in the survey. The following are the respondent profiles.

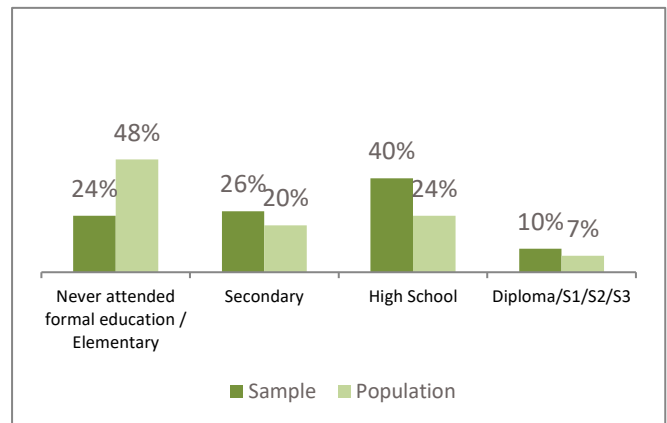
**Gender profile.** Survey respondents were almost equally divided into male (n=1,044) and female (n=1,053). Prior to the survey, the team determined the gender proportion of respondents' sample by referring to the 2010 BPS census in which the gender proportion was equal. The 2010 census data was also used as the basis for selecting respondents at the household level. This involved using a questionnaire numbering system with odd questionnaire numbers were used to select male respondents in household and even questionnaire numbers to select female respondents in household that meet the criteria.



**Age profile.** All respondents were over the age of 15, and represented various age groups: 11 percent of 15-20 years old, 24 percent of 21-30 years old, 28 percent of 31-40 years old, 21 percent of 41-50 years old, and 16 percent of more than 50 years old. Compared with the composition of the population in the 2010 BPS census, the maximum difference in age sample composition is 8 percent (considering a margin of error of +/- 2%), which is found in the sample age group of 31-40 years old.



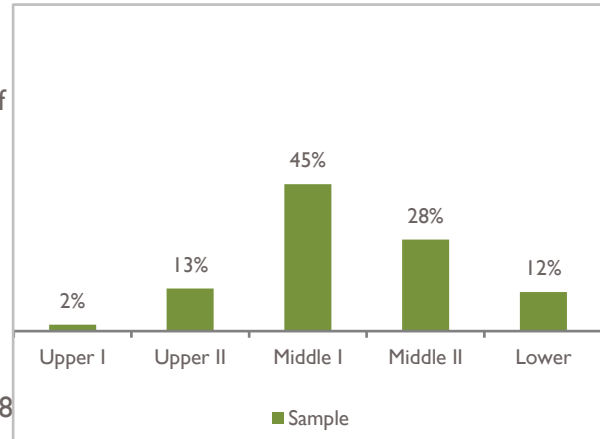
**Educational profile.** Indonesians of all educational backgrounds were represented in the sample (see graph): 24 percent (500 respondents) never go to school or are only Elementary School graduated (or equal level), 26 percent (540 respondents) are Junior High School graduated (or equal level), 40 percent (852 respondents) are Senior High School graduated (or equal level), and 10 percent (205 respondents) are Diploma/S1/S2/S3 graduated. Compared with the population composition of the 2016 BPS National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS),



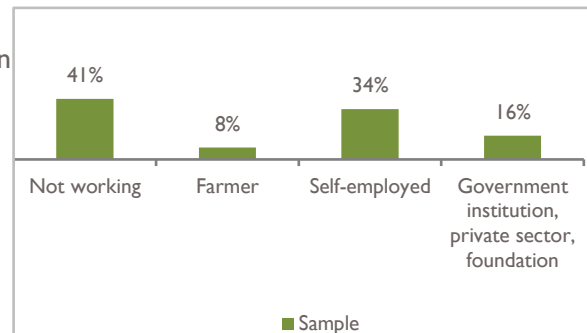
the maximum difference in the educational sample composition against population is 24 percent (considering the margin of error +/- 2%), which is found in the sample group of lower educational level group (without formal education or only completed primary school).



**Socioeconomic profile.** Based on Nielsen’s four indicators: (1) monthly routine household expenses, (2) electrical voltage power used in a household, (3) types of fuel for cooking, and (4) source of drinking water,<sup>1</sup> respondents were placed into five socioeconomic groups: Upper I, Upper II, Middle I, Middle II, and Lower. Indonesians from all socioeconomic levels were represented in the sample. The household selection comes up with varied group of social economic level, with the composition: 2 percent (40 respondents) of Upper I Level, 13 percent (275 respondents) of Upper II Level, 45 percent (938 respondents) of Middle I Level, 28 percent (528 respondents) of Middle II Level, and 12percent (262 respondents) of Lower Level.

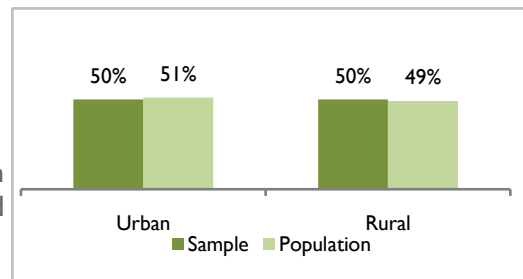


A comparison between the survey sample and composition of the overall population was not undertaken due to limited information about the socioeconomic composition of the general population.



**Occupation profile.** Respondents were categorized into four occupational groups: (1] unemployed or seeking work, (2] farmer, (3] self-employed, and (4] civil servant or employee of a private company or foundation. The respondents in this survey: 41percent (869 respondents) are unemployed, 34 percent (718 respondents) are self - employed, 16 percent (344 respondents) are civil servants /employees of private companies/ foundations, and 8 percent (166 respondents) are fishermen/ farmers

**Urban/rural profile.** At the beginning of the survey, the respondent proportion based on urban and rural residence was determined by referring to the population proportion in the 2010 BPS PODES dataset, which is 51 percent urban and 49 percent rural. In the survey, 50 percent (n=1,050 respondents) were urban and 50 percent (n=1,047 respondents) were rural (from villages).



In general, the respondent sample was not much different from the population profile of the 2010 BPS census dataset.

## INVOLVEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The survey fielded questions about respondents' involvement in community or other environmental activities, as this may have influenced their understanding, perceptions, and attitudes.

Fourteen percent of respondents (n=302) claimed they had never been involved in any environmental activity, including at the community level. Of those who said they had been involved, more were male (18% compared to 14% female), university-educated (24% had completed the Diploma/S1/S2/S2), and from the highest socioeconomic group (22%). Geographically, more respondents who have had experience in environmental activities were located in Eastern Indonesia (31%). Additional details on the demographic and geographic profile of these respondents are provided in Annex 4.

## V. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

### A. PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Section I of this report summarizes the results of the survey regarding Indonesians' opinions about general problems considered important, including environmental problems. The first section addresses how Indonesians say they would make choices regarding political and purchasing issues that might have environmental dimensions.

#### PUBLIC OPINIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Survey respondents were asked to rank eight issues in importance to their community, where 1 was considered the most important and 8 the least important. The issues were: corruption, damage to the natural environment, economic welfare, education, government services, land ownership, safety and security, and women's empowerment. Overall, the three issues most often ranked first were economic welfare (28%), education (22%), and damage to the natural environment (12%).

Looking at those issues identified as top-3 priorities (ranked 1, 2 or 3), economic welfare was still considered the most important issue (28% ranked it 1, 24% ranked it 2, and 14% ranked it 3). Education maintained the second position (22% in rank 1, 21% in rank 2, and 16% in rank 3), while safety and security moved up to third and damage to the natural environment shifted to fourth (12% ranked it 1, 10% ranked it 2, and 11% ranked it 3).

The three least important issues, most frequently given a rank of 8, were corruption (31% ranked it 8), land ownership (18%), and women's empowerment (7%). Looking at issues identified as bottom-3 priorities (ranked 6, 7, or 8), the same three issues remain the least important in people's minds. Table 3 shows how respondents ranked each issue.

Table 3: perceptions of environmental versus other issues\*

General Issues	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Don't Know
Economy	28%	24%	14%	13%	6%	4%	3%	2%	6%
Education	22%	21%	16%	12%	8%	6%	4%	2%	9%
Safety and Security	9%	13%	17%	13%	13%	10%	7%	8%	10%

General Issues	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Don't Know
Environmental Degradation	12%	10%	11%	11%	11%	10%	18%	5%	12%
Government services	7%	9%	11%	13%	16%	15%	13%	6%	10%
Corruption	10%	5%	7%	6%	7%	7%	10%	31%	17%
Land Ownership	5%	7%	8%	10%	11%	14%	14%	18%	13%
Women's Empowerment	3%	7%	10%	13%	16%	18%	13%	7%	13%

\* Q1. What are the most important issues facing your neighborhood today? Please rank the following items from 1 to 8 in order of importance [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue.]  
 Base: All respondents (n = 2,097)

The result of a mean test difference of the respondent responses indicates that the rankings of issues was not affected by variables such as gender, urban-rural residence, and occupation. However, they were influenced by age, education, socioeconomic level, and region.

For example, the youngest respondents (aged 15-20) regarded environmental damage as the most important issue (18%), whereas older age groups (aged 31-50+) viewed it as the seventh most important issue. Education and socioeconomic status correlated positively with perceptions on this issue. However, no trend indicates that perceptions of this issue are either directly proportional or inversely proportional to level of education or socioeconomic status.<sup>11</sup> This can be seen in the following data, which show similar rankings for those in the highest (Upper I and II) and lower socioeconomic groups — 13 percent versus 14 percent, respectively. In contrast, nine percent of respondents at the Middle II level saw environmental damage as most important issue. Regional differences were also seen influential. A higher percentage of respondents in Eastern Indonesia (22%) ranked this issue the most important. This rate was almost twice that of other regions percentage such as in Java (only 12%-15% in other regions). More complete data for each group of respondents based on different demographic and geographic profiles are provided in Annex 6.

Respondents were also asked to rank the importance of eight issues specifically related to the environment (Figure 3). Overall, the survey found that forest loss was the most important environmental issue; 34 percent ranked it as number one. Air pollution was ranked second by 17 percent of respondents, and floods and landslides third by 12 percent. On further analysis of issues ranked 1 to 3, forest loss due to logging remained the issue ranked number one most (34% ranked it 1, 14% ranked it 2, and 10% ranked it 3), followed by air pollution (17% ranked it 1, 19% ranked it 2, and 15% ranked it 3), then the issue of floods and landslides (12% ranked it 1, 11% ranked it 2, and 13% ranked it 3).

The least important environmental issue (mostly ranked 8) was poaching and trading in protected wildlife species (18% ranked it as such). It was the most common issue among the lowest three rankings

<sup>11</sup> Correlation analysis shows a small correlation with the education factor (average 0.11), but no correlation with the socioeconomic factor.

(18% ranked it 8, 15% ranked it 7, and 11% ranked it 6). The other least important issues were poor waste management and hotter temperatures (i.e., climate change).

table 4: importance of environmental issues in Indonesia\*

Environmental Issues	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Don't Know
Loss of Forest	34%	14%	10%	9%	7%	6%	5%	5%	10%
Air Pollution	17%	19%	15%	12%	9%	8%	6%	4%	10%
Flooding and landslides	12%	11%	13%	11%	12%	12%	12%	8%	9%
No Good Waste Management	11%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	13%	16%	10%
Forest Fire	8%	11%	13%	15%	12%	11%	10%	9%	11%
Reduction or disappearance of Plants and Animal species in Forests	8%	14%	14%	11%	12%	12%	11%	7%	11%
Hotter Temperature	5%	10%	11%	10%	13%	13%	11%	15%	12%
Poaching or Trading of Wildlife	2%	7%	8%	11%	14%	11%	15%	18%	13%

\* Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general? Please rank the following in order from 1 to 8. [1 is the most critical environment issue; 8 is the least critical environment issue.]  
Base: All respondents (n=2,097)

Overall, the frequency with which respondents ranked the natural environment as one of the three most important issues was consistent across genders, urban-rural populations, and employment statuses. However, there were significant variations based on age group, education and socioeconomic level, and region. Younger people (15-20 years-old) more often listed environment as the top priority (18%), while older respondents more often placed the natural environment as the seventh-ranked item – i.e., ranked last among the choices. In addition, respondents in Eastern Indonesia said the environment is the most important issue almost twice as often as those from other regions (22% vs. 12%-15%).

For the two top specific environment issues of forest loss and air pollution, the survey showed differences in the importance attributed to “loss of forest due to forest cutting” based on gender and location (region and urban/rural). Specifically, men are more concerned than women; urban residents are more concerned than rural residents, and people in Kalimantan and Eastern Indonesia (Papua, Maluku) are most concerned about this issue compared to other parts of Indonesia. For air pollution, it was interesting to see little difference between the importance attached to this issue by urban vs. rural

residents. this finding indicates a consistent level of attention to air quality across the Indonesian population.

Below are some additional findings regarding the importance of the eight environmental issues.

**Loss of forests due to logging.** Thirty-four percent of respondents chose this issue as the most important natural environmental issue. Many said they considered forest loss as the initial cause of other environmental concerns, such as floods and landslides (45%), hotter temperatures (20%), reduction or disappearance of plant and animal species (11%), air pollution (9%), and reduction in fresh water springs (9%). People are also concerned of this issue because they know that logging has been widely practiced and is the result of the human need for housing and office buildings, gardening/farming, and other issues (26%).

Gender, education, place of residence (urban/rural), and involvement in environmental activities all affected

*It was my first experience. I just got married and the floods were coming, then when I was in mature pregnancy the floods were coming again. When the floods and landslides were coming, we were just so hectic that it made us leave our home and run away to the mountain.” Female respondent, 38 years old, senior high school graduate, middle socioeconomic level, seller, Southeast Sulawesi*

*“The forests have gone. It causes the landslide due to the wild clearing of land, and anywhere littering of waste, and also bad waste management.” Male respondent, 60 years old, elementary school graduate, lower socioeconomic level, laborer, West Java*

*Before wild forest cutting, the floods were rare in our region, and the temperature was not that hot; also, the green nature and animals existed. Wild forest cutting which is caused by big scale needs of wood, it ends up in the loss of forest; and floods come when the hard rain falls.” Male respondent, 41 years old, senior high school graduate, middle socio-economic level, civil servant, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*

*“Nowadays many high buildings are all over the place. And the impacts are hot temperature, floods, landslides, loss of open space for water bank, [sic] and animals are seen very often to come out from their native habitat.” Female respondent, 25 years old, senior high school graduate, unemployed, East Kalimantan*

respondents’ perceptions of forest loss due to logging.

More male than female respondents (38% vs. 29%) consider this the most important environmental issue, as do more respondents with higher, rather than lower, educational backgrounds. People in Kalimantan and Eastern Indonesia (Papua, West Papua, Maluku, and North Maluku), (48% and 47%, respectively) rank this issue highest. This result is not surprising, given that Kalimantan and Eastern Indonesia have larger forested areas, and respondents there have witnessed extensive logging. They also feel more of the impacts caused by forest loss. Finally, those involved in environmental activities (either in their neighborhood or elsewhere) are more concerned about this issue than those who have never been involved (42% vs. 32%). More complete data on each group of respondents are provided in Annex 7.

**Air pollution.** Seventeen percent of respondents chose air pollution as the most important issue. Most (64% of the 17% above) are concerned about the impacts of air pollution on health. Some are also worried about the sources of air pollution, that is, the increasing numbers of vehicles and factories creating smoke and waste (9%), and more logging and forest fires (10%).

Demographic and geographic variables had no impact on people’s perceptions about this topic, as air pollution posed problems for many people in all areas of the country.

Please see Annex 8 for complete data on this issue.

**Floods and landslides.** Approximately 12 percent of respondents identified floods and landslides as the most important issue. The impact of these is felt directly. Respondents noted that floods and landslides have caused death and material loss (35%), disruption to people’s activities (10%), health

impacts (4%), and other negative experiences (21%). In addition, some respondents said that the potency of floods and landslides are caused by greater logging and forest fires (15%) as well as littering (9%).

Respondents in Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Sumatra, Sulawesi, and Java were most concerned about floods and landslides, since these areas are most susceptible to those disasters. Not surprisingly, these findings are inversely proportional to those found for forest loss. As noted above, respondents who live in Kalimantan and Eastern Indonesia are most concerned about forest loss, whereas those in Bali, etc. are worried about floods and landslides. More complete data on the later issue are provided in Annex 8.

**Poor waste management.** Eleven percent of respondents ranked poor waste management as the most important environmental issue. Forty-three percent say this as mostly due to littering. Some respondents noted negative impacts, such as floods, health concerns, and environmental and air pollution as well as bad odors.

People's concern about this issue varied according to age, education, region, and involvement in environmental activities. Concern was found to be greatest among younger respondents; 34 and 36 percent of 15-20-year-olds and 21-30-year-olds, respectively, ranked waste management as the first, second, or third most important issue. Those 50 years and older (23%) ranked it lower. Waste concerns are also higher among respondents with higher educational backgrounds, those involved in environmental activities, and residents of Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Sumatra, and Java. Refer to Annex 10 for more data on this issue.

**Forest fires.** Nine percent of respondents considered forest fires the most important environmental issue. This was because of their negative impacts on humans and the environment, namely, air pollution, floods and landslides, health problems, reduction or disappearance of plant and animal species, hotter temperatures, and reduction in fresh waste springs.

Concern for this issue is varied by region, with respondents in Kalimantan and Sumatra ranking it the most important and/or an important issue. Refer to Annex 11 for more details on this issue

**Reduction or disappearance of plant and animal species.** Eight percent of respondents viewed loss of plant and animal species as the most important environmental issue. As is the case with other environmental issues, concern is based on its impacts and causes. The main impacts perceived were floods and erosion, the extinction of plant and animal species, hotter temperatures, increased air pollution, reduction in water springs, and decreased oxygen. Widespread logging and forest fires were seen by 19 percent of respondents as the main cause of diminishing species.

Responses on this issue varied by region. Residents of Sulawesi, Eastern Indonesia, and Bali and Nusa Tenggara express the greatest concern, followed by residents of Sumatra, Java, and Kalimantan. More data on this issue can be found in Annex 12.

*"[Forest fires] have made anything get destroyed. The economy no longer runs in that area, what a poor society. They used to go to the forest, and no longer do the same. The animals also have lost their habitat. And the government is forced to spend more budget to fix the things up."*  
Male respondent, high school graduate, entrepreneur, Special Region of Jakarta

*"Yes, when plants have decreased, it will give impact to the environment that ends up in floods or landslides. It will also be bad heritage for our children, where they cannot recognize and see the animals directly if they are extinct."* Female respondent, 33 years old, higher education graduate (SI), middle socioeconomic level, unemployed, Bengkulu

*"That is our problem here and all over Indonesia, where the people like to litter waste anywhere. As the consequence, the floods and bad odor come. Moreover, the waste is left without something to cover."*  
Male respondent, 29 years old, high school graduate, middle socioeconomic level, laborer, West Nusa Tenggara

**Hotter temperatures.** Not many respondents are concerned about hotter temperatures, as only five percent ranked this as the most important environmental issue. The lower level of concern is due to the perception that hotter temperatures do not have as many negative effects as other environmental issues. Some respondents (29%) saw logging and forest fires as the main causes of hotter temperatures. Refer to Annex 12 for more complete data on this issue.

**Poaching or trading in wildlife species protected by law.** This issue was also not a major concern for most respondents. Only two percent viewed poaching or trading in wildlife species protected by law as the most important environmental issue. This was because they were largely concerned about the extinction of a particular species and, to a lesser extent, the absence of a heritage of wildlife being passed down to children in Indonesia.

This groups of respondents were mostly located in Sulawesi, Eastern Indonesia, and Bali and Nusa Tenggara. See Annex 13 for more data on this issue.

### PEOPLE'S CHOICES RELATED TO PRODUCTS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, AND POLITICAL CANDIDATES WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL PLATFORM

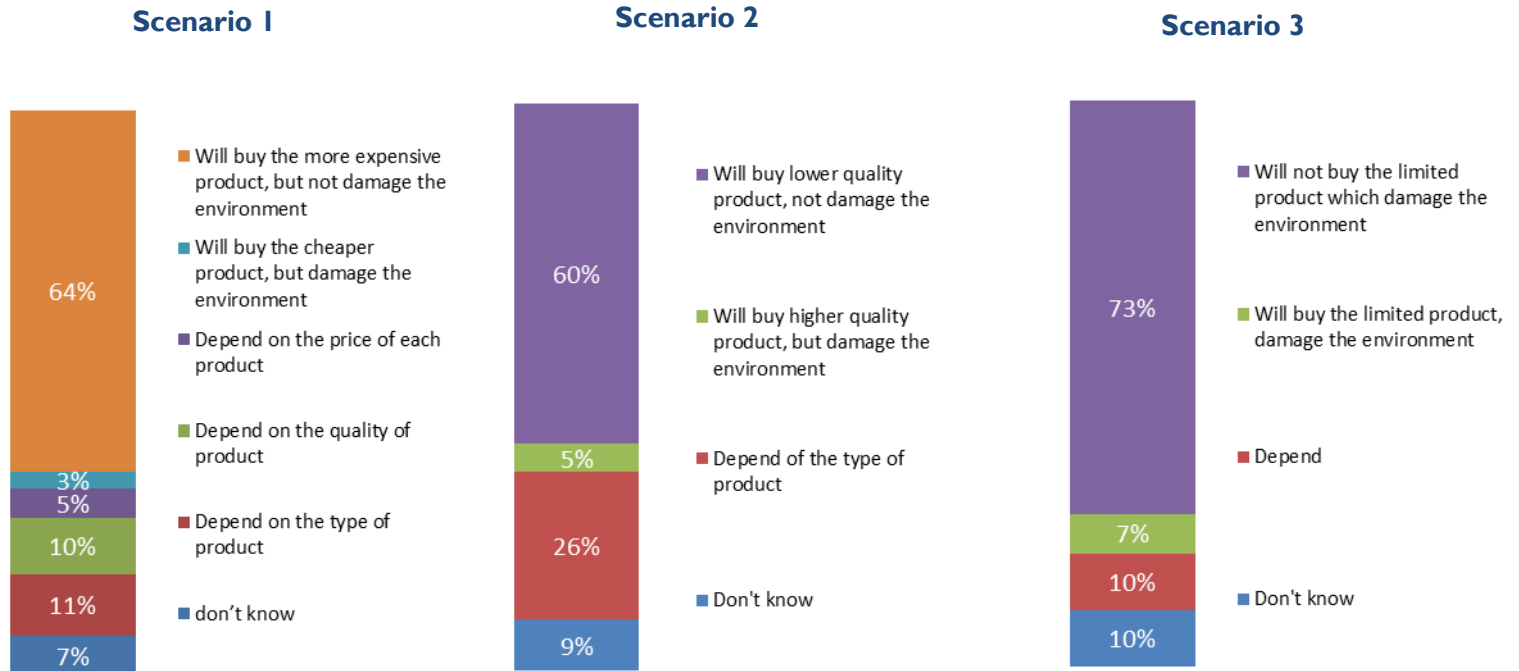
To determine people's views on environmentally friendly products, the survey presented three hypothetical scenarios: (1) Purchasing a cheaper good whose manufacture damaged the environment, or an expensive good that caused no environmental damage; (2) Choosing between two identically-priced goods, one of better quality, but which damaged the environment when it was made; the other of lesser quality, but caused no environmental damage; and (3) Purchasing a hard to find product that damaged the environment when it was made (Figure 2).

In each case, most respondents chose products that do not harm the environment. Hence, 64 percent would buy the more expensive product (scenario 1), 60 percent would buy the lower quality product (scenario 2), and 73 percent would not purchase a hard-to-find product that was reasonably price if it harmed the environment when it was made (scenario 3). These results show that Indonesians will purchase environmentally friendly products as long as they have information on their environmental impact.

At the same time, education and region affect people's choices. Those with higher education and those who live in Bali and Nusa Tenggara and Sumatra are more likely to choose products that cause no harm to the environment. Refer to Annexes 16-18 for more complete data.



**FIGURE 2: PRODUCT CHOICE AND DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT**



Q34. You want to buy goods. You are faced by 2 options: Goods A is cheaper but was made with the way of damaging environment (example damage the forest, killing the animal). While, goods B is more expensive but was made without the way of damaging environment.

Base: All respondent s(n=2,097)

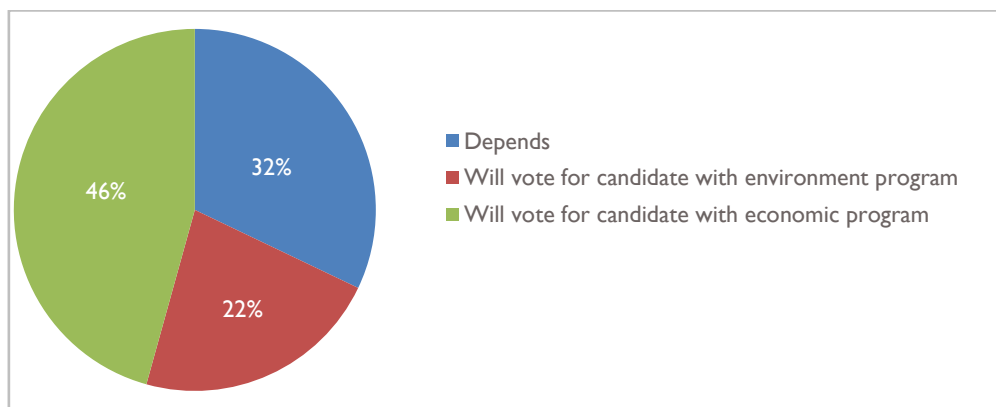
Q35. You want to buy goods. You are faced by 2 options of goods whereas having the same prices. Good A has better quality but was made by the way of damaging environment (example damage the forest, killing the animal). While, goods B has lower quality but was made without the way of damaging environment. What will you do?

Q36. You went to particular place and eventually you found the product you had been looking for this time which was never found in other places. The product fitted into your budget, but the seller told you that the product was made by the way of damaging environment (example damage the forest, killing the animal). Would you buy that product?



To better understand the importance of the environment in people’s lives, the survey asked respondents how they would vote if given the choice between a candidate whose platform focused on protecting the environment, and a candidate whose platform focused on improving economic welfare. Forty-six percent of respondents claimed they would choose the candidate with the economic welfare program, and only 22 percent would choose the candidate with an environmental platform (Figure 3). This is further indication that the environment is not yet an important issue for the majority of Indonesians, especially when compared with economic issues. This finding is consistent with respondents’ ranking of the general issues, in which economic issues are seen as the most important (see pages 7-8).

**FIGURE 3: CHOICE BETWEEN CANDIDATES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL VS. ECONOMIC WELFARE PLATFORMS**



Q42. You are participating in a general election to select local or national leaders (e.g., President, Governor, Bupati, Walikota). Which of the following statements describe your voting decision most accurately?

- a. You will choose the candidate who has an environmental protection platform.
- b. You will not choose the candidate who has an environmental protection platform.
- c. Candidates’ environmental protection platforms will not affect your voting decision.

Base: All respondents (n=2,097)

Once more, education, region, and environmental activism shape responses. For example, respondents with higher education tend to prefer the candidate with the environmental platform, while respondents in Kalimantan, Eastern Indonesia, and Bali and Nusa Tenggara are more likely to choose the environmental candidate. In addition, those who have been involved in environmental activities are more likely to choose the candidate with an environmental platform. More complete data on this issue are provided in Annex 19.

### PUBLIC OPINION ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Several questions asked respondents what should be done to protect the environment, and how they would feel if Indonesia were viewed as a country that protects its environment and biodiversity. Seventy-six percent of respondents believe something can be done to protect the natural environment.

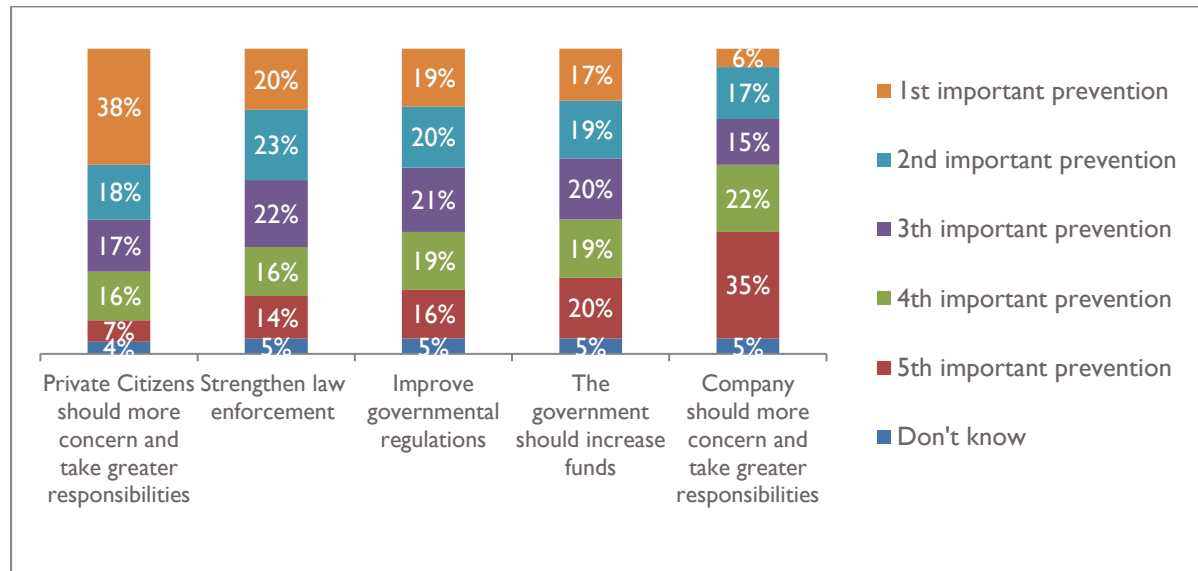
A follow-up question to those respondents asked what actions should be taken to protect the environment. According to the results, three actions are considered most important: citizens taking greater responsibility, strengthening law enforcement, and increasing government regulation (Figure 4). The action considered least important was companies taking greater responsibility.

People’s views on protective actions vary by gender, age, education, and region. Significantly more females (46%) than males (30%) believe citizen involvement is important, i.e. of the Indonesian public – was the most important step to protect the environment whereas males’ respondents (24%) most frequently support an increase in government regulation or improved policies and strengthening of

law enforcement. While all age groups agree that increasing the role or responsibility of citizens is the most important action, preference for this action of expanding the role of society increased as

respondent ages becomes younger. Younger respondents are more likely to select this recourse while preference in favor of of policies and law enforcement increased as respondent ages became older.

**FIGURE 4: PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION OF ACTIONS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**



**do you think should be done to improve forest and biodiversity conservation to address the environmental issues that matter to you? Rank the following items in order of priority from a-for select g (Nothing).**

- a. Increase governmental regulations
- b. Increase government spending in environment protection
- c. Strengthen law enforcement
- d. Private citizens take greater responsibility
- e. Companies take greater responsibility
- f. Other [please name]
- g. Nothing

Base: Respondents who said that action should be taken to protect the natural environment (n=1,589).

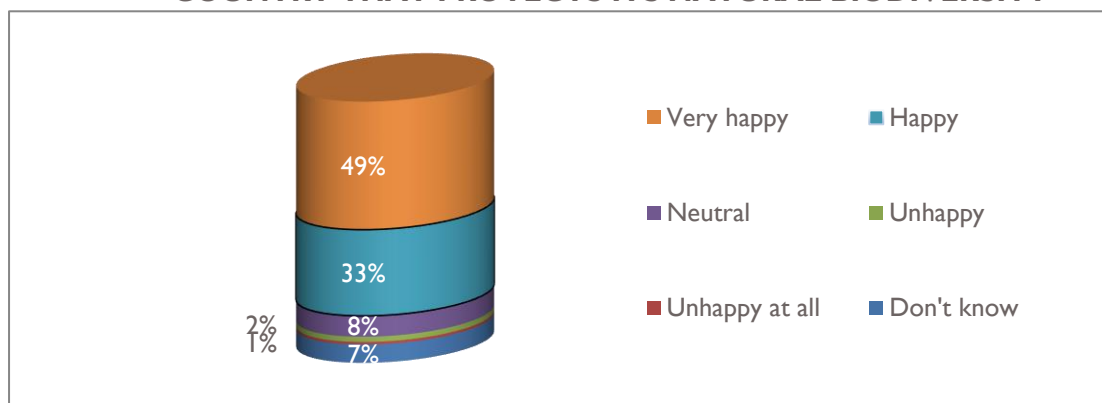
Likewise, all educational groups support the role or responsibility of citizens in protecting the environment, although those with higher education are more likely to choose this action.

Finally, people in all regions agree that citizen involvement is the most important action, except for those living in Eastern Indonesia. Most residents of Eastern Indonesia chose increasing government expenditures as the most necessary step to protect the environment.

Another positive survey result is the feeling of joy or pride expressed by most Indonesians (49 percent very happy, and 33 percent happy) if the country is viewed as a nation protecting its environment and biodiversity (Figure 5).

The result of this question differs according to age, education, occupation, and region of respondents. Younger Indonesians (aged 15-20) feel happiest that Indonesia is seen by the rest of the world as a country that protects its rich natural biodiversity (62% feel “very happy,” and 25% “happy”). Those with higher education also have more positive feelings on this issue than respondents with less education. Residents of Eastern Indonesia, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara had the most positive feelings of all.

**FIGURE 5: PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES ABOUT GLOBAL VIEW OF INDONESIA AS A COUNTRY THAT PROTECTS ITS NATURAL BIODIVERSITY**



Q5. How important is it to you that Indonesia is seen by the rest of the world as a country that is protecting its rich natural biodiversity – that is, being a global leader on conservation efforts? **SHOW CARD**

Base: All respondents (n= 2,097)

## **B. PUBLIC AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND ATTITUDES ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE**

This section discusses Indonesians’ understanding of climate change (its existence, causes, and impacts) and concern for its impacts on their personal lives.

### **PUBLIC AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE**

Respondents were asked three questions about the existence of climate change (defined as a condition in which temperatures are hotter than in previous years), their understanding of human activities as one of the causes of climate change, and their understanding of the impact of climate change.

**Understanding of the existence of climate change.** More than three-fourths (78%) of respondents said they believe that climate change is happening, as indicated by hotter temperatures than 10 years earlier. Seven percent do not believe there has been a change in temperature (and, thus, no climate change), while 15 percent are unaware of climate change.

Understanding of the existence of climate change is influenced by respondents’ education and socioeconomic level, occupation, urban/rural residence, and experience with environmental activities. A majority of groups with university degrees (92%) as well as elementary school or no education (67%) are more aware of climate change. Similarly, higher socioeconomic groups (roughly 89%) (primarily those with more education) tend to be more aware of climate change than respondents from the lowest socioeconomic group (75%).

Occupation is also linked to understanding of climate change. Government or private sector employees had the highest rate of climate change awareness (86%), compared with entrepreneurs, farmers, and the unemployed (average of 76%).

Respondents living in Kalimantan, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara overwhelmingly report that climate change is happening (average of 92.5 percent). Large majorities in Eastern Indonesia (84%), Sumatra (80%), Java (76%), and Sulawesi (71%) also take this position. In addition, 86 percent of environmentally active respondents are aware of the existence of climate change, while among those who have never joined such activities, the rate is 77 percent.

More detailed data on each group of respondents are provided in Annex 28.

**Understanding of humans as the cause of climate change.** Follow-up questions were asked of 1,644 respondents who said climate change is happening. They were asked whether or not human activity is among the causes of climate change. Eighty-two percent agree that humans are one of the causes of climate change, as opposed to 11 percent who think not. The remaining seven percent do not know whether humans are a cause.

Education and socioeconomic level, urban/rural residence, and experience in environmental activities all influenced results to this question.

A majority of all educational levels is aware that human activity is a cause of climate change, some more than others (a high of 97 percent of respondents with a university education, and a low of 70 percent of respondents with no formal education or elementary education). Similar results were found for different income levels, occupations, and regions. Respondents from upper income level has the highest awareness (89%) compared to the lower income level groups (72% in lowest income group). People with high education levels generally work as skilled workers and have higher socio-economic status. On the other hand, respondents who have low education levels are generally farmers or unemployed and have low socio-economic status. Therefore, occupation types affect the society's perception of the existence of climate change. Respondents who are aware of climate change are mostly employees (93%) compared to 79 percent of those in unemployed group or 65 percent of those farmer groups. The geographic types also influence the respondents' knowledge as shown by more respondents from the city, about 84 percent, agreeing that humans are one of the causes of climate change, while only 79 percent of the respondents from rural areas who gave the same answer. See Annex 28 for more details.

**Understanding of the impacts of climate change.** Of those who agreed that climate change is happening, 68 percent said they understand the impacts of climate change. A breakdown of this result mirrors the similar influential factors as above, in which majorities in all higher areas — education, income levels, urban residence, skilled workers and participation in environmental activities — said they understand the impacts. Understanding is generally lower among the lesser educated, lower income groups, farmers group, and rural respondents.

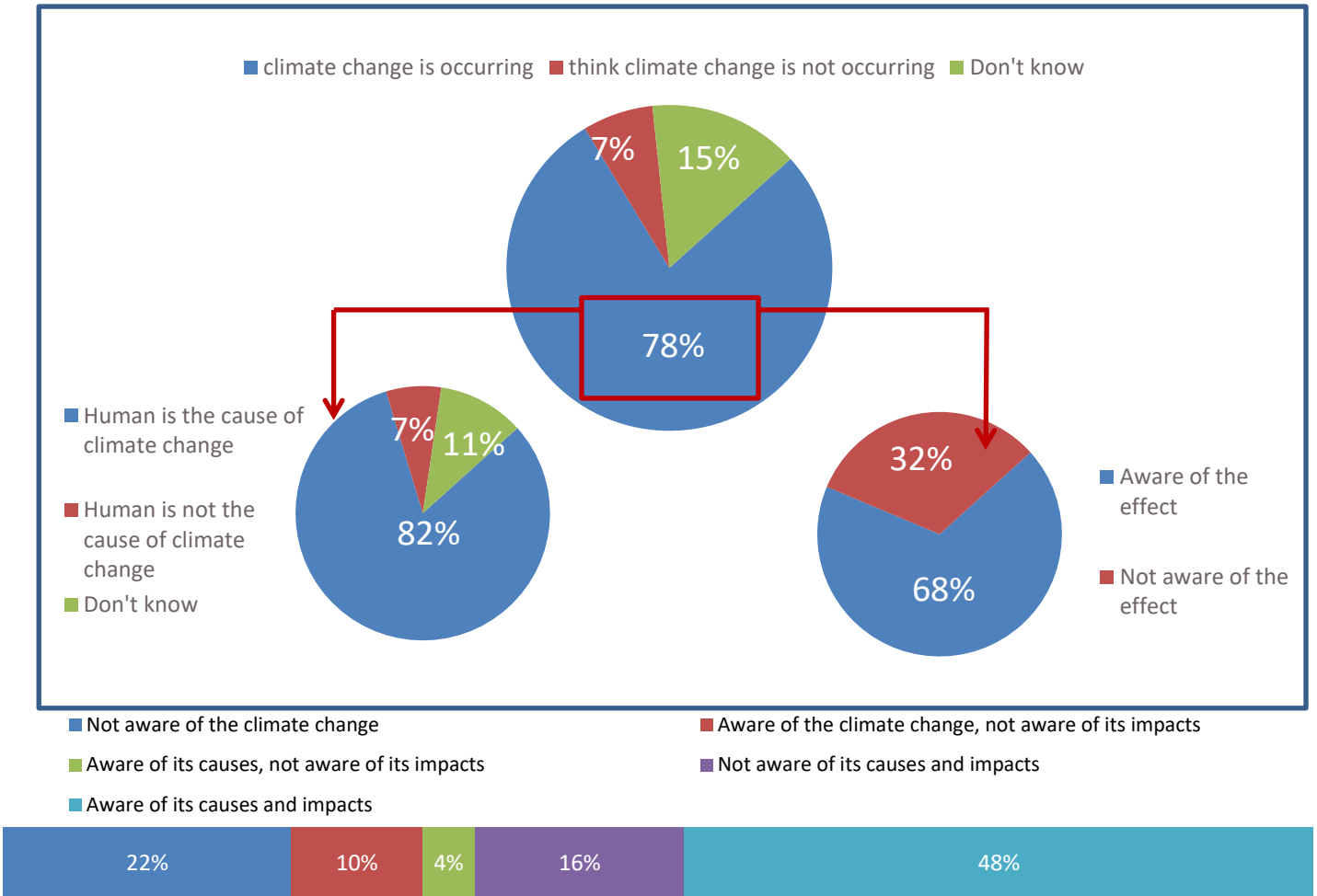
Eighty-five percent of respondents having the highest education background and 77 percent from those of upper income group said that they understand the impacts of climate change while only 55 percent from elementary school graduates and 65 percent of lowest income said so. By occupation, more employees know climate change impacts (83%) compared to those in the farmer group (54%). In addition, 73 percent the respondents in cities areas are more aware of the impacts of climate change in comparison of 62 percent of those living in the countrysides. The respondents who participate in more environmental activities claim to know more about the impacts of climate change (82%) than those who have no experience in such activities (65%)

More detailed data on this question are provided in Annex 29.

By combining responses to the three questions above, it is possible to gain a better understanding of Indonesians' awareness of climate change issues. All respondents can be divided into five groups:

1. Not aware of climate change (22%)
2. Aware of climate change but do not know that human activity is one of the causes and do not know the impacts (10%)
3. Do not know that human activity is one of the causes but are fully aware of climate change impacts (4%)
4. Understand that human activity is one of the causes of climate change but do not understand the impacts (16%)
5. Aware and understand that human activity is one of its causes and are aware of impacts (48%)

**FIGURE 6: PUBLIC AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

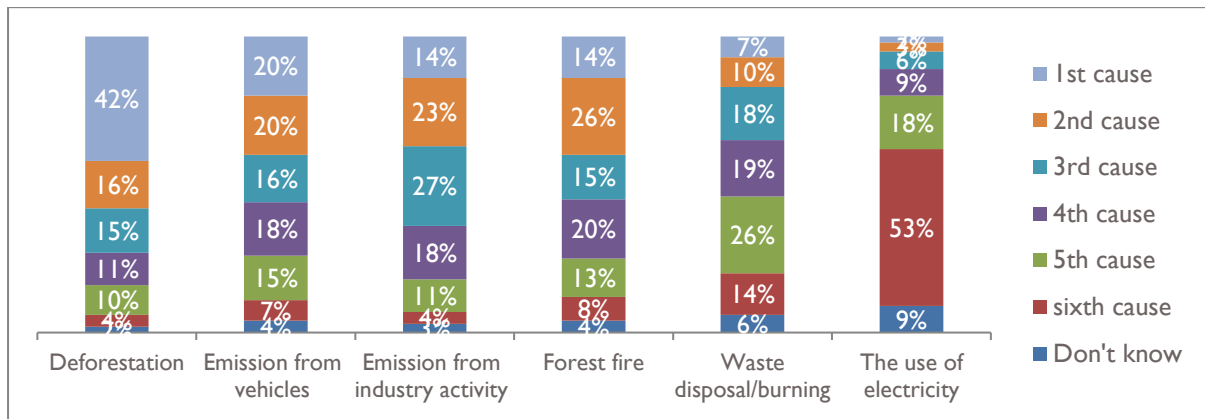


- Q6. Do you think climate change is occurring, it the temperature hotter than 10 years before?
- Q7. Do you think one of the causes of climate change is human activity?
- Q9. Do you know about the impact of climate change (hotter temperature than 10 years before)?

Moreover, the survey asked the 1,340 respondents who see human activity as the main cause of climate change to rank six activities from greatest to least impact on climate change. The six activities were vehicle emissions, emissions from industrial activities, deforestation, forest fires, power plants providing electricity for homes, and waste disposal or burning waste.

The top three activities ranked first by respondents were logging (42%), vehicle emissions (20%), and industrial emissions (14%) (Figure 7). Very few respondents think power plants cause climate change (53% ranked it sixth).

Figure 7: Public perceptions of causes of climate change



Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following in order from 1-8. [1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern.]  
 Base: Respondents who think climate change is happening (n=1,340).

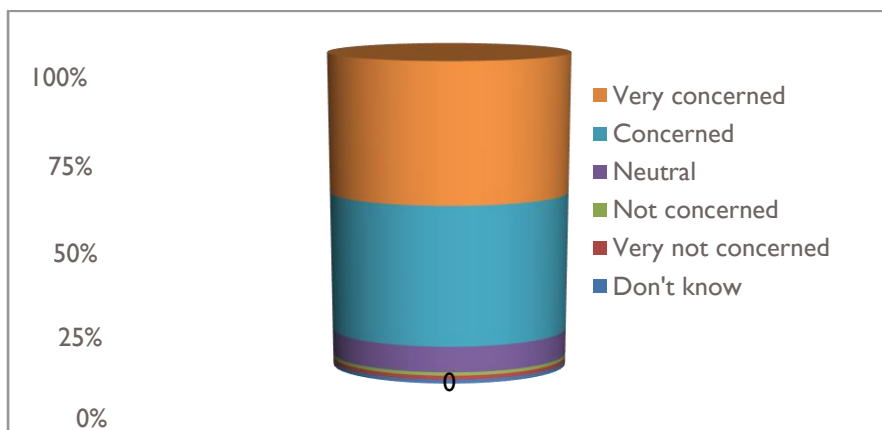
Generally, respondents from all education groups, occupations, locations (urban/rural), and regions chose deforestation, vehicle emissions, and industrial emissions as the three top causes. However, 70 percent of farmers also believe forest fires are one of the top three causes, and all regions tend to include forest fires as a main cause. One regional difference pertains to vehicle emissions and forest fires. While 24 percent of Java respondents believe vehicle, emissions is the biggest cause of climate change, no-one in Eastern Indonesia agrees. The rates in other regions range from 15 to 17 percent. Forest fires are seen as the main cause of climate change by respondents in Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Eastern Indonesia.

More detailed data on this issue are provided in Annexes 31-36.

### PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

To gauge concern, follow-up questions were asked of the 1,113 respondents (68%) who said they knew about the impacts of climate change. Most were extremely concerned (44%) or concerned (45%) that climate change will affect their lives (Figure 8). Only 10 percent said they were not concerned about the impacts of climate change on their personal lives, even though they are aware of those impacts.

**FIGURE 8: CITIZENS' CONCERNS ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THEIR PERSONAL LIVES**



Q10A. Are you concerned about how climate change will affect you personally?  
 Base: Respondents who are aware of climate change impacts (n=1,113).

Of the 10 percent of respondents who are unconcerned, 23 percent consider climate change a consequence of the inevitable human need for buildings and vehicles, while 17 percent have not felt the impacts or do not find the impacts worrying (5%). Others believe climate change is something natural, and people should not be concerned (12%), or that there are still many trees where they live that can reduce climate change (8%).

More details on this issue are provided in Annex 37.

Concern for climate change impacts varies among regions, while other demographic factors have no significant effects on responses. People in Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and Sumatra show more concern than those from other regions. Fifty-three percent of respondents from Bali and Nusa Tenggara who said they knew about the impacts of climate change are extremely concerned. Similarly, 50 percent of respondents from Sumatra are extremely concerned, and 42 percent are concerned. Among respondents from Java who know about the impacts, 40 percent are extremely concerned, and 46 percent are concerned, and among those from Kalimantan 34 percent are extremely concerned, and 54 percent are concerned.

Those who are concerned (n=987, or 89 percent of the 1,113 respondents who are aware of climate change impacts) were asked to rank nine activities from most to least alarming. The results show that most respondents are concerned about health problems, longer dry or rainy seasons, and floods and landslides (Table 5). Approximately 25 percent ranked health problems, 21 percent ranked longer dry or rainy seasons, and 17 percent ranked floods and landslides as the most alarming impacts of climate change. In contrast, respondents see rising sea levels as the least alarming impact.

*"Well, it is coming anyway. We have to face it. We need to use vehicles. It is important to keep ourselves from the natural decay... from the changing of seasons." Male, 43 years old, high school graduate, middle socio-economic level, Central Java*

*"Although the hot temperature is normal, well... no problem because it is normal." Male, 70 years old, primary school graduate, lower economic level, South Kalimantan*

*"Because we're in the village, not in town. There are many trees here. Trees absorb the pollution. However, people in the city should be worried as there are only few trees there." Female, 58 years old, no formal education, lower socioeconomic level, West Java*

**TABLE 5: CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS THAT MOST CONCERN CITIZENS**

Climate Change Impacts	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Rank 9	Don't Know
Rainy Days or Dry Seasons That is Longer Than the Normal Period	21%	19%	14%	15%	11%	7%	5%	3%	3%	2%
Health Problems	25%	10%	12%	13%	10%	10%	7%	5%	6%	3%
Increased Risks of Flooding and Landslides	17%	15%	11%	11%	13%	9%	9%	5%	5%	4%
Change in Temperature	13%	15%	11%	13%	12%	11%	11%	7%	4%	3%
Reduced Agricultural Outputs	9%	14%	14%	15%	12%	13%	9%	7%	4%	3%
Declined in Clean water Supply	10%	11%	10%	10%	12%	11%	12%	10%	11%	3%
More Frequent Storms	4%	10%	16%	9%	11%	12%	12%	13%	9%	5%
Reduced Fishery and Marine Yields	1%	4%	8%	8%	12%	12%	16%	19%	14%	7%
The Rise in Sea Water Level	1%	1%	3%	3%	4%	9%	11%	24%	36%	8%

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following in order from 1-8. [1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern.]



Base: Respondents who know about climate change impacts and are worried about the impacts (n=987).

Indonesians from different occupational groups and regions perceive climate change impacts differently. Various occupational groups ranked longer dry and rainy seasons and increased risks of floods and landslides as two of the most alarming impacts. Farmers, however, are also concerned about the impacts on their farms, while all other respondents are more concerned about the impacts of climate change on their health.

Also interesting is the finding that farmers understand the possible impacts of climate change least. Annexes 39-47 show that a higher percentage of farmers do not know the impacts of climate change, except the effect on agricultural output.

In general, people from all regions of Indonesia<sup>12</sup> agree on the three most concerning impacts of climate change: longer wet and dry seasons, health problems, and increased risks of floods and landslides. Regional differences related to some of the impacts include:

- **Decline in agricultural output.** Respondents from Java are extremely concerned about this impact, while those from Kalimantan are least concerned. In particular, farmers in Kalimantan are least worried about this compared to farmers from other regions. There are more people in Java who are concerned about this than in other areas. This means that, in Java, reduced agricultural output due to climate change is worrisome to both farmers and non-farmers.
- **Health impacts.** The main concern among people from Kalimantan is the impact of climate change on human health (28 percent ranked it first). In contrast, people from Sulawesi are least worried about this impact, though the rate is similar (25% ranked it first).
- **Decline in clean water supply.** People from Sulawesi, Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Java, Sumatra, and Kalimantan are most concerned about this impact. See Annexes 39-47 for more detailed data.

## C. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PALM OIL PRODUCTION

This section discusses findings related to public perceptions of the impact on the environment of palm oil production and the associated land-use change, including views on the economic and environmental implications of palm oil production.

### PUBLIC AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Before investigating public understanding of the impact of palm oil production on the environment, the survey included questions to gauge understanding of the existence of oil palm plantations and/or palm oil production in Indonesia.<sup>13</sup> The survey results show that 74 percent of respondents are aware of palm oil plantations. The 74 percent (1,554) of respondents who are aware of oil palm plantations were then asked about the impact of palm oil production on the environment. Most of them (53%) assume that palm oil production does not have negative impacts on the environment, while of the remaining 47 percent, approximately 23 percent do not know whether palm oil

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<sup>12</sup> This analysis excluded Eastern Indonesia due to an insufficient sample size (less than a minimum of 30 respondents that can be analyzed statistically).

<sup>13</sup> During the data collection, a card with a picture of palm oil tree was used to ensure that each respondent's answer correctly refers to it.

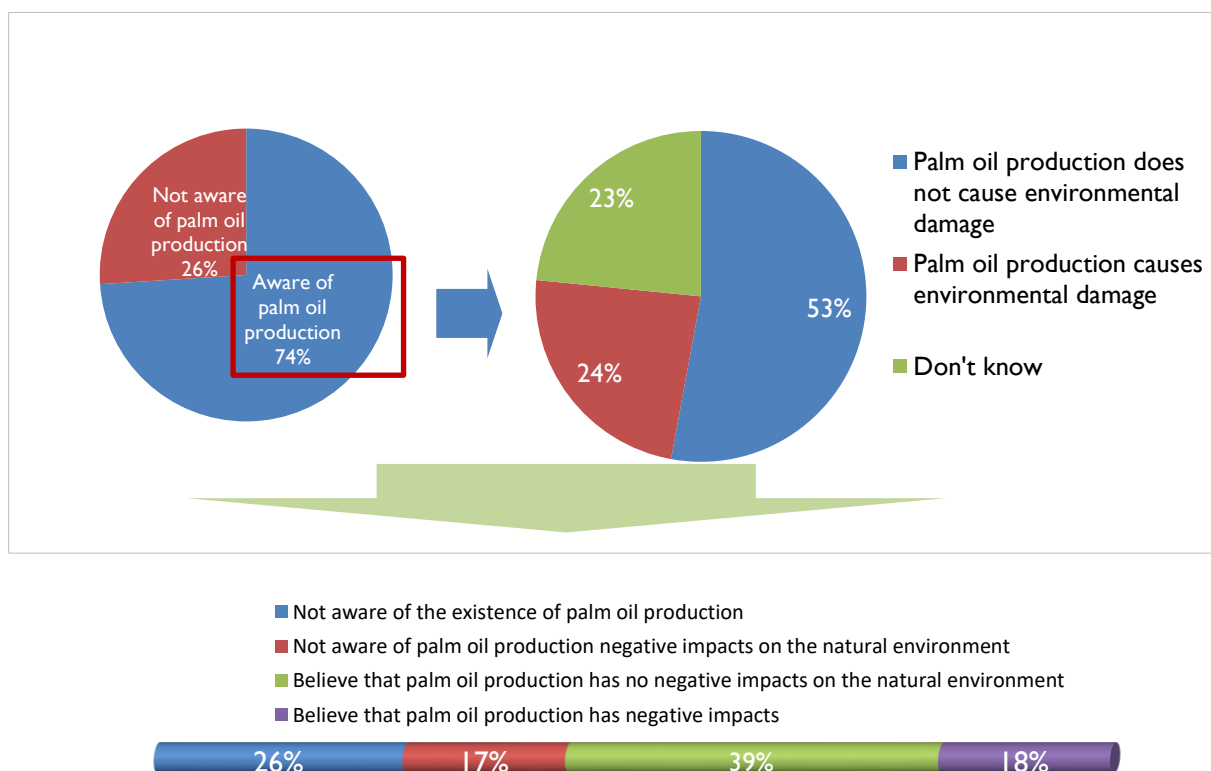


production has negative impacts on the environment and the other 23 percent know about its negative impacts.

To assess the level of public understanding of the existence of oil palm plantations and their impacts, the level of public understanding/knowledge was classified into four groups: (1) respondents who do not understand about the existence of palm oil production; (2) respondents who do not know that palm oil production has negative impacts on the natural environment; (3) respondents who believe that palm oil production has no negative impacts on the natural environment; and (4) respondents who understand that palm oil production has negative impacts (see Annex 48 for more details).

The results show that 26 percent of all respondents can be classified in group 1; 17 percent in group 2; 39 percent in group 3; and 18 percent in group 4. This indicates that most Indonesians (72%) do not understand the negative impacts of palm oil production on the natural environment.<sup>14</sup> Figure 9 below provides a visual representation of these findings.

**FIGURE 9. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF OIL PALM PLANTATIONS AND THEIR IMPACTS ON THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**



Q12A. Are you aware of the existence of palm oil plantations in Indonesia? These means you saw a palm oil plantation directly, or learned about them from TV, radio, newspaper, or somebody else, etc.

Q13. According to your understanding, which statement below is correct?

- A. Palm production does not cause damage to natural environment
- B. Palm production cause damage to natural environment
- C. Don't know

<sup>14</sup> In this paragraph, the percentage of the respondents who know about the impacts of palm oil production on the natural environment and the respondents who do not know were statistically analyzed on the basis of respondents who know about the existence of palm oil production/plantations.

Understanding of the negative impacts of palm oil production on the environment is influenced by gender, educational level, socio-economic level, occupation, urban/rural residence, and experience in environmental activities.

More male respondents (21%) understand the negative impacts than females (14%), and respondents with higher levels of education generally have better understanding than those with less education (27percent in the highest educational group understand the impacts compared to only 9 percent of those in the lowest education group).

Likewise, respondents from the highest socio-economic group had the highest levels of knowledge of the negative impacts (23%), compared in those in the lowest socio-economic group (14%). Consequently, organization employees also understand these negative impacts better than entrepreneurs, farmers, and unemployed individuals.

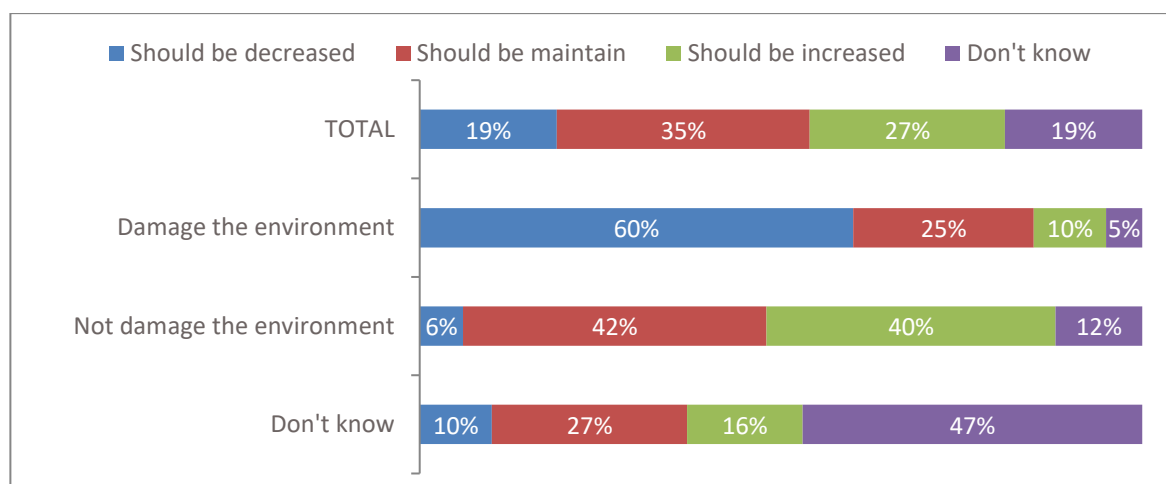
In terms of regional factors, respondents in Kalimantan and Sumatra are more aware of the negative impacts of palm oil production than those in other regions (48% and 29% are aware, respectively). This is likely due to the fact that there are many oil palm plantations in both regions. The levels of knowledge of the negative impacts for other regions are: Eastern Indonesia 22 percent, Sulawesi 19 percent, Bali and Nusa Tenggara 15 percent, and Java 10 percent.

More detailed data on this issue is provided in Annex 49.

#### PUBLIC AWARENESS OF LAND USE FOR PALM OIL PLANTATIONS

The 74 percent of respondents who knew about palm oil production were also asked about the land use for palm oil production. The survey results show that 35 percent of them think that the land used for palm oil production should be increased and 35 percent also said current land use of palm oil plantation should be maintained, 27 percent said the land should be increased (only), 19 percent said the land should be reduced, and the other 19 percent did not respond to the question.

**FIGURE 10. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION AND PERCEPTIONS OF LAND USE**



Q12B. Should the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantations (perkebunan) in Indonesia be reduced, increased, or kept the same?

Q13. According to your understanding, which statement below is correct? **show card**

Base: Respondents who know about the existence of oil palm production.

The results show that public opinion about land use for palm oil production is influenced by their understanding about its negative impacts on the environment. Those who understand the negative

impacts of palm oil production tend to argue that land for palm oil production should be reduced (60 percent of the 368 respondents who are aware of the impacts said this), whereas those who do not understand the negative impacts tend to believe that the quantity of palm oil production area should be increased (40 percent of the 822 respondents who are not aware of the negative impacts believe this) or maintained (42 percent of the same 822 respondents). Figure 11 below shows these relationships in more detail.

Correlation analysis also indicates a relationship between understanding and perception on this issue (correlation value of 0.48). Furthermore, results indicate that perceptions about land use for palm oil production are influenced by gender, education level, socio-economic level, urban/rural residence and experience in environmental activities.

*"Because there will be forest burning to expand the land and the inland tribe will be lack of food. If reduced, it will reduce the livelihood of the people because the land is only suitable for palm." (Male, 28 years old, university graduate, middle socio-economic level, Riau)*

Results were similar across gender, educational levels, and socioeconomic status. In terms of regions, 28 percent of the respondents from Java proposed expansion of the area for palm oil production and 24 percent said they did not know. The percentage in Bali and Nusa Tenggara was 36 percent, Eastern Indonesia 33 percent, Sulawesi 21 percent, Sumatera 27 percent, and Kalimantan 18 percent.

*"Yes, because the oil palm plantations have many benefits, especially [for] those areas that were once not useful to be useful, so it can grow people's economy, accommodate the workforce, improving the economy of the society. (Male, 53 years old, university graduate, middle socio-economic level, South Sulawesi)*

Finally, 46 percent of respondents with no experience in environmental activities proposed an increase in the quantity of palm oil production area, while 31 percent of respondents with experience in environmental activities proposed an increase.

*"...for forest preservation and the city becomes green and to withstand floods and landslides." (Female, 39 years old, college graduate, middle socio-economic level, Bangka Belitung)*

*"For farmers it destroys crops. The water is absorbed by oil palm which consequently invites pests bad for crops, damaging crops for farmers. Many complain the water is easily absorbed by oil palm causing disease. (Male, 57 years old, primary school graduate, middle-economy level, South Kalimantan)*

*"The forest decreases; a lot of oil palm plantation means the forest is burned and changed into plantation area, that's what I heard on TV. The forest is diminishing. Yes, that's what I heard on the news. Animals are also decreasing. (Female, 43 years old, primary school graduate, middle economy level, Central Java)*

More detailed data on this issue is provided in Annex 50.

It is interesting that of those who believe that palm oil production areas should be increased (27%, or 423 respondents), 92 percent of them value the uses of palm oil (e.g., filling the country's palm oil supply needs) and the economic benefits of oil palm plantations (e.g., job creation, economy opportunity farmers, and more affordable oil prices for consumers). In addition, 60 respondents (14%) in this group also believe that palm oil plantations have positive impacts on the environment, including flood prevention, reduced air pollution, and heat reduction.

Those who believe that palm oil production areas should be reduced (19% or 302 respondents) generally consider the negative impacts on the environment (84%). The three most common negative impacts mentioned by respondents were deforestation, poorer soil quality (as palm trees absorb a lot of water and nutrients), and waste from production that may contaminate soil, water and air. Another small group of respondents mentioned negative impacts on agriculture (10%) and housing (1%).

Among the 546 respondents who said that the quantity of palm oil plantation areas should be kept constant (35 percent of the 1,554 respondents who are aware of the existence of palm oil plantations), three main categories of views were evident:

I. People who believe that the quantity of palm oil production area should remain the same and not be increased (63%, or 342 of the 546 respondents). About half of these respondents suggested this because of the negative impacts on the environment from palm oil production, including reduced forest land, increased forest burning, environmental damage from waste, floods due to deforestation,

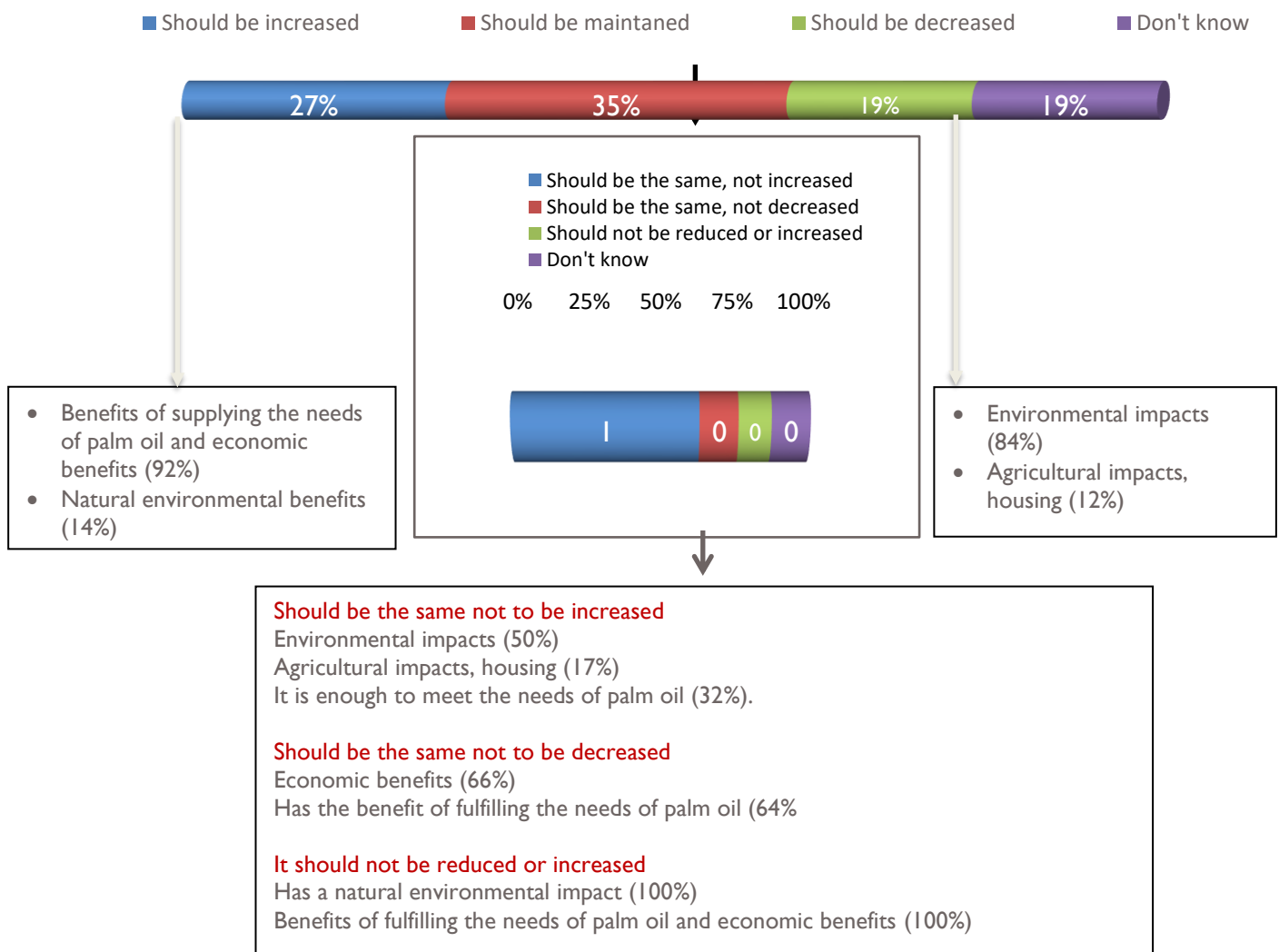
air pollution, reduction of animal and plant biodiversity (due to deforestation), dry soils, and negative impacts on humans. More specifically, 17 percent are concerned about less land available for human settlements and agriculture, and the fact that the plantations only benefit certain groups of people (e.g., entrepreneurs). Others pointed out that the current palm oil production area is sufficient to meet the country's needs for palm oil.

2. People who believe that the area for palm oil production area should remain the same and not be reduced (13% of the total 546 respondents). This group of respondents view oil palm plantations more positively than the first group. They believe that there should be no reduction in palm oil production because it has positive impacts on the economy such as reducing unemployment, contributing to national income, keeping the price of palm oil affordable for consumers, and maintaining palm oil supply.

3. People who argue that the area for palm oil production area should not be either reduced or increased (11% of the total 546 respondents). Everyone in this group does think of both the negative impacts of palm oil production on the environment (100% of 546 respondents) and the positive impacts of palm oil production.

In addition, there are some respondents (13%) who could not give a reason why they think palm oil production should be maintained at the current level. These findings are summarized visually in Figure 11 below. More detailed data on these issues is provided in Annex 51.

**FIGURE 11. PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS RELATED TO LAND USE FOR PALM OIL PRODUCTION**



- Q12C. Why should the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantations be **REDUCED**?
- Q12D. Why should the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantations be **INCREASED**?
- Q12E. Why should the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantations **STAY THE SAME**?

Base: Respondents who are aware of the existence of palm oil plantations (N = 1,554) Impact of Palm Oil

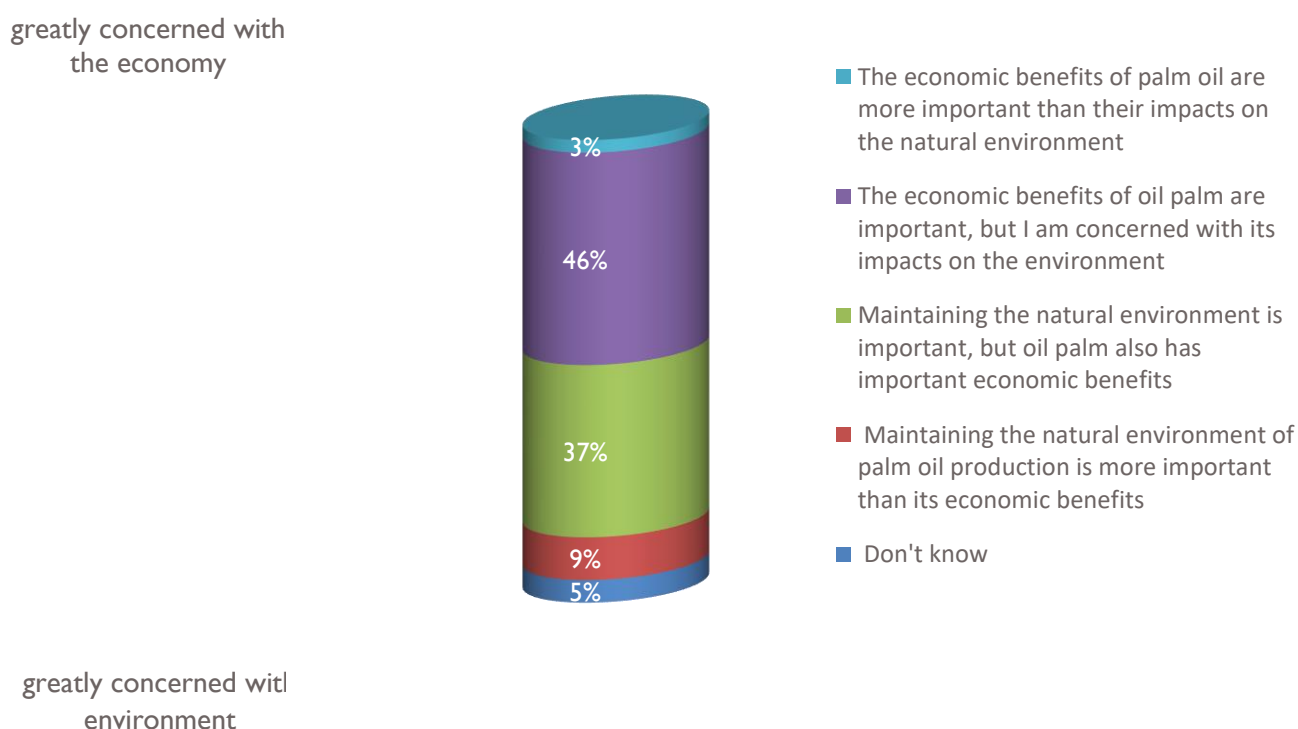
## Plantations' Environmental Impacts Compared to Economic Benefits

Respondents can be grouped into two categories based on their responses to questions related to the impact of palm oil plantations on the environment versus their economic benefits. The first group of citizens are more concerned about the negative impacts of palm oil production on the environment, while those in the second group place greater value on the positive impacts of palm oil production on the economy of Indonesia (although they are aware of the negative impacts on the environment as well). To find out whether Indonesians feel that the environmental impacts or the economic benefits are more important, questions were asked on this topic to the 368 respondents (18% of all respondents) who said that they understood the negative impacts of palm oil production. Based on answers to these questions, there were four main groups of respondents:

1. Those who only emphasize the economic benefits of palm oil production with no concern for impact on the environment.
2. Those who focus more on the benefits to the economy but still consider the negative impacts on the environment.
3. Those who focus more on the negative impacts on the environment but still consider the benefits to the economy
4. Those who only emphasize the negative impacts on the environment and ignore the economic benefits.

The percentages of the four groups are illustrated in Figure 16, starting from the first group at the top of the stack (those who value most the economic benefits) down to the fourth group at the bottom (those with greater concern over the environmental impacts).

**FIGURE 12. PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE IMPACT OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY**



Q14. Which of the following statements best describes your feelings about palm oil plantations and their impacts on Indonesia?

### SHOW CARD

Base: Respondents who know the negative impacts of oil palm production on the natural environment (N = 368).

In general, only a small percentage (12%) of the respondents who are aware of palm oil plantations are concerned solely with either the economic benefits of palm oil production (i.e., they are not concerned about the impact on the environment) or the impacts on the environment (i.e., regardless of its economic benefits). Most respondents consider both aspects, but value them differently. The largest proportion is the group who value most the economic benefits of palm oil production but still consider the negative impacts on the environment (46%). The rest are those who are most concerned about the negative impacts of palm oil production on the environment, but do not deny that palm oil production also plays a major role in the Indonesian economy (37%).

The pattern shown in Figure 16 above occurs across the various demographic groups and regions of the country. More details are provided in Annex 49.

### PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Additional questions in the survey focused on understanding the level of concern among Indonesians about the possible impact of palm oil production on the environment. These questions were asked of 18 percent (368) of the respondents who claimed to know about the impacts of palm oil production on the environment.

The results show that 84 percent of the 368 respondents were concerned (33 percent were extremely concerned and 51 percent concerned) and 16 percent were not concerned (3% were extremely unconcerned, 3% were not concerned, 10% were neutral) about the possible impact of palm oil production on the environment.

*"I live far from the oil palm plantations. It does not affect." (Female, 32 years old, university graduate, high socio-economic level, Jambi)*

*"I think of the surrounding community who has young men in the family. If there is a palm oil company, it could be a job opportunity." (Male, 49 years old, high school graduate, middle socio-economic level, East Java)*

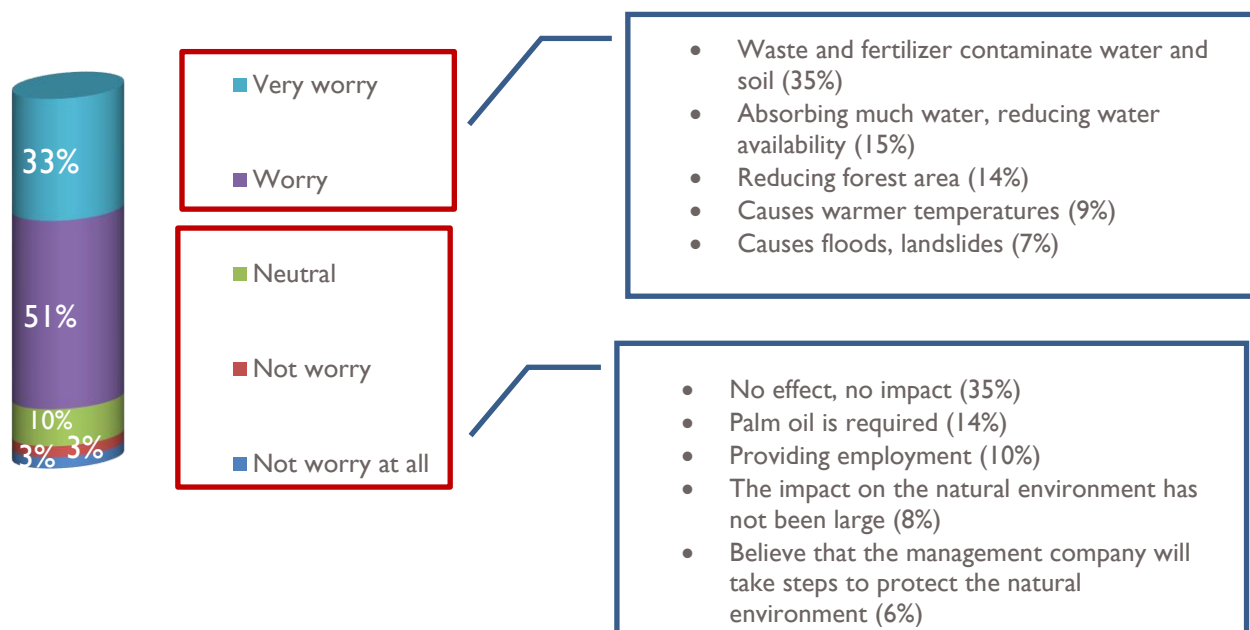
*"Now it has an impact. The impact is we lost the forest; many pests have ruined the rice (field). Later our children also do not know. Forest products are already exhausted." (Female, 30 years old, secondary school graduate, low socio-economic level, West Kalimantan)*

*"Because of fearing that the water in the forest soil will vanish. In average, the area that has been managed by the oil palm plantations has become hotter than usual, as in my area; [a village] where there is palm oil plantation is usually hotter." (Male, 32 years old, high school graduate, middle socio-economic level, West Sumatra)*

When asked why the respondents felt concerned or not concerned, 307 (84%) said they feared that negative environmental impacts could occur. The three most commonly mentioned impacts were waste and fertilizer polluting soil and water (35%), palm oil absorbing a lot of water, and palm oil production reducing groundwater (15%) and forest land (14%). More detailed data about these reasons are presented in Figure 13 below.

In contrast, 49 respondents (16%) said they were aware of the negative environmental impacts of palm oil production but did not feel concerned about them. The three most common reasons were: i) not feeling personally affected (especially since they do not live close to palm oil plantations) (35%); palm oil is needed by humans, so they accept the negative impacts on the environment and are not concerned about them (14%); and palm oil plantations provide employment (10%).

**FIGURE 13 PUBLIC CONCERNS ABOUT THE IMPACT OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT**



Q15A. How worried are you of the damage of natural environment caused by the palm oil company? **SHOW CARD**

Q15B. Why are you worried?

Q15C. Why you are not worried?

Base: Respondents who know the negative impacts of oil palm production on the environment

More detailed data about these reasons can be seen in Annex 54 - 55.

Concern about the negative impacts of palm oil production was influenced by respondents' area of residence<sup>15</sup>, while other demographic factors had no effect. Community groups across gender, age, socio-economic level, occupation and experience related to environmental activities have similar patterns of concern about the negative impacts of palm oil production on the environment.

Concern about the negative impacts of palm oil production on the natural environment is mostly expressed by respondents in Kalimantan and Sumatra, 38 percent and 36 percent respectively. Only 30 percent of the respondents in Sulawesi and 26 percent in Java express their concern. This is in line with the results of the mean test on the understanding of the negative impacts of palm oil production in the previous sub-section in which the respondents' understanding in Kalimantan and Sumatra is also the highest.

<sup>15</sup> In this section, the analysis by region only involves Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan and Sulawesi regions. It does not include Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions because they have a smaller sample size than a sample of at least 30 respondents that can be analyzed statistically.



**TABLE 6. PUBLIC CONCERNS ABOUT THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF OIL PALM PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of the oil palm production

Profile	Very Concern	Concern	Neutral	Not Concern	Don't Know
Sumatra (n: 127)	36%	45%	14%	2%	2%
Java (n: 120)	26%	57%	8%	5%	5%
Kalimantan (n: 63)	38%	49%	11%	2%	0%
Region Sulawesi (n: 30)	30%	60%	0%	0%	10%
Bali and Nusa Tenggara (n: 16)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Eastern Indonesia (n: 12)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na

*Significance value: 0,015 (teridentifikasi perbedaan)*

Q15A. How worried are you of the damage of natural environment caused by the palm oil company? **SHOW CARD**

#### **D. PUBLIC AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES REGARDING NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS**

This section discusses Indonesians’ knowledge of the existence of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests. It also describes people’s experiences in these places and their perceptions of their importance and benefits. It further presents the extent to which their knowledge and experience influence their perceptions about these places.

##### **PUBLIC AWARENESS OF NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS**

Respondents were asked whether they had ever heard the terms “national park,” “conservation area,” or “protected forest.” Those who responded yes were then asked to state examples of each or any. Respondents were allowed to give any examples, which were later categorized as correct or incorrect examples. To ensure respondents understood or knew these places, the survey asked whether they had ever heard the names of national parks in their area or elsewhere (these were read from a list). Respondents did not have to have a deep understanding of those forests, and they did not have to have ever visited them.

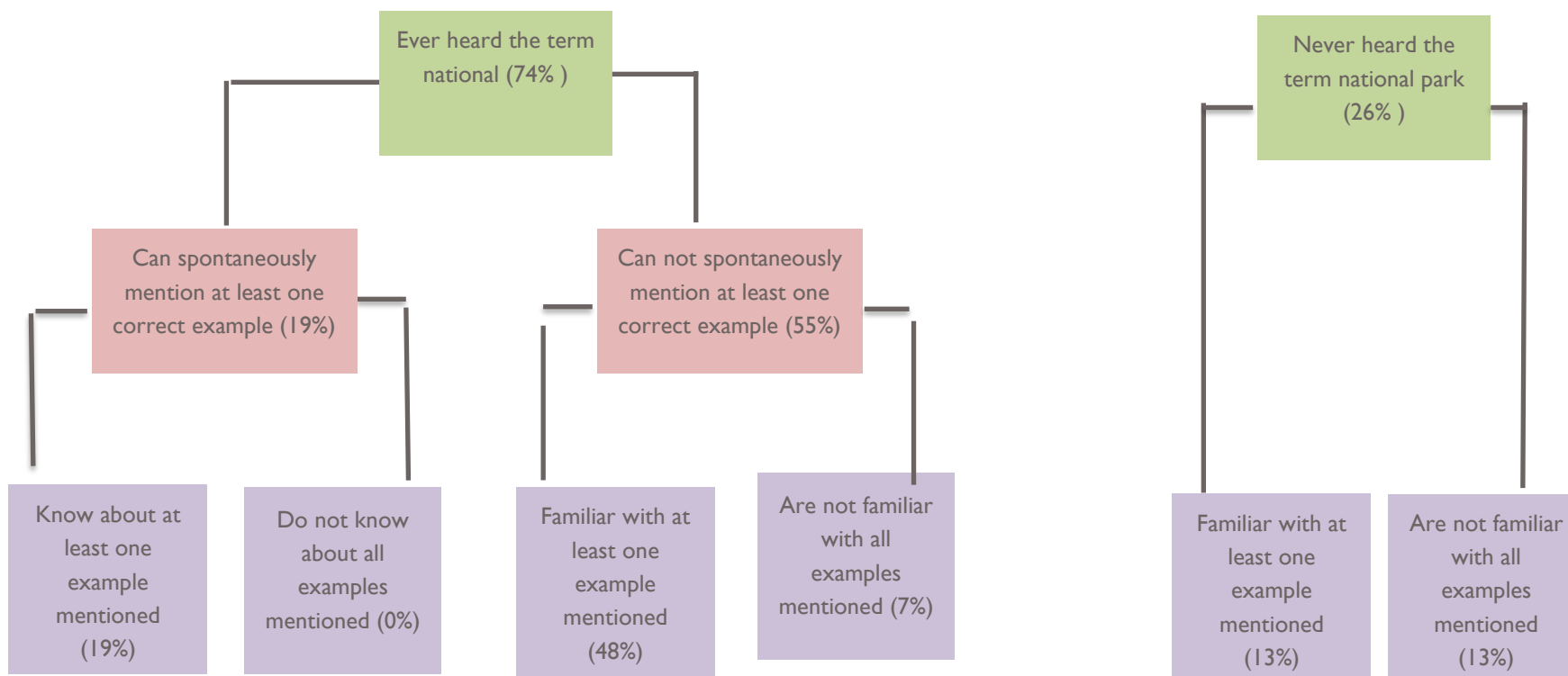
Overall, 74 percent claimed to know or have heard the term national park or conservation area. However, the majority (55%) gave incorrect examples such as Taman Mini, Taman Ancol, Kebun Raya Bogor, or the zoo. Only 19 percent correctly named national parks or conservation areas. Eighty percent did know at least one national park in their area and nationally. This generally indicates that their understanding about national parks is still low.

The process of identifying respondents’ understanding of national parks, conservation areas, and protected forests can be seen in Figure 14. To simplify the analysis, the percentage calculation uses the total number of respondents as the base. All respondents were classified into five groups



## FIGURE 14. IDENTIFICATION PROCESS OF NATIONAL PARK, CONSERVATION AREA, AND PROTECTED FOREST

Base: All respondents (n=2,097)



Q16. Have you heard about the terms of national park, or conservation area, or protected forest? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals, or plants

Q17. Please mention the national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests that you know? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals, or plants

Q18. The following are examples of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forest in Indonesia. Are you aware of the places? It doesn't mean that you have seen it directly. You can see it from TV, radio, newspaper, other people, etc.

Seventy-four percent claimed to know about the existence of national parks, conservation areas, and protected forests. They are divided into three categories, based on their level of understanding:<sup>16</sup>

1. Those who know about national parks, conservation areas, and protected forests, and were able to give at least one correct example not on the list (19 percent, n=398).
2. Those who know about the existence of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests, but were not yet able to give correct examples. They only knew or remembered them after they were called out from the list. This indicates that this group is aware of some areas that are actually national parks, but they do not know or regard them as such. They may have an incorrect understanding about the places they think are national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests (48 percent, n=?)
3. Those who have heard the term national park, nature reserve, or protected forest, but do not know the areas categorized as national parks (7 percent, n=?).

Twenty-six percent of respondents claim not to know about the existence of national parks, nature reserves, and protected forests. They are placed in two categories based on their level of understanding:

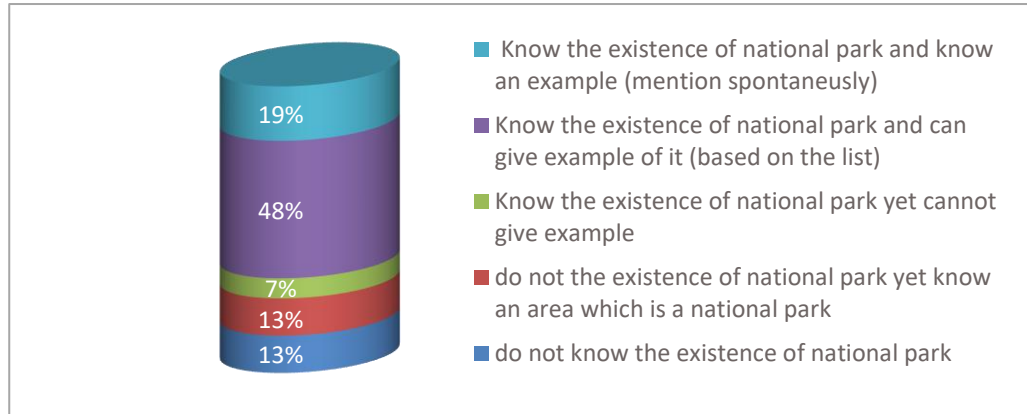
4. Those who claim not to know about the existence of these places, and were not able to give examples, though they did mention one or some areas correctly after the list was read aloud (13 percent, n=272).
5. Those who have the least understanding about national parks, nature reserves, and protected forests (13 percent, n=273). This group claim not to know about the existence of these places and are not able to spontaneously give examples. This group explicitly claims they are not aware of any of the names on the examples list.

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<sup>16</sup> The calculation of the percentages of all groups used the base of 2,097 respondents.

## FIGURE 15. KNOWLEDGE OF NATIONAL PARKS, CONSERVATION AREAS, PROTECTED FORESTS

Base: All respondents (n=2,097)



Q16. Have you heard about the terms of national park, or conservation area, or protected forest? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals, or plants  
 Q17. Please mention the national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests that you know? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals, or plants  
 Q18. The following are examples of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forest in Indonesia. Are you aware of the places? It doesn't mean that you have seen it directly. You can see it from TV, radio, newspaper, other people, etc.

Only 28 percent could spontaneously mention Komodo NP in NTT, while 19 percent knew Ujung Kulon NP in Banten. The percentage of respondents who knew these parks increased once they were mentioned. Respondents' identification of other national parks can be found in Annex 56.

The mean test result shows that the community's understanding of these areas is influenced by gender, demography, geography, and experience with environmental activities.

More men (71%) than women (63%) could identify national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests spontaneously, or claimed to know them after examples were mentioned. Similarly, younger Indonesians (77%) know more about these areas than older Indonesians. College graduates (93%), the highest income earners (76%), city dwellers (72%) know the most about natural parks. Residents of Sumatra know the least about natural parks (56%) while residents of Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Eastern Indonesia, Java, and Sulawesi know the most about it.

More comprehensive data can be found in Annex 58.

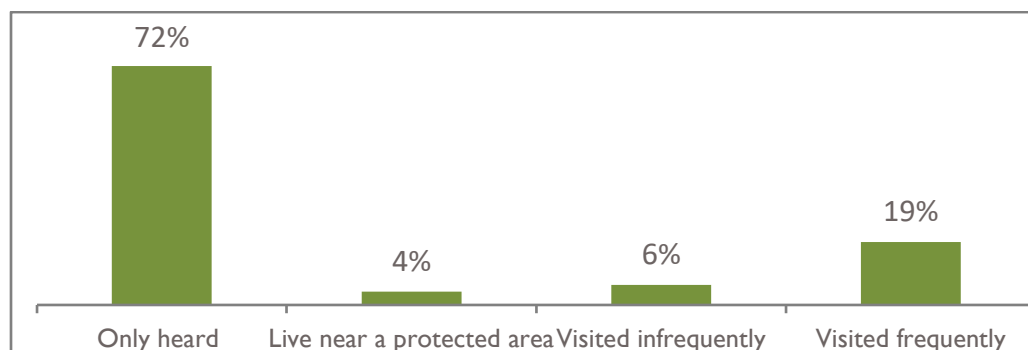
### PUBLIC EXPERIENCE WITH NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Based on survey results, it can be concluded that Indonesians have only limited experience with national parks, conservation areas, and protected forests. Of 1,671 respondents, 80 percent claim to know about

national parks or areas categorized as national parks,<sup>17</sup> although respondents do not know them as national parks.<sup>18</sup> Seventy-two percent know about them only through media, school, or other people or sources, while only a quarter (25%) have ever visited a national park, conservation area, or a protected forest.

### FIGURE 16. EXPERIENCE OF NATIONAL PARKS, NATURE RESERVES, PROTECTED FORESTS

Base: All respondents (n: 1,671)



Q19. What is your experience with national park/ conservation area/ protected forest in Indonesia which i mentioned earlier? **SHOW CARD**

When comparing the percentage proportion of respondent by region and province who were aware about national parks and protected areas while also have visited it, it was found that overall it can be seen that the regions with the largest proportion of people who have actually visited such protected areas is Sulawesi (62% average across provinces), and the lowest proportions are found in provinces of Sumatra (19% average) and Java (24% average).

<sup>17</sup> It include respondent at **group 1** (understand best are those who know the existence of national park, conservation area and protected forest. They are able to spontaneously mention correct examples, at least one, which are not based on the list); **group 2** (who know the existence of national park, conservation area or protected forest yet are not able to spontaneously give examples of national park/conservation area. They just know or remember them after some examples of national parks are mentioned from the list), **group 4** (do not know the existence of these places and are not able to give example about national park, conservation area, or protected forest, but they answer know about one or some areas which are actually categorized as national parks, conservation area, or protected forest after the list was read out to them)

<sup>18</sup> It include respondent at **group 1** (understand best are those who know the existence of national park, conservation area and protected forest. They are able to spontaneously mention correct examples, at least one, which are not based on the list); **group 2** (who know the existence of national park, conservation area or protected forest yet are not able to spontaneously give examples of national park/conservation area. They just know or remember them after some examples of national parks are mentioned from the list), **group 4** (do not know the existence of these places and are not able to give example about national park, conservation area, or protected forest, but they answer know about one or some areas which are actually categorized as national parks, conservation area, or protected forest after the list was read out to them)

## PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE AND BENEFITS OF NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Additional questions were posed on how important it is for Indonesia to have and protect its national parks, nature reserves, and protected forests, and whether these places should be increased, decreased, or maintained. The survey found that 90 percent have favorable opinions on these areas, largely because of the positive impact they have on the environment.

Among the identified impacts are protecting the forest from illegal logging and forest burning which comprise 11 percent, conservation area for animals and plants which account for 37 percent. Some more positive effects of these preserved areas are reducing the potentials of floods and landslides (14%) and creating fresh and clean air (11%), while decreasing pollution makes up for 2 percent. Respondents also mentioned about the reasons related to other aspects, such as entertainment aspect in which the park can serve as a recreational place (23%). Another reason is related to economic aspect as national parks can be an income source for the region or the country—as many as 10 percent think this. 11 percent of the respondents consider the educational and heritage aspects for the next generation, while 3 percent take these parks as a symbol of national pride (3 percent). The matrix in figure 21 shows those reasons.

As to whether these areas should be increased or decreased, more than half (53%) believe they should be increased, and more than a quarter (28%) say their numbers should remain the same. Only 1 percent think it is important to have and protect national parks, but that they should be reduced.

The mean test result showed that perceptions on this matter (of the importance of protected areas) differed according to gender, age, education, and region. More male respondents (68%) think that the existence and protection of protected forest are very important, and the number of these places should be increased compared to female respondents. On age group, the trend shown that a younger group think the existence and protection of protected areas are very important and there should be more of them. The group of respondents aged 15-20 makes up for 75 percent, while only 59 percent of >50 years old respondents think similarly. Consistently, respondents with higher education tend to have higher response in thinking the important of protection for the existence and protection of national parks, conservation area, and protected forests (76%) compared to 57 percent of similar response from respondents who do not have formal education or elementary school graduates. Looking at the different region of Indonesia, the respondents from East Indonesia and Bali Nusa Tenggara, and Sumatera consider that the existence and protection of protected forest are of a higher importance with 77 percent, 75 percent, and 72 percent respectively, while the same response shows slightly lower percentages in other regional groups, 68 percent for Sulawesi, 64 percent for Java, and 57 percent for Kalimantan.

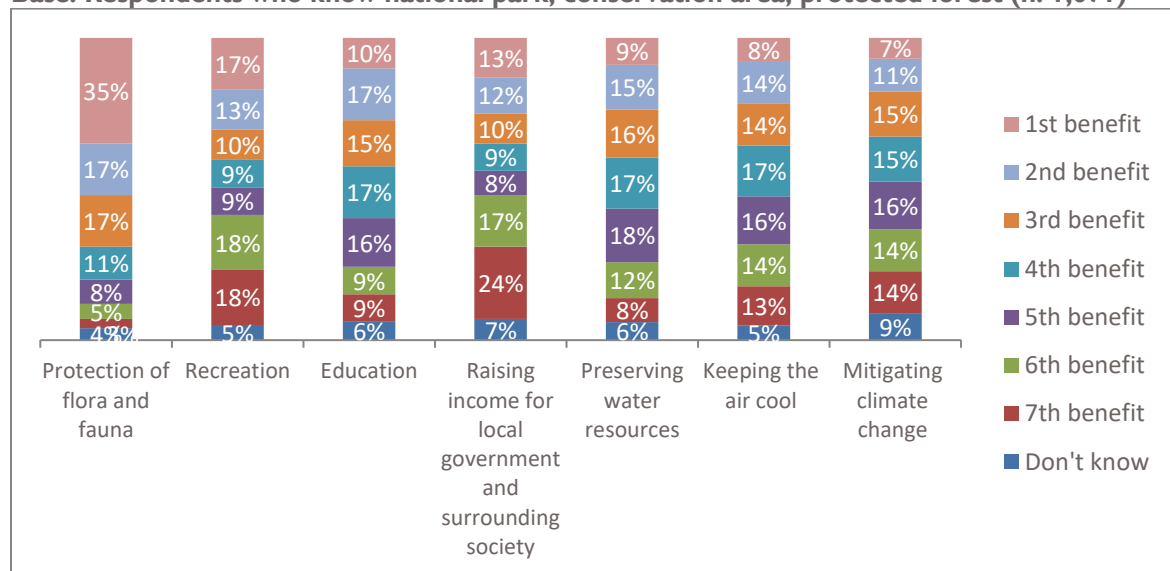
More comprehensive data are found in Annex 59.

Based on respondents' reasons about the importance of existence and protection of national park, conservation area, and protected forest which is shown in Figure 20, it indicates the early information that a lot of Indonesian people (minimal 90 percent of the total 1,671 respondents who know minimally one protected forest in which the example is mentioned) who already understand about

Moreover, we purposively asked 1,671 respondents (80 percent of those who know at least one nature reserve listed) to rank seven benefits. The three most important ones were animal/plant sanctuary (35% on the 1st rank), place for recreational activities (17% on the 1st rank), and educational purposes (10% on the 1st rank). Mitigating climate change is not considered the main benefit of national parks.

## FIGURE 17. PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF THE BENEFITS OF NATIONAL PARK, CONSERVATION AREA, PROTECTED FOREST

Base: Respondents who know national park, conservation area, protected forest (n: 1,671)



Q22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7?. (1 being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit).

Perceptions of natural parks benefits are influenced by age, education, and region. In this case, all ages, education groups, and regions see national parks as a plant/animal sanctuary. However, Indonesians over 50 and people from Eastern Indonesia, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi view them (more than others) as a place of recreation; The details are as follows.

People from all age groups think that the first benefit of the national park is that it serves as a conservation place for animals and trees, and the second important benefit is for recreational purposes. The second benefit is mainly stated by people from the age group of those older than 50 years old with 26 percent. In contrast, the percentages of other age groups are 17 percent for the age of 41-50 years old, 14 percent for the age of 21-30 years old, and 15 percent for 15-20 years old. Based on the level of education, all respondents from all economy levels think that the first and most important benefit of national parks is to serve as a conservation for animals and trees. However, one thing that is interesting is the different benefit choices between society groups across different levels of education. The group with the lowest educational level, those with no formal education nor an elementary school graduate, ranked the benefit of a national park as a recreational place as well as an income source (for the government and the locals) in the second place with 23 percent for each benefit. Meanwhile the same response percentages of groups from other educational level are lower with 17 percent for the group of secondary School graduates, 16 percent for the High School graduates, and 12 percent for those with undergraduate/graduate/post-graduate degrees. In contrast, the group who finished higher learning tend to choose “to mitigate climate change” as the second benefit with the highest percentage of 44 percent, the remaining groups show percentages lower than 40 percent with the details as follows: High School group with 38 percent, secondary School with 25 percent, and the group with lowest level of education with 22 percent. This is in line with the result of the survey on climate change where people’s understanding of climate change is influenced by their level of education.

Lastly, based on region, people from all areas think that the most important benefit of national parks (ranked 1 to 3) is as the conservation for animals and trees, while the perceived second important

benefit is related to their function as a recreational place. This is mostly stated by people from Eastern Indonesia with nearly one third of the respondents, 30 percent. The second and third highest percentages are 25 percent and 24 percent representing respondents from Kalimantan and Sulawesi respectively. Moreover, the percentages of the remaining groups are less than 20 percent, Sumatera with 18 percent, Bali Nusa Tenggara with 16 percent, and Java with 14 percent.

## E. PUBLIC AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES REGARDING WILDLIFE PROTECTION

This section discusses people’s understanding about Indonesian wildlife, their experience witnessing poaching and the trade in wildlife species, and their awareness of wildlife extinction and species protection efforts.

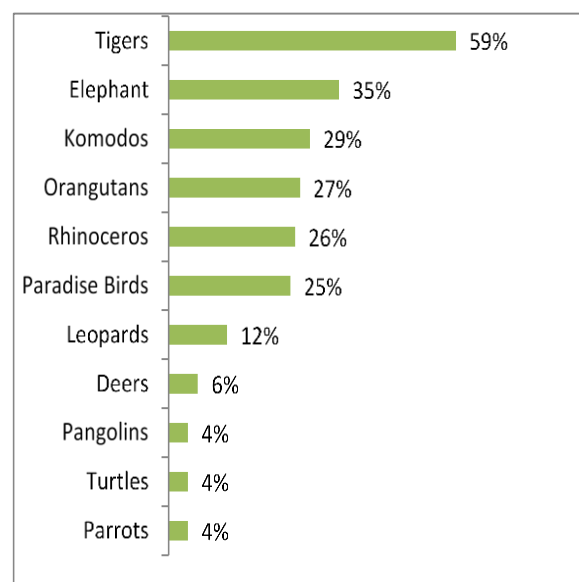
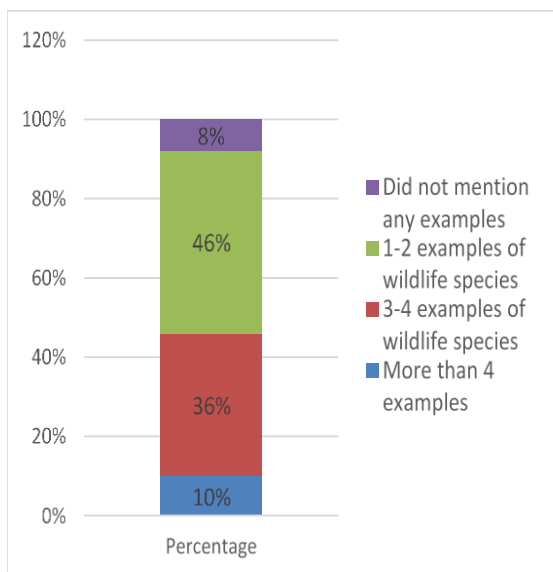
### PUBLIC AWARENESS OF WILDLIFE

To determine people’s understanding of wildlife, the survey asked respondents to give an example of wildlife in Indonesia spontaneously. Following discussions with the BIJAK team, their answers were categorized into “wrong” and “right” wildlife species (see Annex 69).

Ninety-two percent of respondents were able to mention at least one correct wildlife species. Eight percent could not give an example (“do not know” response) or gave the wrong example. The number of wildlife correctly identified by respondents varied. As Figure 22 shows, 43 percent correctly named one to two species, 38 percent identified three to four species correctly, and 11 percent identified more than four species correctly. The most common wildlife species known to respondents are tigers (59%), elephants (35%), and Komodo dragons (29%).

**FIGURE 18. NUMBER OF WILDLIFE SPECIES MENTIONED**

Base: All respondents (n=2,097)



Q25. Please mention the examples of wildlife in Indonesia that you know? Wildlife is endangered animal and is protected by the government.

People’s understanding of wildlife species was influenced by their demographic profile, location (urban or rural), and involvement in environmental activity.

Males appear to have a better understanding of wildlife species than the females i.e per their ability to name examples more frequently. Fifty-three percent of males and 45 percent of females were able to give at least three examples of wildlife species. The same trend of increased awareness is seen among the youngest respondents (15-20 years) that gave the most correct examples of wildlife species among all age groups especially compared to those of the age over 50 yrs old. Fifty-eight percent of that cohort could identify three correct species, in comparison to 43 to 51 percent of the other cohorts (21 and above). Those over 50 were least able to identify three wildlife species. Men and younger respondents also expressed greater levels of concern about wildlife protection and extinction.

Survey data show that people’s awareness of wildlife species increases with both education and income levels. Also, more people in urban areas have a better understanding about wildlife species than people in rural areas, and more people involved in environmental activities could name three examples of wildlife species than those not involved.

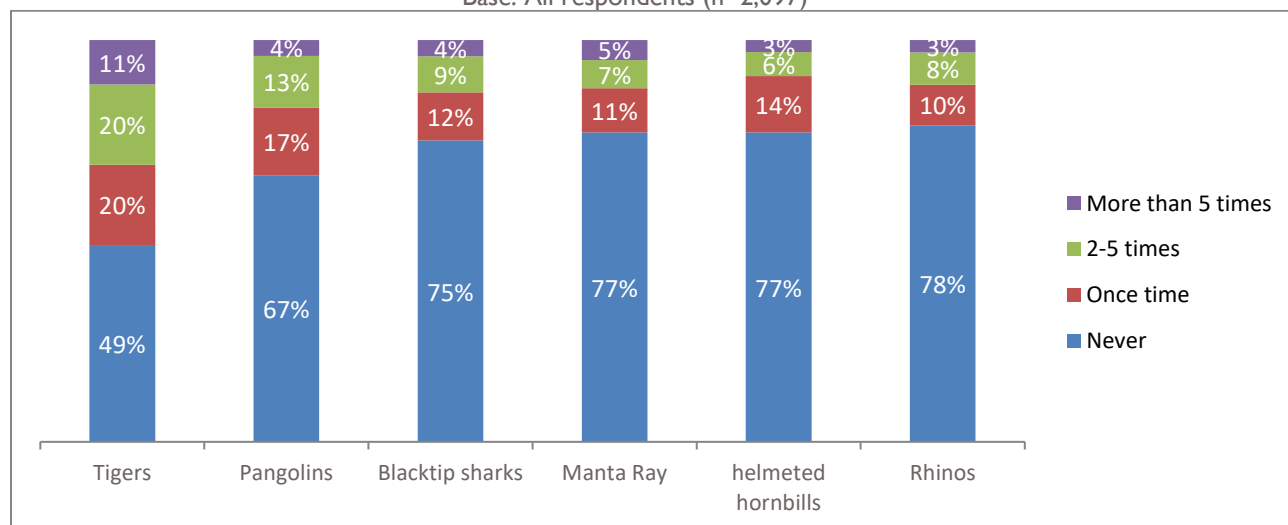
### PUBLIC EXPERIENCE WITH SALES OF WILDLIFE

The survey asked respondents whether they had seen or heard about (through media) wildlife or wildlife derivative products (fur, ivory, tooth, horn, skin, etc.) they thought were being sold illegally in the last two years. Of specific interest were pangolins, blacktip sharks, tigers, rhinos, manta rays, and helmeted hornbills (Figure 19).

Overall, 66 percent of respondents have witnessed the wildlife trade which included its products at least once, either through media or seen it directly. Respondents reported seeing tigers being traded the most. Fifty-one percent have witnessed it once or one to five times or more. The pangolin and its products are the second most seen wildlife species being traded; 34 percent have witnessed it once, two to five times, or more than five times. The least seen wildlife species/products being traded are rhinos and manta rays.

**FIGURE 19. PUBLIC EXPERIENCE SEEING SALES OF WILDLIFE**

Base: All respondents (n=2,097)





Q28. From some animals below, which animal you are really concerned could be extinct? Please rank in order from rank 1 (the animal is most concerned to be extinct) to rank 5 (the animal is least concerned to be extinct).

## PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT WILDLIFE

Only 17 percent of survey respondents believe poaching and trading in wildlife species is the most critical environmental issue facing Indonesia (this, compared with the loss of forest due to cutting). However, this section outlines how concerned people are about this issue. Table 6 shows the level of public concern and emotions evoked by poaching and trading in wildlife and wildlife extinction, as well as the reasons for and against concern.

Seventy-seven percent claim to be concerned or really concerned about wildlife extinction. They reported that poaching and trading in wildlife species made them feel angry or sad. Only eight percent said they were not concerned about wildlife extinction, and that they felt “just ordinary” about the practice of poaching and trading in wildlife species.

Several trends are noted: (1) More males (30%) are concerned about wildlife extinction than females (21%); (2) There is a high level of concern across all age groups; (3) Among education groups (except for those with no formal/elementary education), the higher the education, the greater the concern about wildlife extinction; (4) The higher the income, the greater the concern; and (5) Those who have been involved in environment activity or community have a greater level of concern.

“Feel pity, have no the heart to do so, since those animals are really rare. Why should have they been killed? They can be special features of Indonesia.” Female, 17 years old, high school graduated, lower socioeconomic level, West Java

“It is an illegal action, breaking the law, since those animals are about to be extinct.” Male, 24 years old, high school graduated, middle social economic level, West Kalimantan

TABLE 7. PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT INDONESIAN WILDLIFE

Base: All respondents (n=2,097)

Q26A. What will you feel if you see or know about the existence of illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife?

Q27. Are you concerned that the animals living in Indonesia could be extinct? For example, tigers, rhinos, orangutans, sharks, sea turtles, etc.

Concern about poaching and trading in wildlife	The concern of wildlife extinction					TOTAL	Top five reasons
	Very concerned	Concerned	Neutral	Not concerned	Not concerned at all		
Angry	12%	14%	1%	1%	0%	28%	Base: Respondents who were angry/very sad/sad (n=1,806) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extinction of wildlife (57%)</li> <li>Poaching and trading of wildlife is forbidden by law (23%)</li> <li>Feel pity; have no a heart to do so (4%)</li> <li>Concerned next generation will not recognize wildlife species (5%)</li> <li>Because wildlife should be protected (5%)</li> </ul>
Very sad	9%	11%	1%	0%	0%	22%	
Sad	4%	27%	4%	1%	0%	37%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The anger or sadness expressed by 87 percent of respondents is due largely to concerns about wildlife extinction. Additionally, some respondents knew that poaching and trading in wildlife species are illegal activities, since wildlife is protected under the law.

On the contrary, 13 percent believe there is no need to respond negatively to poaching and trading in wildlife, since the issue has no effect on their lives (27%). Some think wildlife is dangerous, so there would be no problem if they were hunted (21%). Ten percent say that, because they have not witnessed poaching and trading in wildlife, they care less about this issue.

More complete reasons underlying concern about wildlife can be seen in Annexes 72 and 73.

The survey asked concerned respondents (n=1,737) which wildlife mattered most. The five species most expected to become extinct are orangutans, tigers, rhinos, turtles, and sharks. Below is a discussion of the five species. Rankings of 1 to 5 reflected most to least concern.

The top three wildlife species most in danger of extinction are orangutans, tigers, and rhinos. Sharks are considered the least vulnerable to extinction. In general, people's concern was based on their understanding of the number of species in existence. Other reasons for concern were as follows:

**Orangutans.** Forty-two percent of respondents are most concerned about orangutans due to its declining numbers and most hunted status. In addition, they believe orangutans are closer in traits and intelligence to humans than other species (11%). Orangutans are also seen as domesticated animals and are easily befriended by humans (8%). A small percentage (4%) considered them as human ancestors. Finally, respondents are concerned about declining forest areas where orangutans live.

**Tigers.** Twenty-eight percent are concerned about tigers, due to mainly to their diminishing numbers. Tigers are hunted and highly valued for their fur (26%). In addition, the beast and the perceived dignity they (regarded as forest mighty) have worth for protecting the forest from the practice of cutting down and illegal burning (12%).

**Rhinos.** Twenty percent of respondents are mostly concerned about rhinos due to their falling numbers (71%). Besides being hunted (12%), slow breeding of rhinos are the other reasons why the respondents were really concerned (11%).

A majority of Indonesians are least concerned about sharks and turtles.

**Sharks.** 56 percent of respondents are least concerned about sharks since they are perceived as fierce, and can defend themselves (hence, only a small chance of being hunted). In addition, the shark population is considered big, and there is no worry that their habitat (the sea) will diminish or disappear, much like that of orangutans, tigers, and rhinos (47%).

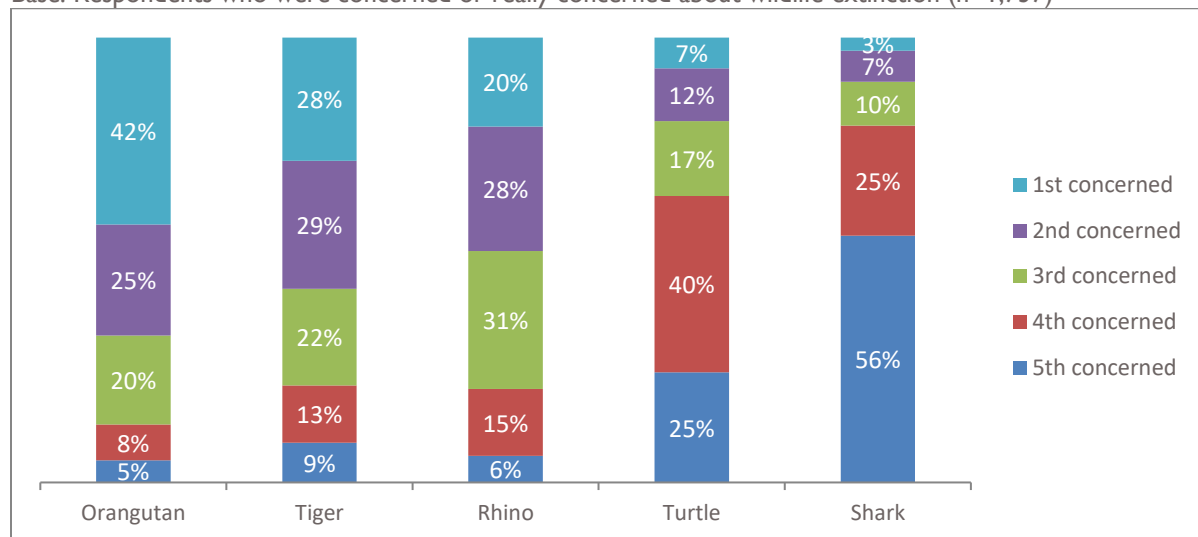
**Turtles.** A quarter of respondents are not that concerned about turtles due to its easy and fast breeding (22%). Also, many people are eager to breed them (12%), which keeps the population large.

Gender and region affect public perceptions, but not other demographic factors.

In general, females (47%) are more concerned about orangutans than males (38%), while males (33%) are more concerned about tigers than females (21%).

## FIGURE 20. WILDLIFE SPECIES THOUGHT TO BE EXTINCT BY RESPONDENTS

Base: Respondents who were concerned or really concerned about wildlife extinction (n=1,737)



Q28. From some animals below, which animal you are really concerned could be extinct? Please rank in order from rank 1 (the animal is most concerned to be extinct) to rank 5 (the animal is least concerned to be extinct).

Unemployed people (47%) are more concerned about orangutans than other occupational groups. This is due to the larger number of females in the unemployed category.

In general, respondents in all regions are most concerned about orangutans, tigers, and rhinos. However, there are regional differences in the wildlife priorities. For example, in Kalimantan people care mostly about orangutans, in Java rhinos are the priority, and in Sumatra tigers are most important.

See Annexes 74-78 for more complete data for each group of respondents.

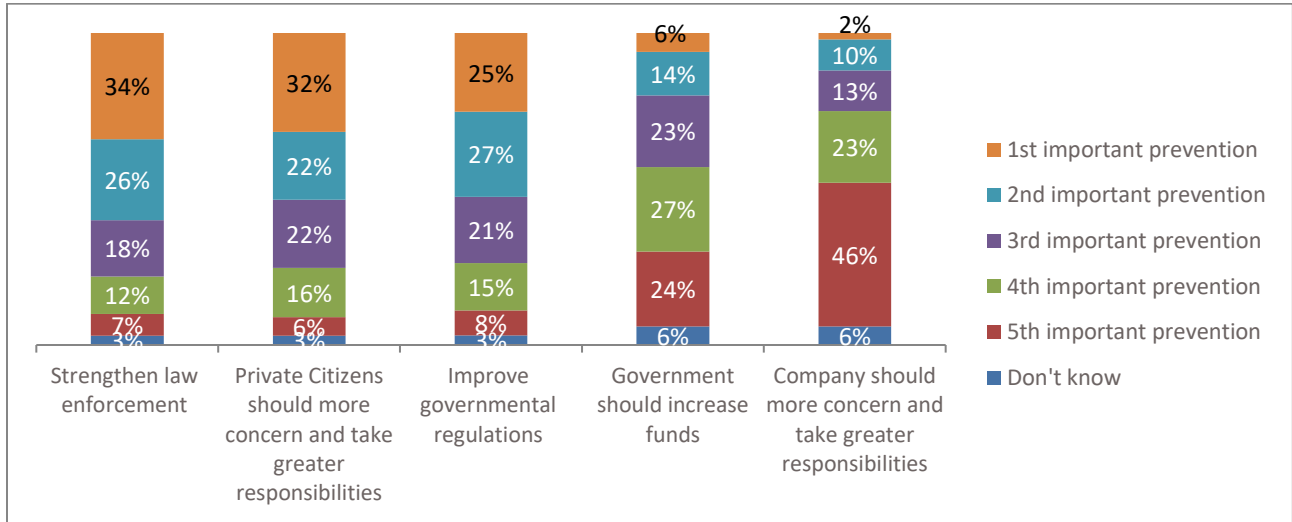
### PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT WILDLIFE PROTECTION

Seventy percent of survey respondents believe something should be done to protect Indonesian wildlife from being killed, poached, or traded. A follow-up question asked them to identify from a list of five protective actions: strengthening law enforcement, increasing citizen responsibility, increasing government law, increasing government budget allocation for wildlife protection, and companies taking greater responsibility.

Overall, the three most important actions chosen by respondents are, in descending order: strengthening law enforcement, increasing citizen responsibility, and improving government laws (Figure 21). Companies taking greater responsibility was seen as the least important measure.

## FIGURE 21. PUBLIC OPINION ON WILDLIFE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Base: Respondents who thought that some protection actions should be done (n=1,464)



Q32B. What do you think should be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected? Rank in order of priority from 1-5

People’s opinions about wildlife protective actions are affected by age, educational background, and region. Older respondents age over 50 emphasize government responsibility rather than citizen responsibility (33% to 19%), whereas the youngest cohort emphasizes the opposite (33% to 22%). Higher education levels likewise correlated with more focus on citizen responsibility.

Regionally, more people (one-third of respondents) in both Kalimantan and Eastern Indonesia believe that “increasing government law” is important for wildlife protection specially to stop the poaching and trading of wildlife. Meanwhile, “Citizens taking greater responsibility” is considered the most important action by more people in Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi, and Java.

Refer to Annexes 80-84 for more complete data on each group of respondents.

The survey found that 6 percent of respondents believe no actions can be done to protect wildlife from poaching and trading. Many reasons underlie this opinion. The biggest reason is the lack of understanding of the importance of citizens’ responsibility in protecting wildlife. Another reason is that it is government’s (not citizens’) responsibility to protect wildlife, and it has failed to strengthen law enforcement to do so. Other minor reasons include the lack of citizen movements to protect wildlife, the right to poach and trade in wildlife, current levels of poaching and trading have not caused wildlife extinction, it does not affect the respondents’ life, and killing of wildlife is sometimes needed to prevent disruptive and dangerous wildlife.

“No way can I get angry. The hunters will certainly get angry back to me, because who am I? I do not have any power to prevent them” (Female, 18 years old, elementary school graduated, middle social economic level, South Sumatra).”

“It is a government’s duty, specific law has been ruling that matter “(Male, 25 years old, senior high school graduated, higher social economic level, Special Region of Jakarta)

## F. PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES REGARDING PLASTIC WASTE

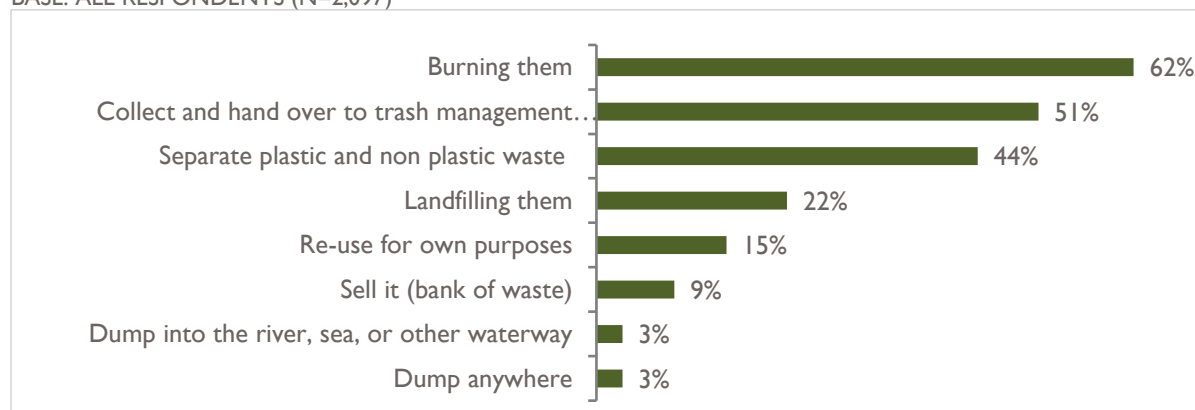
This section discusses community actions on plastic waste management, as well as public attitudes toward plastic waste, including plastic waste in waterways. These two issues will be analyzed in terms of (i) public attitudes toward plastic waste; (ii) public willingness to participate in plastic waste cleanup; and (iii) public participation in initiatives on plastic waste cleanup.

### PUBLIC PRACTICES REGARDING PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

As seen in Figure 25, sixty-two percent of households in Indonesia manage their plastic waste by burning it, while 51 percent use the service of waste collectors (i.e., community waste management). Only three percent dispose of plastic waste in waterways, while the same number dumps it “anywhere.” Interestingly, forty-four percent of respondents claim they separate plastic and non-plastic waste.

### FIGURE 22. PUBLIC PRACTICES REGARDING PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS (N=2,097)



Question 38. How do you dispose of your plastic waste (plastic bags, plastic containers)? **SHOW CARD**  
Choose all options applicable to you.

Plastic waste management practices vary by geography, area (rural/urban), and island of residence. The habit of burning waste is more common in rural (76%) than urban areas (48%). This may be due to the absence of landfills or garbage collectors. Burying plastic waste is another practice more common in rural (24%) rather than urban areas (19%). In urban areas, people benefit more from waste collectors (60%) than rural residents (41%). In fact, 49 percent of urban households’ separate plastic from non-plastic waste; only 38 percent of rural households do so.

Similar percentages in both groups recycle waste for other purposes, sell it, dump it in waterways, and dump it anywhere.

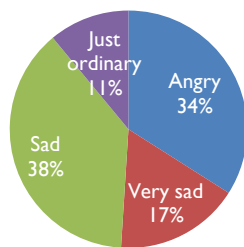
Waste management practices vary in different parts of Indonesia. The practice of selling waste or *bank sampah* (waste bank) is not popular outside of Java and Sulawesi (11 and 10 percent, respectively). Improper waste disposal is more prevalent in East Indonesia, where 11 percent claim to dispose of it anywhere, and 9 percent admit to throwing it in waterways.

## PUBLIC CONCERNS, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES REGARDING WASTE MANAGEMENT IN WATERWAYS

The survey investigated community attitudes and concerns regarding plastic waste in waterways (ocean, rivers, lakes, gutters, etc.). Respondents were asked about seeing plastic waste floating in waters, as well as their willingness and actions to help clean up waters.

Around 89 percent reacted negatively to plastic waste in waters. Thirty-four percent reported feeling angry, 17 percent very sad, and 38 percent sad upon seeing waste disposed in waterways (Figure 23).

**FIGURE 23. ATTITUDE TOWARD PLASTIC WASTE IN WATER**



A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/ streams/ gutters/ oceans? **SHOW CARD**

Disapproval is associated with the belief that plastic waste causes flooding, contaminates water, and clogs sewer lines. Respondents also believe it creates a terrible scene, and adversely affects tourism. Some blame improper waste disposal on low public awareness.

Eleven percent of respondents said they were neutral toward plastic waste in waters. This attitude was based on the fact that dumping plastic waste into waters is a very common habit that is difficult to break. They felt they have no power to stop or reduce the habit. Telling irresponsible individuals not to litter is considered pointless. They prefer to let them use their common sense. Moreover, because they do not live near waters and have not witnessed waste for themselves, they were less sympathetic toward the issue.

Public attitudes towards plastic waste management varied by gender, education and socio-economic level, and experience with environmental activities. The majority of respondents in all educational and socioeconomic groups react negatively to plastic waste in waterways. The only differences found were with respect to gender and experience in environmental activities. Both male and female respondents report negative feelings on the issue (upset, very sad, sad), though more females (40 percent) than males (28%) display a stronger emotion (upset) upon seeing plastic waste in waters.

*“It obstructs the water vehicles’ path; boats, speed boats, ketinting boat cannot pass through. Waste also clogs the waterways, resulting in broken dam.” Male, 32 years old, high school graduate, middle-economy level, Maluku*

*“The people don’t care. Humans are responsible for floods, yet they litter instead of throwing the waste to the bin or they can burn it.” Female, 24 years old, high school graduate, high-economy level, DKI Jakarta*

*“We cannot benefit from the rivers anymore for bath or swim. It’s an unpleasing, repulsive view. Due to the waste, animals in the river die.” Male, 17 years old, secondary school graduate, middle-economy level, Special Region of Yogyakarta*

*“It’s in their everyday life to throw [garbage] to the river or the creek. Although we have told them, but they keep doing it. There is no bin provided anyway.” Male, 19 years old, high school graduate, middle economy level, East Kalimantan*

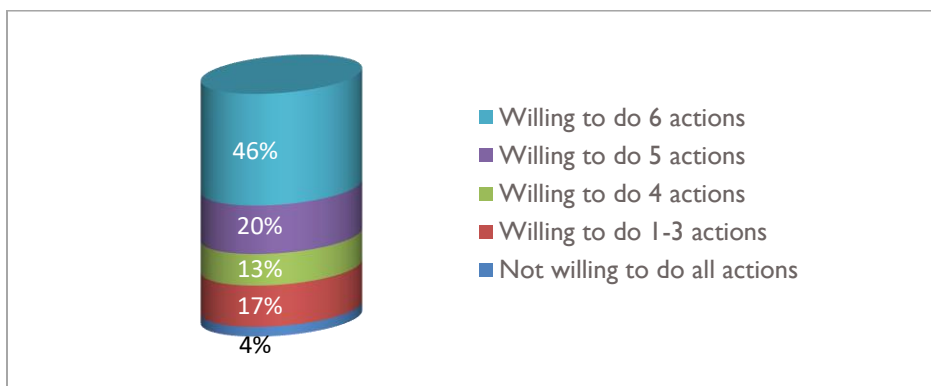
*“It’s because I live far from a stream. If I were to live closer to a creek or a river, I’d probably feel sad [because] I feel the direct impact; if I lived far, I’d feel okay about it.” Female, 57 years old, high school graduate, middle-*

Those who have taken part in environmental activities or organizations show a greater level of concern for the issue (44%). In contrast, only 32 percent of respondents with no experience in environmental activities are concerned about plastic waste in waterways.

The survey also questioned respondents about their willingness to take an action to handle or reduce waste in waters. Six actions were posed: (1) use or recycle plastic bags or plastic goods, (2) cut down the use of plastic bags or plastic goods, (3) take part in a cleanup action, (4) encourage family/friends/neighbors not to dispose of plastic in waterways, (5) encourage family/friends/ neighbors to cut down the use of plastic bags/plastic goods, and/or (6) pay extra for better plastic waste management.

Ninety-four percent of respondents claimed they were willing to perform one to several cleanup actions. Nearly half (46%) are willing to do all six actions (Figure 24).

**FIGURE 24. WILLINGNESS TO PERFORM CLEANUP ACTIONS**



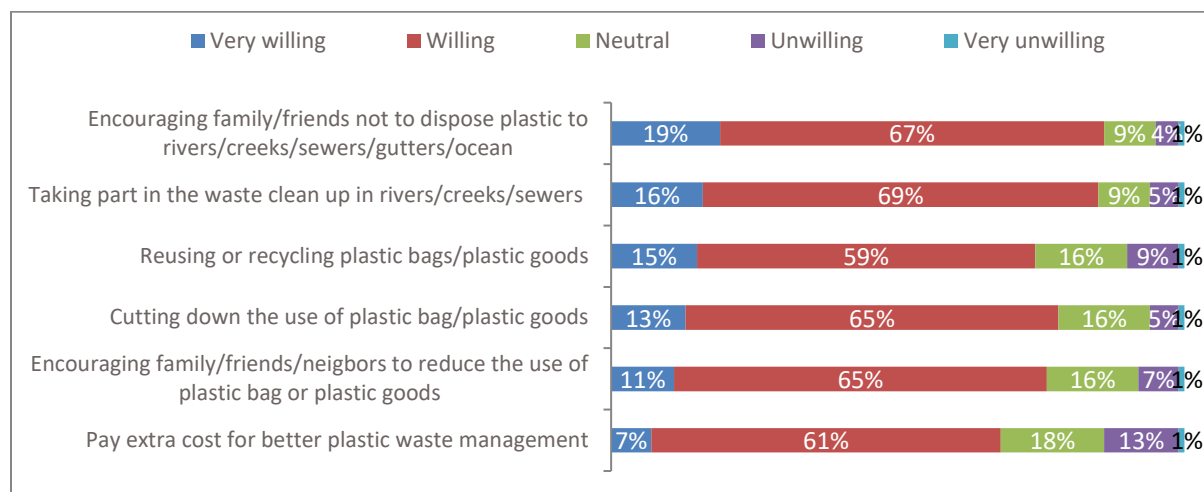
39. A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to do any of the following actions..... (READ A-F)?  
**SHOW CARD**

As shown in Figure 25, The three most frequently chosen actions needed to address plastic waste are: strengthening law enforcement, increasing citizen responsibility, and improving government laws. Respondents were willing to encourage family/friends/neighbors not to dispose of plastic in water streams (19% very willing, 67% willing). The second most preferred activity was taking part in cleanup actions (16% very willing, 69% willing). The least preferred activity was to pay extra cost for better plastic waste management (7% very willing, 61% willing).

People’s willingness to participate in plastic waste clean-up efforts varied by subgroup. More males (21%) than females (17%) are willing to take part in all cleanup actions and both genders had the same top and bottom preferences for what action they want to take. both groups show the same preferences in actions they are very willing to do which is to encourage family, friends, and neighbors not to dispose plastic in waterways, while the least preferred action was to pay an extra cost for better plastic waste management..



**FIGURE 25. WILLINGNESS TO PERFORM PLASTIC WASTE CLEANUP ACTION**



Q40A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to do any of the following actions..... (READ A-F)?  
**SHOW CARD**

Respondents of all ages had the same preferences with regard to what they are most willing to do (encourage family/friends/neighbors not to dispose of plastic in water streams) and least willing to do (pay extra cost for better waste management). The only exception is reusing or recycling plastic or plastic goods, which older respondents are less willing to do. One possible reason is that they find it tedious. The percentages of how each age group responds to this is as follows. Fifteen percent of the respondents aged 15-20 are very willing to do it, while 63 percent of them are just willing to do that. For those aged 21-30, 16 percent are very willing, whereas 59 percent are willing to do so. In contrast, 14 percent of those aged 31-40 are very willing for taking the action and 62 percent are willing. As to the two most senior groups, 15 percent of those aged 41-50 are very willing to do the action, compared to 56 percent of those who are just willing, and in contrast, 12 percent of those aged more than 50 years old are very willing for completing the action while more than half (55%) are just willing to do it.

Generally, those with more education are more willing to participate in all cleanup actions. Across educational groups, however, cleanup activity preferences mirror those for gender and age groups.

It is interesting to see how community concern (upset, very sad, sad, or neutral) correlates with willingness to perform some cleanup actions and experience in environmental activities/actions taken to keep the waterways clean from plastic waste.

The graphs on the left of Annexes 94-99 show that concerned respondents tend to be willing to perform at least one cleanup action. Of the 709 respondents who feel upset with the existence of plastic waste in waters, 21 percent are very willing, and 58 percent are willing to recycle plastic goods or plastic waste. Moreover, 17 percent are very willing, and 67 percent are willing to cut down plastic goods or plastic waste. It is also revealed that 23 percent are very willing, and 66 percent are willing to encourage family/friends/neighbors to participate in clean up actions, whereas 25 percent are willing, and 66 percent are willing to encourage family/friends/neighbors not to dispose plastic waste to water streams. Lastly, whereas 16 percent are very willing, and 65 percent are willing encourage



family/friends/neighbors to cut down the use of plastic bags or plastic goods, 9percent are very willing and 63 percent are willing to pay extra cost for better waste management.

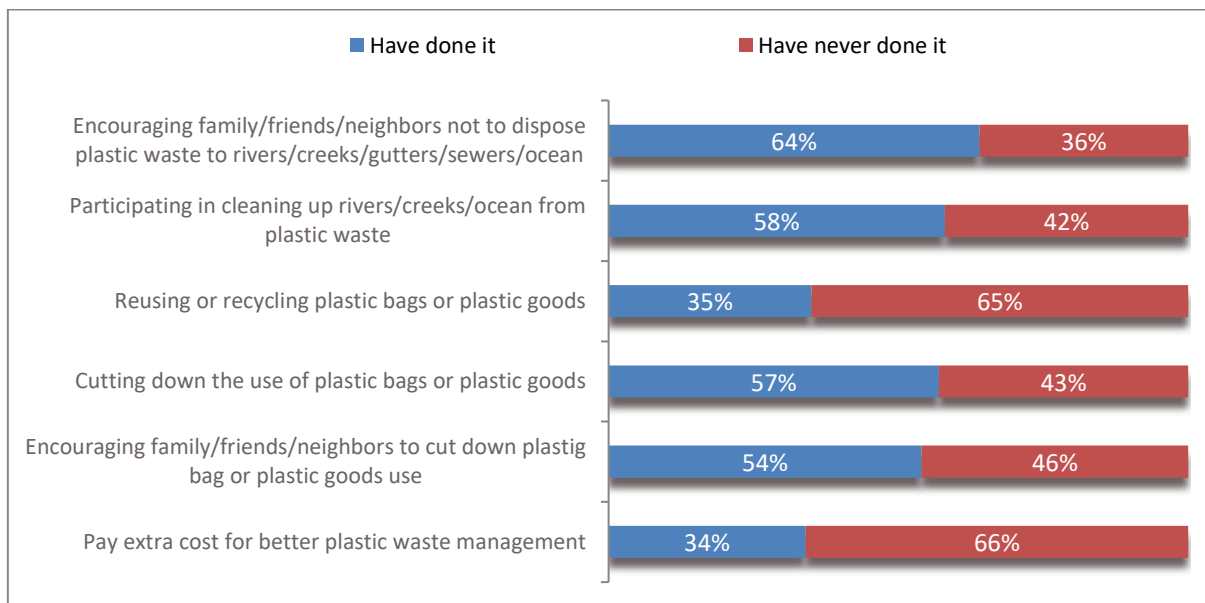
Some who express concern, however, are not willing to pursue cleanup actions. Survey results reveal that merely being concerned does not necessarily mean willingness to perform cleanup actions. These respondents are willing to do *some* (not all) actions. The graphs in Annexes 94-99 show that (1) 22 and 28 percent of upset respondents will not recycle plastic waste or pay extra cost for better plastic waste management; (2) about 18 percent will not cut down or encourage others to cut down the use of plastic good; and (3) roughly 10 percent will not help clean waterways or encourage others not to dispose of plastic waste in waterways.

The majority of respondents who claim to be neutral would not participate in cleanup activities. Out of the 800 respondents who claimed they felt neutral with the issue of plastic waste in waterways, 35percent feel neutral, 23 percent are unwilling, and 1percent are very unwilling to reuse or recycle plastic goods or plastic waste. Moreover, from 22 percent feel neutral, 17 percent are unwilling and 13percent are very unwilling to participate in cleanup activities. Regarding encouraging family/friends/neighbors not to dispose plastic waste to waters, 26percent feel neutral, 12 percent are unwilling, and 2 percent are very unwilling. In terms of encouraging family/friends/neighbors to cut down the use of plastic or plastic goods, 32 percent feel neutral, 18 percent are not willing, and 2 percent are very unwilling. Lastly, in the action of paying extra cost for better plastic waste management, 32 percent feel neutral, 27 percent are unwilling, and 2 percent are very unwilling.

Interestingly, some neutral respondents are willing to take cleanup actions. While they do not think about the issue in any profound way, they find it important to cut down plastic use. Out of 800 respondents claiming to feel neutral about the issue, the detailed responses were as follows: (i) In the action of reusing or recycling plastic goods or plastic waste, 6percent are very willing and 36 percent are willing to do so. (ii) Regarding the willingness of cutting down the use of plastic or plastic goods, 6percent are very willing and 46 percent are willing to do it, (iii) whereas in terms of participating in the clean-up actions, 4 percent are very willing, and 54 percent are willing. (iv) In the action of encouraging family/friends/neighbors not to dispose plastic waste to waters, 9percent are very willing and 43 percent are willing, (v) whereas regarding the action of encouraging family/friends/neighbors to cut down the use of plastic or plastic goods, 6percent are very willing and 43 percent are willing. (vi) Finally, in terms of paying extra cost for better plastic waste management, 4 percent are very willing, and 35 percent are willing to do it.

**Cleaning Waterways.** When asked whether they have done any of the six actions in the past year, 82 percent claimed to have done at least one. The most frequently performed activity was encouraging others not to dispose of plastic waste in water streams (64%). The action least frequently performed was paying for better plastic waste management (34%). This finding correlates with actions respondents were willing to do. The public experience with cleaning up plastic waste in waters can be found in Annexes 94-99.

**FIGURE 26. EXPERIENCE OF CLEANING UP PLASTIC WASTE IN WATERS**



Q40B. Have you done those things in the last one year

Most people who were willing to clean up waterways have done it before; however, some claimed they had not had a chance to take action. Among the action's respondents are willing to do but had not had the chance is plastic recycling. Of 308 respondents who were willing to do it, 49 percent had never done so, whereas of the 1,236 respondents willing to do it, 57 percent had not had the chance.

## G. PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES REGARDING FOREST PROTECTION

This section describes public concern for the protection of Indonesian forests, including the prevention of forest fires, their willingness to take action to protect forests, and their experience carrying out such forest protection actions.

### PUBLIC AWARENESS AND CONCERN TOWARD FOREST PROTECTION

Previous sections have presented information on Indonesians' concerns for forests. The first section, General Environmental Issues, discussed the extent to which forest loss due to logging or for use in housing, office buildings, or agriculture has become an environmental issue deeply feared by most Indonesians (68%). Forest loss was ranked among the top three most important environmental issues and outweighed seven other environmental issues asked of respondents.<sup>19</sup> In the section on Climate Change, most people (82%) regarded deforestation as a main cause of climate change. Finally, the section on National Parks, Nature Reserves, and Protected Forests pointed out that as many as 90 percent of respondents who are familiar with these areas feel that it is important to

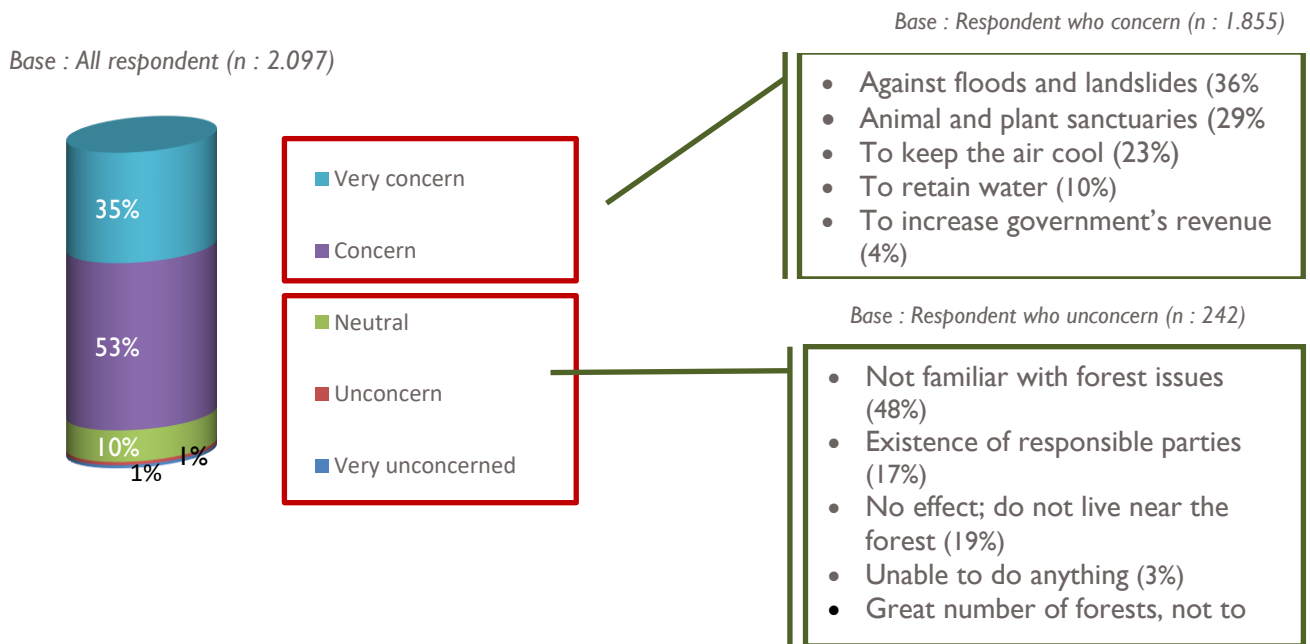
<sup>19</sup> The seven environmental issues include loss of forest and other natural environments due to forest cutting or use, reduction or disappearance of plant and animal species in forest, air pollution, forest fires, poaching or trading of wildlife species protected by law, hotter temperature, flooding and landslides, no good waste management.

protect them, and that more parks and reserves should be added. These findings indicate that Indonesians have good knowledge of the benefits of forests and the impacts of forest loss or degradation and are concerned about protecting forests in Indonesia.

This section re-emphasizes Indonesian concern for forest protection and, specifically, forest fire prevention. Eighty-eight percent of respondents care about forest protection (35% are very concerned, 53% are concerned, see Figure 30), and 91 percent care about forest fire prevention (28% are very concerned, 63% are concerned, see Figure 28).

Public concern for forest protection in Indonesia is based on the knowledge that forests have many benefits, especially for the environment. Some of the common benefits include stated by the respondents are protection against floods and landslides (36%), shelters for animals and plants (29%), cooler air (23%), and water retainer (10%) – see Figure 27.

**FIGURE 27. PUBLIC CONCERN FOR INDONESIA'S FOREST PROTECTION**



Q23A. Do you care about the **protection of Indonesia's forests?** **SHOW CARD**

Other benefits, as stated by respondents, are economic (forests can increase state income), recreational, and educational. Finally, they are seen as a symbol of national pride. Forest protection is also important to prevent forest extinction due to illegal logging (3%) or forest fires (2%) so that forests still exist for the future generation (2%).- see Annex 101.

*“Because for me the forest is really important as it gives good impacts for us, for the community. It is also good for plants and animals. For human beings, it gives fresh air, fresh water, and can also be a source of income” (female, 32 years old, university graduate, high-economy level, West Papua).*

*“The forest should be preserved, no more logging, so that the fauna can survive and live in the wilderness for their sanctuary, so that they can live as peacefully as us” (male, 32 years old, high school graduate, West Java)*

In contrast, 12 percent of respondents are not concerned about forest protection. This is due to their lack of understanding of forest-related issues, as a large percentage (48%) have neither seen nor visited forests. Some respondents are neutral or unconcerned, as they do not believe forest protection affects their lives (19%) or perceive that forest protection is not the community's responsibility (17%).

*"There is a person in charge, an officer responsible for protecting it and help socialize the forest function. Not to do illegal logging."* (female, 29 years old, university graduate, high-economy level, West Nusa Tenggara)

*"Still lacking experience, and rarely go anywhere."* (male, 17 years old, middle-economy level, Special Region of Yogyakarta)

More detailed data on why people are concerned about forest protection can be seen in Annex 100.

Similar to forest protection in general, Figure 31 below shows that 91 percent of respondents gave positive response towards forest fire prevention. Public opinion about forest fire prevention is based on the perceived impacts of forest fires, namely air pollution (45%) as well as floods and landslides (24%). Twenty percent respondents also believe that forests can be a sanctuary for animals and plants and keep the air cool (14%). Another 14 percent emphasized that preventing forest fires would avert public health issues caused by haze. Neutral or unconcerned respondents (9 percent) were generally unfamiliar with forest-related issues.

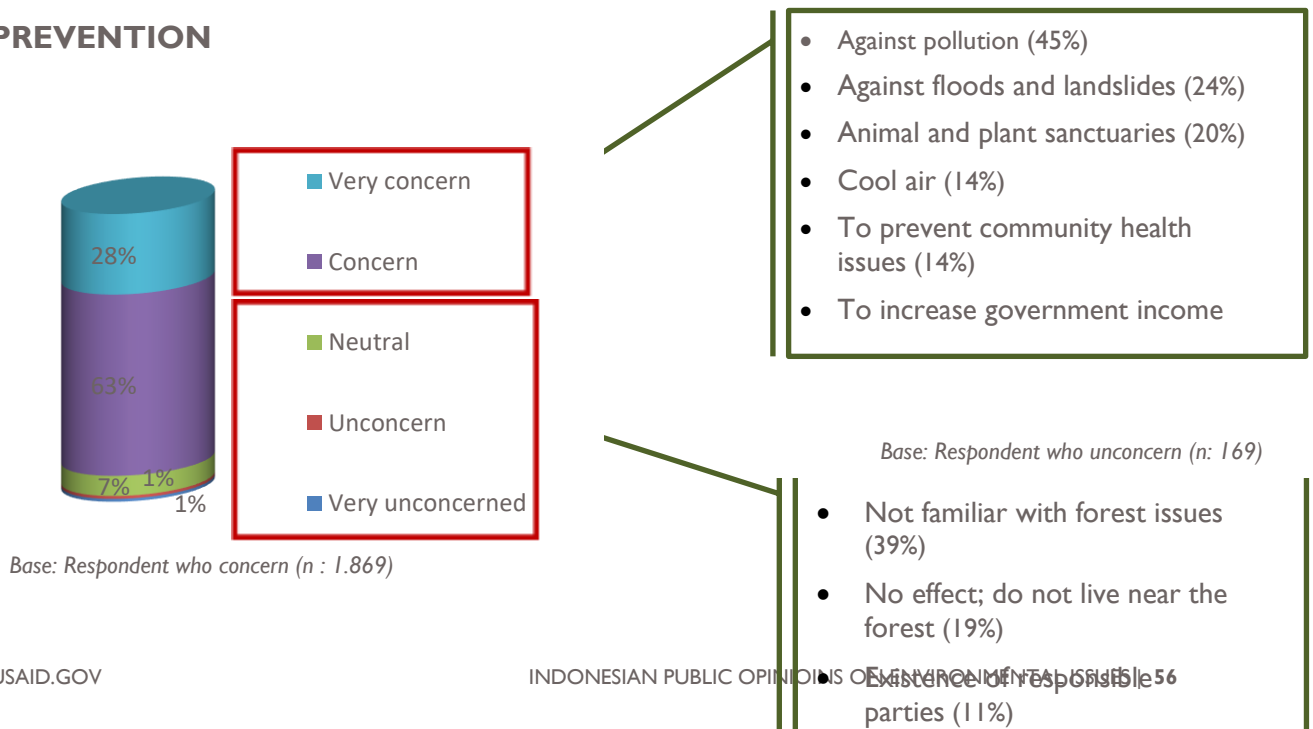
*"Because if the forest burns down, first, there will be pollution. The second is that if the forest burns down, the fire will spread to hectares of areas."* (Male, 55 years old, high school graduate, middle-economy level, Bali)

*"Although we show concern, many [people] violate it."* (Female, 29 years old, elementary school graduate, middle-economy level, Banten)

More detailed data on forest fire prevention can be found in Annex 104.

*"Because we don't know what we should do if we care and (if we) do not."* (Male, 49 years old, high school graduate, high-economy level, Banten)

**FIGURE 28. PUBLIC CONCERN FOR INDONESIA'S FOREST FIRE PREVENTION**



Q24A. Do you care about the prevention of forest fires? **SHOW CARD**

*” Because if the forest burns down, first, there will be pollution. The second is that if the forest burns down, the fire will spread to hectares of areas” (male, 55 years old, high school graduate, middle-economy level, Bali).*

*“Although we show concern, many [people] violate it.” (female, 29 years old, elementary school graduate, middle-economy level, Banten)*

*“Because we don’t know what we should do if we care and (if we) do not” (male, 49 years old, high school graduate, high-economy level, Banten)*

Results showed that public concern depended on education, gender, age, residence, and community experience. See Annexes 100-103 for details.

For both forest protection and forest fire prevention, the higher the level of education, the greater the public concern, though there were majorities in all educational groups. The highest percentage 96 percent from respondents’ group with higher education. Men were slightly more concerned about forest fire prevention than women (30% to 26%), and the youngest respondents (15-20 years) were the most concerned group.

Urban dwellers cared slightly more about fire prevention than rural residents (30% versus 26%). More than 50 percent of respondents in Eastern Indonesia and Bali and Nusa Tenggara showed more concern for these issues than in other regions.

To further understand public concerns toward Indonesia's forest protection, the survey determined public willingness to engage in forest protection actions, namely: (i) filing a report or speaking to designated officials about their concerns;<sup>20</sup> (ii) expressing or filing a complaint with companies whose goods damage forests and the natural environment;<sup>21</sup> (iii) purchasing goods that are environmentally friendly; (iv) informing family/friends/neighbors about forest protection; (v) participating in groups/communities/NGOs that are specifically working to protect forests and the environment;<sup>22</sup> (vi) donating money to help with forest protection; and (vii) doing reforestation.

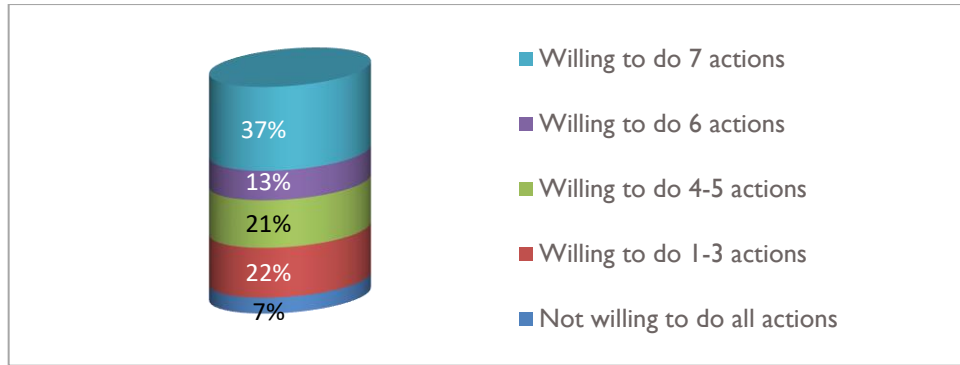
As many as 93 percent of Indonesians said they were willing to perform at least one forest protection action. More than one-third claimed they were willing to commit to all seven protective actions (Figure 29). Each action received positive responses from at least half those who are willing to do them. Indonesians were most willing to purchase environmentally friendly goods (14% very willing, 66% willing), replant forests ((14% very willing, 64% willing), and share information with family/friends/neighbors (12% very willing, 66% willing).

## FIGURE 29. WILLINGNESS TO DO FOREST PROTECTION ACTIONS

<sup>20</sup> Officials refer to the Village Head, Sub-district Head, Governor, or legislative members.

<sup>21</sup> This includes direct report, calls, SMS or through government-owned complaint channels or through government’s social media.

<sup>22</sup> PKK (Woman Union), Karang Taruna (Youth Group), schools, religious organizations are not included



Q41A. To help Indonesia forest protection, how willing would you be to do any of the following actions..... (READ A-F)? **SHOW CARD**

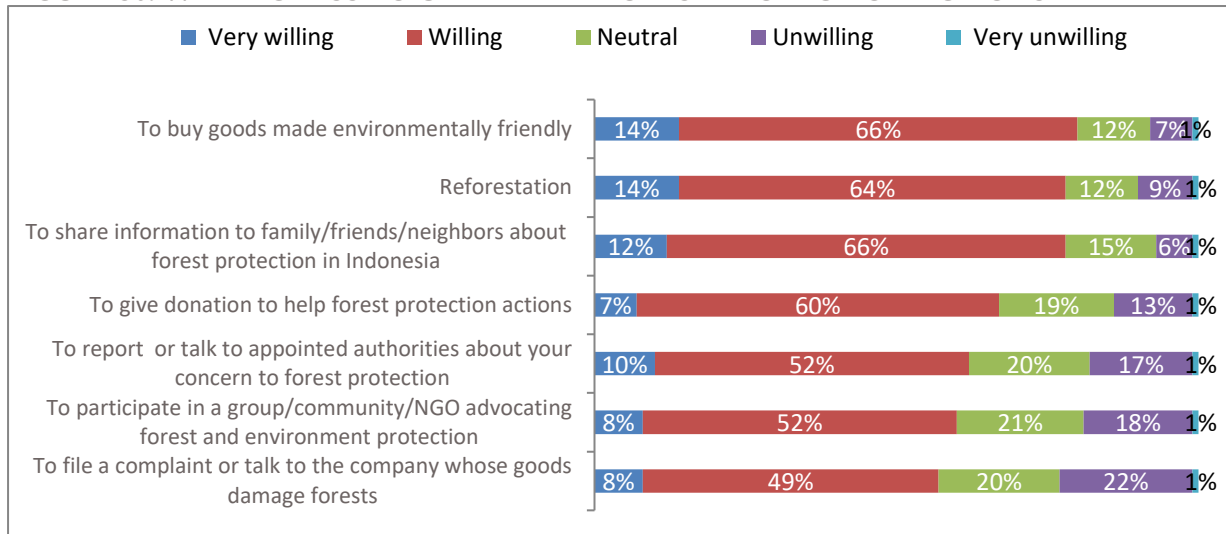
The General Environment section has already discussed people’s willingness to purchase environmentally-friendly goods. Sixty percent are inclined to use non-environmentally-damaging items as long as they are informed about the matter. Moreover, the Natural Environment section indicates that price, quality, and availability of goods are also considered by some people when purchasing goods.<sup>23</sup>

The other forest protection measures many respondents are willing to do include donating money to assist with forest protection activities (7% is very willing and 66% is willing to do), reporting to officials (not in person, but through SMS, complaint channels, or social media) with 52 percent is willing to take such measure, and overall 60 percent is willing and very willing joining a group/organization that supports forest and environmental protection (Figure 30).

The least-chosen action people are willing to do is to express or speak to companies whose goods are destroying the forest (57% is willing and very willing). Rather than confronting companies, it seems that people handle the issue by purchasing environmentally friendly goods. Cognitive interviews suggest that use of digital media (SMS, complaint channels, social media) will encourage the public to take such action.

<sup>23</sup> In the Natural Environment section in general, respondents are not only asked about their willingness to purchase goods that do not damage the environment, but they also face simulation questions that include aspects of price, quality and willingness of goods

**FIGURE 30. WILLINGNESS TO UNDERTAKE FOREST PROTECTION ACTIONS**



Q41A. To help protect the forest, how willing are you to take the following actions? **READ A-G. SHOW CARD**

People’s willingness to participate in forest protection actions differed across gender, age, educational level, occupation, socio-economic level, region, and experience with environment activities.

Overall, the three most frequently chosen actions people are willing to take enhance forest protection are: purchasing environmentally friendly goods, reforestation, and sharing information with family, friends, and neighbors about forest protection.

Men and women generally emphasize the same protective actions as priorities, namely, purchasing non-destructive goods, reforesting, and sharing information with family/friends/neighbors about forest protection. However, men are more inclined to frequently prioritize reporting concerns about forests and the environment to government authorities, file complaints and are more willing to participate in organization/community to support forest protection. Specifically, 65 percent male versus 58 percent female of very willing and willing to reporting their concerns to authorities, 61 percent male versus 53 percent female very willing and willing are filing a complaint with companies whose goods damage the environment. and 65 percent male whereas only 55 percent female very willing and willing are participating in organizations/communities/NGOs supporting forest protection.

If we look at the actions that people are willing to do, men or women have the same choice of purchasing non-destructive goods (15% are very willing and 65% are willing from male group, 13% are very willing and 67% are willing from female group), reforesting (16% are very willing and 64% are willing from male group, 12% are very willing and 64% are willing from female group), and sharing information with family/friends/neighbors about forest protection in Indonesia (13% are very willing and 65% are willing from male group, 11% are very willing and 67% are willing from female group).

In addition, willingness to take forest protection actions correlates with younger age (less than 30 years) across respondent groups (>80 percent of those willing to take action are under 30 years), though all age groups said they would participate in three actions: purchasing environmentally friendly goods, reforesting, and sharing information with their family/friends/neighbors about forest protection in Indonesia. Across all respondent subgroups, the least frequently chosen action people would be willing to take is to convey their concerns about environmental impacts to companies whose goods damage the environment

More information about the results can be seen in the Annex 106-112 below.



For all seven actions, the more education, the more concerned people are. The greatest difference can be seen with regard to filing reports (either with government officials or companies whose goods damage the environment). Three-quarters of respondents with higher education (associate/bachelor's/master's/doctoral degrees) are willing to file such reports, whereas only 49 percent of school graduates and those without formal education are willing to do so. On the action of filing complaints with companies, 74 percent of university graduates are willing to do so, but only 45 percent of those with lower levels of education (no formal schooling, elementary school). In general, all education groups advocate three forest protection actions—purchasing non-destructive goods, reforestation, and sharing information with others.

Generally, those with higher levels of education were more likely to purchase environmentally-friendly goods, and to reforest and share information about forest protection – 90 percent in average of willingness rate from respondent in highest education level, compared to 66 percent in the lowest education group.

Urban and rural residents agreed on the types of protective measures they are willing to do (reforestation, monetary donations, and expressing concerns to companies). Finally, in all regions, people would purchase goods that do not harm the environment, reforest, and share information with others. People in Sulawesi, Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Eastern Indonesia were most willing to perform all forest protection actions (84% in Sulawesi, 84% in Sumatra, 83% in Kalimantan, and 85% in Eastern Indonesia while the rest of region have lower percentage; 78% in Java, 75% in Bali and Nusa Tenggara.

More information about these results can be seen in Annexes 106-112.

## COMMUNITY ACTIONS FOR FOREST PROTECTION

Respondents were asked whether they have done the seven forest protection actions in the past one year—i.e., (i) filing a report to designated officials regarding their concern for forest protection<sup>24</sup>; (ii) filing a complaint to companies whose products cause damage to the environment<sup>25</sup>; (iii) purchasing environmentally friendly goods; (iv) sharing information to family/friends/neighbors about forest protection in Indonesia; (v) participating in a group/community/NGO advocating forest and environment protection<sup>9</sup>; (vi) giving donation to help forest protection action; (vii) doing reforestation.

Sixty-four percent have taken at least one action. The most prevalent forest protection action was to purchase environmentally friendly goods (43%). The least frequent action was to express their opinion on companies whose goods are damaging the environment (13%). Most people who were willing to take certain forest protection actions have already had the experience to do such activities. However, there were some who are willing to take actions but have not had any opportunities to do such actions, for instance reforestation. Of the 295 respondents who were very willing to do reforestation, there are 47 percent of the respondents who have never done it. Overall, for all of the seven actions, out of 1,952 respondents (93% of the total 2,097 respondents) who were willing to do at least one action, 33 percent have not done all of them (Figure 31).

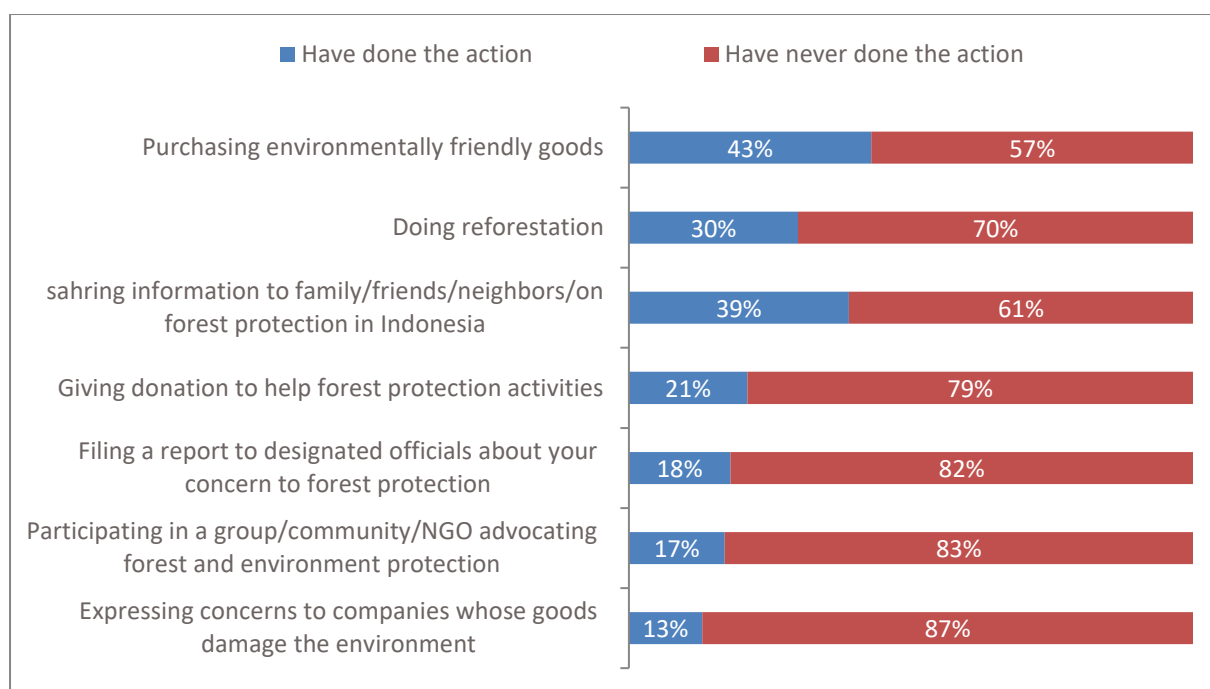
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<sup>24</sup> This includes direct report, calls, SMS or social media

<sup>25</sup> This includes direct report, calls, SMS or social media



**FIGURE 31. EXPERIENCE WITH FOREST PROTECTION ACTIONS**



Q41A. To help protect Indonesian forest, how far are you willing to take the following actions? **READ A-G. SHOW CARD**

Furthermore, it was interesting to see the trend of public concern of forest protection in Indonesia, including their feelings, willingness to participate in certain actions to protect the forest, and experience taking forest protection actions.

Figures in Annexes 113-119 show that people who claim to be (very or just) concerned about forest protection were willing to perform at least one forest protection action. However, there were people who said they cared, but who were unwilling to participate. Concern did not necessarily mean people were willing to take forest protection actions. The most common action measures the respondents were willing to take are the reforestation action (88% of the very concerned group and 77% of the concerned group), sharing information to others (86% of the very concerned group and 79% of the concerned group). However, there is also an action that many respondents were not willing to do. Most of the respondents were not willing to express their concern to companies whose goods are damaging the environment (a total of 31% of the very concerned group and 45% of the concerned group).

In contrast, most people who express their lack of care toward the issue of forest protection (60 percent in average of the seven actions) are not willing to participate in forest protection actions, claiming that they were unwilling or very unwilling. However, of these groups, there were some people who showed willingness to perform certain actions. Perhaps in the beginning when asked about their concerns, they did not understand what actions the general public could take to participate in protecting the forest, or they thought that the actions done were troublesome. However, based on the survey results, 40 percent of the people fell into a group who are very willing or willing to do forest protection actions. Most respondents were willing to reforest and share information to others, with 54percent respectively, whereas the activity that most respondents were not willing to do was to express their concern to the company whose goods are damaging the environment (a total of 73 percent unwilling to do so).

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The survey found that across all topic areas and most questions, higher levels of education and socio-economic status consistently correlated with greater awareness of environmental issues, increased concern about environmental impacts, and more willingness to take action in response. For example, more educated and more well-off respondents knew more about the existence of climate change and its negative impacts, as well as the negative environmental impacts of palm oil production. The urban residents in this survey often had better understanding of and greater concern about environmental issues such as climate change, protected areas, and wildlife protection. Similarly, respondents who had taken part in environmental management or conservation activities were more knowledgeable about the issues addressed in the survey. In addition, younger respondents are generally more concerned about environmental issues and negative environmental impacts across the board, compared to their older counterparts. Below are the main conclusions regarding the seven main survey topics.

### A. PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1. The environment does not seem to be a very important issue to most Indonesians (especially in terms of issues relevant to their local communities) if compared to other eight public issues asked to respondent. Only a third of Indonesians, many of whom are young (15-20 years-old) believe the environment is the most important issue facing the country (ranked as the fourth important). The issues of greatest importance to citizens are the economy (28% ranked it first), education (22% rank it first), and safety and security (9percent ranked it first). Still, Environment issues are considered more important than corruption, women's empowerment, and land ownership
2. On specific environmental issues, most people are concerned about deforestation due to forest cutting (34% ranked it first), air pollution (17% ranked it first), and flood and landslide (12% ranked it first). Of least concern are poaching and trading in wildlife species (18 percent placed it as lowest rank), poor waste management (16% ranked it the lowest), and hotter temperatures (15% ranked it the lowest).
3. People understand the impacts and causes of the environmental issues about which they are concerned. For example, loss of forests causes floods, landslides, hotter temperatures, reduction or disappearance of plants and animals, air pollution, and diminished water springs. They also understand that forest cutting is the result of the human need for housing, gardening/farming, office buildings, etc.
4. People will use environmentally friendly products if they know that certain other products damage the environment. Sixty-four percent will also avoid better quality or affordable products, and 73 percent will not purchase a hard to find product, if the manufacturing process harmed the environment. The survey finds that the more education, the more people would choose an environmentally friendly product.
5. When faced with a choice between two political candidates, one promoting an economic agenda, the other an environmental agenda, most Indonesians (46%) would choose the leader with the economic program. Only 22 percent would choose the candidate with the environmental program; this group includes those with more education and those who have been involved in environment activities.
6. Three-quarters of Indonesians believe some actions should be done to protect the environment, and that society plays the most important role. Those who think the latter include women, younger Indonesians, those with more education, and those who live in Bali and South East Nusa, Sumatra, and Java.

7. The Indonesian public, however, mostly say (82%) that they feel proud or content if Indonesia is seen as a nation that cares and protects its natural environment and biodiversity (49% said they feel “very content,” and 33% “content)
8. The concerns on environment issues are influenced by educational and socioeconomic background, age, region, and experience with environmental management activities. It is found consistently that people from higher education and social economic level background understand the environment issues better. Additionally, younger people (15-30 yrs) are more concerned as well as those who involved in environment activities.

## **B. PUBLIC AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE**

1. Nearly half of all Indonesians (48%) have good knowledge about the existence, causes, and impacts of climate change. The other half is either unaware of climate change, or aware but do not know its impacts and causes, know the causes but not the impacts, or vice versa. In general, the more education, the more knowledgeable people are about the existence, causes, and impacts of climate change.
2. Indonesians see deforestation and logging as the most important cause of climate change, followed by activities that produce gas emission (vehicular, industrial, and forest fires). People generally do not consider the use of electricity and waste management—activities that are closest to their daily lives—as major causes of climate change.
3. A majority of people (68 percent of those who know about climate change) claim to understand its impacts. Most are very concerned about the impact on their personal lives. The three events most feared by people from all demographic groups and regions are longer than usual dry or rainy seasons, health problems, and increased risks of floods and landslides. Notably, communities in Java are more concerned about the decline of agricultural output, while those living in Kalimantan are more concerned with health. The decline in water supply as a result of climate change is of most concern to residents of Sulawesi and Bali and Nusa Tenggara, followed by those living in Java and Sumatra.
4. There are demographic effects on people's understanding of climate change. Statistical results show that fewer people in the countryside have an understanding of the causes and impacts of climate change. Communities in urban consistently knows slightly more about the climate change, its causes, and impacts than people in rural areas (10 points different in average). Additionally, people in Kalimantan know more about the existence of climate change (90 percent in average) than people in other regions (as low as 71 percent in Sulawesi). They also consistently have higher understanding on climate change causes and impacts (84 percent and 75 percent respectively) compare to other regions. .

## **C. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PALM OIL PRODUCTION**

1. Only 18 percent of Indonesians are aware that palm oil production has negative effects on the environment. The majority are either unaware of the existence of oil palm plantations/ palm oil production, believe there are no negative impacts on the environment, or do not know that palm oil production has negative environmental effects. Knowledge of the negative effects is more common among men, those with more education, those with experience in environmental activities, and residents of Kalimantan.
2. There are different opinions about land used for palm oil production. Some argue that the area under palm oil production should be increased because palm oil production benefits the economy, fulfills the demand for palm oil, and maintains the natural environment (27%). A smaller group (19%) believes that land for this use should be reduced owing to the negative impacts on the environment, agriculture, and settlements. More than a third (35%) say that palm oil lands should remain the same. They mostly agree, however, that the production

area should not be increased because of its adverse environmental effects. The existing land size is considered sufficient to meet the palm oil needs of the population. The finding that 76 percent of Indonesian are not aware of this issue (palm oil production impact to environment) indicates that it will take effort to educate people about the negative impacts of palm oil production on the environment.

3. The majority of Indonesians acknowledge both the negative environmental effects and positive economic benefits of palm oil production.
4. Most of those who understand the adverse effects on the environment are concerned about the issue. However, some of them (as many as 16 percent) are not concerned. This is because they are not affected (especially as they do not live close to oil palm plantations). A majority of Indonesians are more interested in the economic benefits of palm oil production. People in Kalimantan and Sumatra are most concerned. Eighteen percent of Indonesian are unaware of the negative effects of palm oil production.

#### **D. PUBLIC AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES TOWARD NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS**

1. Nearly three-quarters of Indonesians have heard the terms “national forests,” “nature reserves,” or “protected forests.” More than one-quarter of Indonesians have never heard the terms. However, only 19 percent are very well-versed about the terms; they were able to identify at least one national park, nature reserve, or protected forest. In contrast, 48 percent could only give an example after a list of national parks was read aloud, and seven percent could not give an example, even though they knew the terms. Of those who had never heard the terms, 13 percent could name one national park (from the provided list), though they did not know it was a national park. This means that only 19 percent of Indonesians know confidently about national parks, nature reserves, or protected forests.
2. Those who are knowledgeable are mostly male, younger, more educated, have higher incomes, and are city dwellers. Knowledge of national parks is generally obtained from the media, school, other people, or other sources of information. Only a quarter of respondents have visited a national park at least once.
3. Even though people do not have much experience with national parks (only know them through the media), 90 percent believe they are important, should be protected, and their numbers increased. This positive response is based on the perception that national parks are highly beneficial to the environment. They serve as a haven for wildlife and plants, reduce floods and landslides, keep the air cool, and prevent illegal logging and burning. They are also seen as having recreational, educational, and economic benefits. A minority of people (10%) believe national parks are not important, which may be linked to insufficient knowledge of national parks. Introducing national parks and educating people as to their benefits is pivotal to building public awareness and care. A positive view about the existence and protection of national parks is mostly held by men, younger people, and those with more education.
4. In terms of the benefits of national parks, respondents from all demographic and geographic groups believe they protect wildlife and plants. Indonesians (mostly over 50) are least inclined to see parks as a source of revenue for the government. Parks are perceived to be recreational places, media for education, and a preserved water source, and keep the air cool and reduce climate change. The benefit of reducing climate change was stated mainly by high school and college graduates.

## **E. PUBLIC AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES TOWARD WILDLIFE PROTECTION**

1. People understand what constitutes wildlife. Ninety-two percent are able to give at least one example of wildlife (nearly 50 percent can identify three or more examples). Indonesians know that tigers, elephants, Komodo dragons, orangutans, rhinos, and birds-of-paradise are species of wildlife. The most knowledgeable groups are men, young people (15-20 years), the more educated, higher income, urban residents, and those who have been involved in environmental activities.
2. Sixty-two percent claim to have seen or heard about (via media) poaching and trading in wildlife or wildlife products at least once. Tigers were identified as most subject to poaching and trading. The other species were rhinoceroses, helmeted hornbills, manta rays, and blacktip sharks.
3. Most respondents say (77%) they are concerned about wildlife extinction and feel angry or sad about wildlife poaching and trading. However, this is not considered the most important environmental issue.<sup>26</sup> Concern for this issue correlates with people's awareness of wildlife and their experience witnessing poaching and trading. That is, the more people see the latter, the greater their concern. Indonesians who are most concerned are male, young (15-20 years), have more education and income, live in urban areas, and have engaged in environmental activity.
4. Those who are concerned about wildlife extinction are mostly worried about orangutans, due to their declining numbers. They are perceived to be the most hunted species, and closest to humans. On the other hand, people expressed the lowest level of concern about sharks.
5. To prevent or minimize the hunting and trade of wildlife, 70percent of people believe that actions should be taken. Of five actions listed, most people believe that the first thing to do is enhance law enforcement (34% ranked this action first), increase citizens' role and responsibilities (32% ranked this first), and improve government regulations (25% ranked this first). On the other hand, people said that that actions of companies are unrelated to the hunting and trade of wildlife, and thus companies do not need to take greater responsibility for this issue.

## **F. PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES TOWARD PLASTIC WASTE**

1. Most households do not dispose of plastic waste in waterways. This is the case for only a small minority of households (3%) mainly in Eastern Indonesia. Most rural households burn or stockpile the waste, while most urban households collect and submit the plastic waste to garbage collectors. Interestingly, environmentally-friendly plastic waste management, such as separating plastic and non-plastic waste, recycling plastic goods, or selling it to the waste bank program, is being done by some households in Java, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara.

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<sup>26</sup> Nine natural environmental issue asked related to its importance level are (1) loss of forest due to forest cutting, (2) decrease or disappearance of plants and animals' species of forest, (4) air pollution, (5) forest fires, (6) poaching and trading of animals protected by law, (7) hotter temperature, (8) floods and landslides, (9) bad waste management.

2. As many as 89 percent react negatively (angry, very sad, sad) to the presence of plastic waste in waterways. This is due to the perception that plastic waste has negative impacts on people and the environment. These include flooding, water pollution, clogging of water flow, and pollution, all of which damage the landscape. Two of the reasons plastic waste is disposed of in waters are low public awareness of the harm caused by littering, and the perception that the habit is hard to break. Simply telling people not to do it is not seen as an effective strategy. Rather, people have to become aware of the issue. Not living close to water (and, thus, never seeing waste in the waters) and not feeling the direct effects have led to lack of attention to the issue.
3. Indonesians are interested in cleanup measures. As many as 94 percent are willing to participate in at least one action, and 47 percent would perform all six actions proposed in the survey. Most would invite others (family, friends, neighbors) not to throw plastic waste into public waters but are far less willing to pay more for better plastic waste management. In general, more men than women are willing to participate in plastic waste cleanup actions, as well as those with more education. Also, all respondent group tend to be willing to do clean up activities as long as it does not cost much in time and energy. Certain actions that require more effort (e.g., recycling) are not preferred by people over 50.
4. Indonesians desire to solve the problem, and a large majority (82%) have engaged in cleanup actions, namely, encouraging others not to litter public waterways. Across the board, Indonesians least want to pay extra cost for better waste management. Some people want to take action (particularly, recycling) but have not had the opportunity to do so. The lack of ideas as to how plastic waste can be remade into new products may be the other reason why it is disposed of in rivers.

## **G. PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES TOWARD FOREST PROTECTION**

1. A significant, the great majority of Indonesians were concerned with forest protection (88 percent) and forest fire prevention (91%). More than one-third agreed forest loss due to illegal logging was the number one environmental problem. Forty-two percent saw it as the main cause of climate change, and 90 percent believed it is important to protect national parks and forests.
2. Such concerns were due to people understanding the benefits of forests, especially for reducing floods, serving as sanctuaries for animals and plants, and keeping the air cool. They acknowledge that forests provide economic, educational, and recreational benefits. However, they also know that forest fires create air pollution and health problems, hence, the increased public concern for forest fire prevention. Those who are unconcerned about these issues lack understanding of the problems related to forests, the benefits of forests, and the impacts of forest loss. They also believed forest protection is the government's responsibility, that it does not affect their lives, and that it is pointless to be concerned when no-one else is (including the government) is.
3. Most people who are concerned are willing to take action to protect forests. According to the survey, 93 percent would perform at least one action, and 37 percent all seven measures proposed in the survey. Notably, at least half the public was willing to purchase environmentally friendly goods.
4. Sixty-four percent of Indonesians have actually taken at least one action—mainly, purchasing environmentally-friendly goods—to protect forests. Most people rarely file complaints with companies whose goods damage the environment.
5. Those with more education, men, and city dwellers care most about protecting forests. Clearly, education about forests in Indonesia and the community's role in protecting them would raise public awareness and public support for this issue.



# ANNEXES

## ANNEX I. SCOPE OF WORK

### NATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY FOR USAID BIJAK

#### STATEMENT OF WORK

##### I. INTRODUCTION

The USAID Indonesia BIJAK project (Bangun Indonesia untuk Jaga Alam demi Keberlanjutan) seeks to increase the commitment of Indonesian citizens to change the way the country addresses climate change and environmental issues. BIJAK collaborates with Indonesian policy makers, communities, and other stakeholders to preserve what remains of the country's biodiversity and tropical forests. The project's work includes outreach campaigns to increase awareness and engagement on issues such as wildlife trafficking, forest fires, land use governance, palm oil production, and conservation. To inform the targeting of these campaigns, BIJAK and USAID plan to conduct a national public opinion survey on environmental issues.

USAID has tasked the Monitoring & Evaluation Support Project (MESP) with conducting this national opinion survey.

##### 2. SURVEY PURPOSE, AUDIENCE, AND INTENDED USE

The purpose of this public opinion survey is to inform and aid the targeting of BIJAK interventions specifically, and to inform USAID, GOI, and other stakeholders more broadly about public opinions on environment and climate change issues.

The primary audiences – users – of this survey are the BIJAK team and consortium partners, USAID, GOI, and other stakeholders (e.g., international and Indonesian NGOs and donors, private corporations and foundations) who are engaged in advocacy, awareness, or policy making on environment and climate change issues in Indonesia.

BIJAK will use the results of the survey to plan and target its campaigns and other interventions related to public outreach, awareness, and engagement of decision makers. USAID will use the results to inform planning for BIJAK and other activities dealing with environment policies and awareness in Indonesia. GOI and other stakeholders will use the survey results to inform their policies, programs, mobilization, budgeting, and related efforts on these topics.

##### 3. SURVEY DESIGN – DATA COLLECTION, MANUSIAMENT, & ANALYSIS

To conduct this survey, MESP will contract with an Indonesian survey research firm. This SOW details the sampling, data collection, data analysis, and reporting requirements for the national survey of opinions about issues, impacts, and policies related to environmental manusiament, land use governance, conservation, palm oil production, climate change, et al. MESP will work with the BIJAK team to finalize the survey questions and translate them into Bahasa Indonesia. The survey will be conducted entirely in Bahasa Indonesia. A draft questionnaire is presented in Annex A.

The survey subcontractor will be expected to conduct the following survey research services:

### 3.1. IN-PERSON QUANTITATIVE SURVEYS

The survey subcontractor is expected to provide technical assistance throughout the key phases of the survey process. The following are work-area phases that the subcontractor should address, but not be limited by:

- a. **Survey Instrument Pre-test and Translation test.** The survey firm will pre-test the survey instrument (questionnaire) provided by MESP in the field, prior to the training of the field team and staff. Prior to the pre-test, the survey firm will review survey questions with MESP to check for cultural appropriateness and clarity. The pre-test should be conducted by a core group of team members including the research coordinator and supervisors.

The survey firm will pre-test the survey instrument with no fewer than 30 individuals from the study population, including testing for appropriate length (the preferred duration to administer the survey is approximately 40-60 minutes). Respondents who participate in the pre-test will be removed from future lists. MESP staff may supervise the administration and execution of the pre-test.

The survey firm will submit a brief report and data sets describing the results of the pre-test and any issues or challenges encountered during the pre-test surveys, along with proposed solutions. MESP will make final revisions to the survey questionnaire and dataset format based on the results of the pre-test, as provided by the selected firm. All changes will then be made to English (internal) and Bahasa Indonesia versions of the survey instrument.

- b. **Sampling Approach.** The survey firm will develop the sampling strategy and techniques with inputs from MESP. The sample must cover Indonesian citizens in all 34 provinces of the country. The proposed sampling strategy should incorporate randomization and be representative of Indonesian citizens identified by MESP as belonging to different categories, as follows: rural vs. urban and from varying income groups, education levels, professions, age groups, and gender groups. The level of disaggregation will be determined by USAID and BIJAK in consultation with MESP and the survey subcontractor. The survey firm, in its technical proposal, should describe in detail the proposed methodology for sampling respondents as well as how the sampling plan will be implemented in each of the 34 provinces. The selected firm will then revise and finalize the sampling strategy in consultation with MESP.

- c. **Training.** The survey firm will deploy a team of qualified supervisors and interviewers who will be trained on executing the survey instrument, including: duration, content, sampling plan, quality control, and field management plan. To the maximum extent possible, the survey firm should use the same enumerators for different activities throughout the contract.

The survey firm will hire, train, and supervise qualified enumerators to conduct the survey. The firm will ensure that all enumerator and supervising staff are well trained and conversant with the survey implementation processes, survey questionnaire, and best practices in research ethics. The selected firm will prepare a Field Operations and Training Manual and hold a comprehensive training session based on that manual, in collaboration with MESP, for enumerators and supervisors prior to the launch of the study. MESP team members may supervise the design and execution of the training. This training will focus on reviewing and understanding the questionnaire, survey methodology, usage of the tablet, and surveying techniques. Training will be delivered both in the classroom and at least one pilot day in the field. The final team of enumerators will be selected by the survey firm and approved by MESP prior to initiating the survey.

- d. **Survey Administration and Data Collection Plan.** The survey will be administered to a sample of no fewer than TBD unique Indonesian citizens – to be determined based on the



disaggregating factors described above under “Sampling Approach.” The prospective survey firm will design and propose the sample size and composition based on the information provided in this SOW.

Surveys will be administered face-to-face, and Respondent’s answers will be recorded on tablets. Participants will be surveyed at conducive meeting places – i.e., participants’ places of business, homes, or other locations that are convenient for participants. MESP and the survey company will determine the locations that are most appropriate for this study. The survey will take approximately 40 minutes to complete. The survey firm will obtain oral or written informed consent from each participant prior to the start of the survey, to confirm that he or she is willing to participate.

- e. **Survey Implementation.** The survey firm will be responsible for conducting the survey with the highest standard of quality, and must be prepared to perform any subsequent related activities in accordance with the detailed implementation plan submitted by the firm and approved by MESP. All survey implementation, data compilation and analysis, and reporting for this survey must be completed by September 30, 2017.
- f. **Photographic and GPS Evidence.** Upon agreement between the survey firm and MESP, it is expected that the enumerators will use photography and GPS coordinates using cameras, Smart phones and/or tablets where feasible. Agreement between the two organizations for the use of such devices will be written into the data collection plan to be approved by MESP.
- g. **Analysis and Reporting.** The survey firm will deliver CAPI/tablet readouts (raw collected data files) to MESP in the form of daily batch uploads for random checking and data quality assurance. The firm will also provide photographs, tagged according to observation and location. The following additional deliverables are required: 1) weekly written progress reports, including number of surveys completed and respondents who could not be interviewed; 2) technical report after completion of the survey research, describing data collection methodology, challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned regarding the survey instrument and data collection procedures, as well as summarizing quality checks conducted, numbers of errors found, and actions taken to address errors.

The survey firm will ensure complete confidentiality of the information collected through this survey by providing informed consent documentation for all non-data information collected in this study. All identifiable information will be coded to guarantee that data collection is conducted in accordance with all regulations and restrictions regarding human subjects’ research required by MESP. Any personally identifiable information collected in this study will be shared only with MESP.

- h. **Data Cleaning and Validation.** The survey firm must address any data collection issues identified during the survey pre-test and implementation stage, ranging from re-doing interviews as needed to discarding and re-administering all of the interviews done by interviewers with consistent errors. The firm will develop appropriate data quality assurance checks, which may be programmed into interviewers’ tablets if possible, to ensure logic and consistency in the data collected. The firm will provide MESP with the survey data in exportable files to SPSS or STATA, or an approved equivalent.
- i. **Revisits and Non-Responses.** **Per above,** all efforts will be made by the survey firm to interview no fewer than TBD unique individuals from the participant categories provided by MESP. As possible, the firm is advised to contact respondents prior to conducting the interviews in each region, in order to schedule appointments and plan logistics accordingly. If it is not possible to interview an individual during the survey timeframe, that individual’s unavailability should be noted and an alternate interviewee then selected from the master list using the same sampling method.

## 3.2. DATA FLOW

The survey firm will conduct batch uploads of data simultaneously with the data collection. The firm and MESP will agree prior to the launch of the data collection on the proper metadata structure and names of variables. Daily batch uploads of each tablet will be completed at the end of each day of data collection (real-time uploads are preferred). MESP will perform checks to compare each enumerator's average performance to the total sample average in terms of questionnaire length, number of completed questionnaires, number of "don't knows," scale usage, section skips, and ranges of numerical values. At the end of data collection and following any revisions done in response to checks by MESP, the survey firm will submit a final combined dataset exportable to STATA, SPSS, or an approved equivalent.

## 3.3. QUALITY ASSURANCE

Prior to data collection, the selected firm will put forth a comprehensive QA program outlining in-person oversight of the enumerators, review of completed questionnaires, and correction procedures. The minimum quality assurance measures acceptable to MESP require supervisors of the survey firm to accompany the enumerator team for at least 10% of the surveys conducted, and for at least 15% of surveys to be back-checked.

**MESP Quality Oversight.** MESP will provide additional oversight and monitoring of the quality of data collected by the enumerators and the quality of supervision performed by the survey supervisors. These quality oversight steps will include the following:

- **Back-Checks.** MESP reserves the right to conduct back-checks on a random sample of surveys during the data collection schedule. Data checks (of at least 5% of surveys) will be performed by MESP using a subset of the survey questions. Any errors found will be raised with the enumerator and his or her supervisor. Such errors must be immediately rectified by the survey firm (e.g., re-visit households if necessary). If major problems are discovered or repeated minor problems continue, then all of the surveys conducted by that particular enumerator will be discarded and re-administered by a different enumerator.
- **Accompaniments.** MESP may accompany enumerators for entire interviews at regular intervals. MESP supervisors will observe enumerators' familiarity with and comprehension of the questionnaire and their clarity in asking the questions to participants. If the MESP supervisors perceive a need for additional training, they will coordinate with the selected firm's supervisors and arrange for immediate additional briefing and training. However, if MESP finds that any enumerator, even after additional training, is unable to read the questions clearly or displays a lack of comprehension of the questionnaire, then it will be brought to the immediate notice of the selected firm, and the enumerator should be replaced by the survey firm.

## 3.4. REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION

The survey firm will produce a written report each week during survey implementation to inform MESP of its progress, any issues or problems encountered during survey implementation, and their proposed solutions. The report will describe the following:

- Which respondents were visited and when?
- Whether and to what extent the questionnaires were completed, including whether a survey was completed, not attempted, or if there was permanent unavailability or temporary unavailability of a targeted participant.

- Which respondents were unsuccessfully visited three times and the reasons for not conducting the interview. MESP and the selected firm will then decide if this participant can be dropped from the list.
- Which questionnaires were back-checked, scrutinized, and accompanied by supervisors.
- Any changes in the survey firm's team composition.

After completion of data collection, the survey firm will compile a Survey Technical Report describing the methodology used for data collection and data entry, as well as the challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned regarding the survey instrument and data collection procedures.

At the completion of survey implementation, the selected firm will prepare a Survey Field Report in a format to be agreed with MESP, summarizing the above and details on back-checks and any other reviews, indicating: name of enumerator, name of field supervisor conducting the back-check or revision, type of control (back-check or revision), date of control, number of errors found, and action taken.

### 3.5. DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis will consist of cross-tabulated, descriptive statistics and will be disaggregated by province and the various demographic and geographic sample groupings described above under "3.1.b. Sampling Approach" – rural vs. urban and by income groups, education levels, professions, age groups, and gender groups. The survey firm should propose ranges within each of these factors to be used for this survey, based on common practice in Indonesia.

MESP will provide the subcontractor with detailed guidance on the nature of analysis required, as well as the specifications of required written reports and infographic materials to be produced by the subcontractor as part of the analysis process. Final data analysis methods will be included in the subcontractor's Survey Design and Work Plan, which will be the first deliverable under the subcontract.

The survey firm will provide descriptive statistics and cross-tabulations as part of its data report and analysis, addressing the representativeness of different sample groupings, per the disaggregation factors and ranges agreed, as described above.

The final Survey Report and Analysis – including required infographics – should be detailed, descriptive, concise, and well-packaged. The survey provider will discuss the Survey Report and Analysis outline with the MESP Task Manusiari prior to drafting. Graphic presentations should be appropriate for use by policy makers, project and USAID personnel, as well as for consumption by the general public. The survey analysis report and all infographics should be produced in both English and Bahasa Indonesia.

### 4. SURVEY QUESTIONS

The BIJAK Public Opinion Survey will comprise a series of 20-40 questions about issues, impacts, and policies related to environmental management, land use governance, conservation, palm oil production, climate change, et al. MESP will work with the BIJAK team to finalize the questions and translate them into Indonesian. The survey will be conducted entirely in Bahasa Indonesia by the survey subcontractor.

Survey questions will be simplified as much as possible to ensure each question means the same thing to each potential respondent, regardless of background. All measures of frequency should be clearly defined, and leading or double-barreled questions should be avoided.

## 5.SCHEDULING AND LOGISTICS

The Gantt chart below provides a summary of the estimated timeframe for survey planning, implementation, and submission of deliverables. A final implementation schedule, including deliverable submission dates, will be included in the Survey Design and Work Plan.

### ESTIMATED SURVEY TIMELINE

Task/ Deliverable	2017				
	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Survey subcontractor SOW agreed by MESP, BIJAK, USAID	■				
Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed		■			
Survey Design and Work Plan submitted to MESP		■			
Enumerator training and survey instrument testing		■	■		
Survey data collection in 34 provinces			■	■	
Survey data entry, data cleaning, and initial analysis			■	■	
Survey analysis and report writing				■	■
Submission of draft survey full report, report graphic sheet, and survey summary results in English and Bahasa Indonesia				■	■
Presentation of preliminary survey results to USAID and IP					■
Final Survey Report and Analysis submission, incorporating USAID and MESP comments, and all infographics					■

The survey subcontractor will provide logistic and administration support for all survey activities, including travel and accommodation arrangements, meeting spaces, data collection devices, et al.

Technical and contractual supervision of subcontractor performance will be provided by the MESP team and MSI home office survey specialist, per the steps outlined in this SOW.

## 7.DELIVERABLES

A final list of deliverables, including due dates, will be included in the Survey Design and Work Plan. Expected deliverables and their estimated due dates are presented in the table below.

## ANNEX 2. QUESTIONNAIRE

### BIJAK National Public Opinion Survey

S0. Questionnaire number

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S0a. Type of questionnaire number

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
ODD number question	1
EVEN number question	2

S1. Region

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Sumatera	1
DKI Jakarta, Banten, Jawa Barat	2
Jawa Tengah, DI Yogyakarta	3
Jawa Timur	4
Kalimantan	5
Sulawesi	6
Bali, Nusa Tenggara	7
Indonesia Timur	8

S2. Province

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE		SELECT ONE RESPONSE
North Sumatera	1	South Kalimantan	18
Lampung	2	East Kalimantan	19
South Sumatera	3	Central Kalimantan	20
Riau	4	North Kalimantan	21
West Sumatera	5	South Sulawesi	22
Aceh	6	Central Sulawesi	23
Jambi	7	North Sulawesi	24
Bengkulu	8	Southeast Sulawesi	25
Kepulauan Riau	9	West Sulawesi	26
Bangka Belitung	10	Gorontalo	27
West Java	11	NTB	28
DKI Jakarta	12	Bali	29
Banten	13	NTT	30
Central Java	14	Papua	31
DI Yogyakarta	15	Maluku	32
East Java	16	North Maluku	33
West Kalimantan	17	West Papua	34

S3. Date of interview :

Write down (Date / Month / Year)	
----------------------------------	--

**introduction :**

Assalamu’alaikum, good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I represent Polling Center, a public opinion survey organization that is independent and professional, and located in Jakarta. We are conducting a public opinion survey in Indonesia on opinions and experiences at natural environment. The overall goal of the survey is to help the government identify appropriate steps to improve protection to natural environment in Indonesia

You are randomly selected as respondents In this survey, we have randomly selected 2.000 Indonesian citizens as respondents. We guarantee the confidentiality of your answers. Your responses will be entered into a computer together with the responses of all other respondents. Results of the study will be used only in a general form. We guarantee the confidentiality of your answers.

To get results representative of Indonesia’s population, it is very important for us that you answer all of our questions. Therefore, we would like to ask for 30 minutes of your time and thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Are you willing to participate in this survey?

Yes → Continue      No→ Stop and ask :

**IF RESPONDENT REFUSES:**

Can I meet with you tomorrow? The day after tomorrow? I am very happy that you agreed to share your opinion in this interview!

If the respondent really refuses, go to the next household

**STEPS FOR SELECTING SURVEY RESPONDENTS:**

- 1. Ask the number of family member in the house.

(MALE ONLY FOR ODD NUMBER QUESTIONS. FEMALE ONLY FOR EVEN NUMBER QUESTIONS) including yourself, how many people currently living in this household are residents of Indonesia, and either age 15 or above? Not including house maids, security guards, and/or sub-tenants. USE OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS AND WRITE THE ANSWER AS IT IS GIVEN. READ: Please only include those who are age 15 or above, and who spend more time here.

Write down	_____
------------	-------

- 2. Write down the name **MALE ONLY FOR ODD NUMBER QUESTIONS**, and either age 15 or above. Write down the name **FEMALE ONLY FOR EVEN NUMBER QUESTIONS**, and either age 15 or above
- 3. List the names and genders starting from **the oldest to the youngest**.

The CAPI program will randomly select the respondent. CAPI will inform you the name and age of your selected respondent

NO	NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (OLDEST TO YOUNGEST)	AGE
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

## INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Read and understand each question before conducting the interview.
2. Do not rush while reading each question.
3. Read each question clearly and use medium intonation while reading.
4. Answers for open ended questions should be written clearly and ensure the answers from the respondents are written fully (do not cut or summarize the answers).
5. Pay attention to instructions in the questionnaire written in capital letters. Do not read the instructions to the respondents. Those are for the interviewer.
6. Do not read the answer options that are in brackets, such as “refuse to answer”. Those options are written or selected by interviewers without acknowledgment of the respondents in cases when the respondent refuses to answer or provides confidential information.

## GENERAL ENVIROMENTAL ISSUE

### T1. TIME 1

Write in (Hour, minute)	_____
-------------------------	-------

### RANKING QUESTION – SHOW DROP CARD

1. What are the most important issues facing in your neighborhood I today? Please rank the following items from 1 to 8 in order of importance [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue.]

		RANKING	Dont Know/ Have No Opinion
A	Corruption		98
B	Enviromental degradation		98
C	Education		98
D	Economic well-being		98
E	Safety and security		98
F	Women Empowerment (for instance: the access to education, work field, and to express opinions, etc)		98

G	Government Service (Service of health, ID, other documents, and public transportation service, etc)		98
H	Land ownership (to live and work)		98

34. You want to buy goods. You are faced by 2 options: Goods A is cheaper but was made with the way of damaging environment (example damage the forest, killing the animal). While, goods B is more expensive but was made without the way of damaging environment. What will you do? **SHOW CARD**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Will surely buy goods A (the price is <b>cheaper</b> , made <b>with</b> the way of damaging environment)	1
Will surely buy goods B (the price is more <b>expensive</b> , made <b>without</b> the way of damaging environment)	2
It depends on the price of goods A and goods B	3
It depends on the quality of goods A and goods B	4
It depends on the type of goods	5
Don't know	98
(Refuse to answer)	99

35. You want to buy goods. You are faced by 2 options of goods whereas having the same prices. Good A has better quality but was made by the way of damaging environment (example damage the forest, killing the animal). While, goods B has lower quality but was made without the way of damaging environment. What will you do? **SHOW CARD**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Will surely buy goods A (better quality, was made by the way of damaging environment)	1
Will surely buy goods B (lower quality, was made without the way of damaging quality)	2
It depends on the type of goods	3
Don't know	98
(Refuse to answer)	99

36. You went to particular place and eventually you found the product you had been looking for this time which was never found in other places. The product fitted into your budget, but the seller told you that the product was made by the way of damaging environment (example damage the forest, killing the animal). Would you buy that product? **SHOW CARD**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Keep buying the product	1
Not buying the product	2
(Depend)	3
Don't know	98
(Refuse to answer)	99



## RANKING QUESTION – SHOW DROP CARD

2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general? Please rank the following in order from 1 to 8. [1 is the most critical environment issue; 8 is the least critical environment issue.]

		RANKING	Dont Know/ Have No Opinion
A	Loss of forest and other natural environments due to forest cutting or use (replaced by buildings, houses, field)		98
B	Reduction or disappearance of plant and animal species in forest		98
C	Air Pollution for example caused by smoke from vehicles and factories		98
D	Forest fires		98
E	Poaching or trading of wildlife species protected by law		98
F	Hotter temperature		98
G	Flooding and landslides		98
H	No good waste management		98

3. Why did you rank ..... **[MENTION RESPONSE WITH 1ST RANK IN Q2]** as the most critical environmental issue?

PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM

4. A. In your opinion, are there any actions to do – that are important for you – to protect and solve the problems occurred in our natures?

SELECT ONE RESPONSE		
Yes	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q4B
No	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q5
Don't know	98	→ CONTINUE TO Q5

## RANKING QUESTION – SHOW DROP CARD

- B. What do you think should be done to protect forest and to address the environmental issues that matter to you? Rank the following items in order of priority from 1-5.

		RANKING	Dont Know/ Have No Opinion
A	Improve governmental regulations		98
B	The government should increase funds/ expenses/ money for activities of protecting natures.		98
C	Strengthen law enforcement		98
D	Private Citizens should more concern and take greater responsibilities		98

5. What do you feel if other countries thought Indonesia as a country that protects their nature, forest and the rich diversity of animals and plants? **SHOW CARD**

SELECT ONE RESPONSE	
Very happy	1
Happy	2
Neutral	3
Unhappy	4
Unhappy at all	5
Don't know	98
(Refuse answer)	99

## CLIMATE CHANGE

### T2. TIME 2

Write in (House, minute) \_\_\_\_\_

**READ: Now, we move to the topic CLIMATE CHANGE**

6. Do you think climate change is occurring, it is the hotter temperature than 10 years before ?

SELECT ONE RESPONSE		
Yes (I think climate change is occurring)	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q7
No (I don't think climate change is occurring)	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q12
Don't know whether climate change is occurring	98	→ CONTINUE TO Q12

7. Do you think one of the causes of climate change is human?

SELECT ONE RESPONSE		
Yes	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q8
No	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q9
Don't know	98	→ CONTINUE TO Q9

**RANKING QUESTION – SHOW DROP CARD**

8. What do you think is the human activity causes the climate change? Rank in order (1-6) the most significant (i.e., largest) human contributions to climate change

	RANKING	Dont Know/ Have No Opinion
A Emissions from motorcycle, cars and other vehicles (trucks, buses, airplanes)		98
B Emissions from industrial activities such as factories and refineries		98
C Cutting of forests		98
D Forest fires		98
E Power Plant generating electricity which could be use in home (PLTU, PLTD,which use coal and diesel/solar)		98
F Waste or burn disposal		98

9. Do you know about the impact of climate change (hotter temperature than 10 years before)?

SELECT ONE RESPONSE		
Yes	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q10
No	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q12

10.A. Are you concerned about how climate change will affect you personally?

SELECT ONE RESPONSE		
Very concern	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q11
Concern	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q11
Neutral	3	→ CONTINUE TO Q10B
Not concern	4	→ CONTINUE TO Q10B
Very not concern	5	→ CONTINUE TO Q10B
Dont Know	98	→ CONTINUE TO T3

B. Why you are **NOT** concerned?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

→ CONTINUE TO T3

**RANKING QUESTION – SHOW DROP CARD**

11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following in order from 1-8. [1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern.]

	RANKING	Dont Know/ Have No Opinion
A Increased flooding and landslides		98
B Longer than normal dry or rainy seasons		98
C More frequent storms, hurricanes, windstorms		98
D Decreased agricultural productivity		98
E Decreased fishery and marine products		98
F Adverse effects on people's health		98
G Changing temperatures (getting hotter or colder)		98
H Sea level rise		98

**PALM OIL PRODUCTION**

**T3. TIME 3**

Write in (House, minute)	
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**READ: Now, we move to the topic PALM PRODUCTION**

12.A. Did you ever know about the existence of palm plantation in Indonesia? These means you saw it directly, informed from TV, radio, newspaper, somebody else, etc. **SHOW CARD**

SELECT ONE RESPONSE		
Yes	1	➔ CONTINUE TO Q12B
No	2	➔ CONTINUE TO Q16

B. Should the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantations (perkebunan) in Indonesia be reduced, increased, or stay the same?

SELECT ONE RESPONSE		
Should be reduced	1	➔ CONTINUE TO Q12C
Should be increased	2	➔ CONTINUE TO Q12D
Stay the same	3	➔ CONTINUE TO Q12E
Don't know	98	➔ CONTINUE TO Q13

C. Why the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantation should be **REDUCED**?

**SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE, DO NOT READ THE OPTION, CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE**

CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE		
Because it will reduce the land for the forest	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Because it will cause flooding	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Because it will cause the loss of animals and plants	3	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
The waste is causing damage to water and soil	4	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q13

Why the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantation should be **INCREASED**?

**SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE, DO NOT READ THE OPTION, CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE**

CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE		
So, the price of oil is cheaper	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
In order not to import oil from other countries	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
In order to export oil to other countries	3	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
So, the air is cooler	4	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Providing jobs	5	→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q13
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q13

E. Why the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantation should be **STAY THE SAME**?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

13. According to your understanding, which statement below is correct? **SHOW CARD**

SELECT ONE RESPONSE		
Palm production does not cause damage to natural environment	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q16
Palm production cause damage to natural environment	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q14
Don't know	98	→ CONTINUE TO Q16

14. Which of the following statements best describes your feelings about palm oil plantations and their impacts on Indonesia? **SHOW CARD**

	<b>SELECT ONE RESPONSE</b>
The economic benefit of palm oil production is more important than the impacts on natural environment	1
The conservation of natural environment is more important than the economic benefit of palm oil production	2
The economic benefit of palm oil is really important, but I am concerned about the impacts on natural environment	3
The conservation of natural environment is really important, but the palm oil also has economic benefit which is important to Indonesia	4
I haven't thought/don't have an opinion about this issue	98

15.A. How worried are you of the damage of natural environment caused by the palm oil company? **SHOW CARD**

	<b>SELECT ONE RESPONSE</b>	
Very worry	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q15B
Worry	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q15B
Neutral	3	→ CONTINUE TO Q15C
Not worry	4	→ CONTINUE TO Q15C
Not worry at all	5	→ CONTINUE TO Q15C
(Don't know)	98	→ CONTINUE TO Q16

B. Why are you worried?

**SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE, DO NOT READ THE OPTION, CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE**

	<b>CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE</b>	
The waste contaminates the water	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q16
The waste contaminates the soil	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q16
Causing flood and landslides	3	→ CONTINUE TO Q16
Causing loss of animals and plants	4	→ CONTINUE TO Q16
Causing higher temperature	5	→ CONTINUE TO Q16
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q16
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q16
Other, specify		→ CONTINUE TO Q16

C. Why you are not worried?

**SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE, DO NOT READ THE OPTION, CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE**

	<b>CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE</b>
I live far from the palm oil plantation	1
Never heard that the nature damaged by palm oil industry	2
Other, specify	
Other, specify	
Other, specify	

## NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

### T4. TIME 4

Write in (House, minute) \_\_\_\_\_

**READ: Now, we move to the topic NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS**

16. Have you heard about the terms of national park, or conservation area, or protected forest? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals, or plants

<b>SELECT ONE RESPONSE</b>		
Yes	1	➔ CONTINUE TO Q17
No	2	➔ CONTINUE TO Q18

17. Please mention the national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests that you know? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals, or plants

**LIST ALL, IN ORDER MENTIONED**

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

18. The following are examples of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forest in Indonesia. Are you aware of the places? It doesn't mean that you have seen it directly. You can see it from TV, radio, newspaper, other people, etc.

**PROGRAMMER : SHOW THE LIST OF NATIONAL PARK FOR EACH REGION**

		Aware	Not aware		
<b>SUMATERA</b>					
1	Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser - at Aceh	1	2		
2	Taman Nasional Batang Gadis - at Sumatera Utara	1	2		
3	Taman Nasional Berbak - at Jambi	1	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q19 IF ANSWER AT LEAST ONE AWARE IN Q18 → CONTINUE TO Q23 IF ANSWER NOT AWARE IN ALL Q18	
4	Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat - at Jambi	1	2		
5	Taman Nasional Siberut - at Sumatera Barat	1	2		
6	Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo - at Riau	1	2		
7	Taman Nasional Bukit Tiga Puluh - at Riau	1	2		
8	Taman Nasional Sembilang - at Sumatera Selatan	1	2		
9	Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan – di Lampung	1	2		
10	Taman Nasional Way Kambas – at Lampung	1	2		
11	Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon – at Banten	1	2		
12	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu – at Jakarta	1	2		
13	Taman Nasional Bunaken – at Manado	1	2		
14	Taman Nasional Komodo – at NTT	1	2		
<b>JAWA</b>					
1	Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon – at Banten	1	2		
2	Taman Nasional Gunung Ciremai – at Jawa Barat	1	2		
3	Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango – at Jawa Barat	1	2		
4	Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak – at Jawa Barat	1	2		
5	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu – at Jakarta	1	2		
6	Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi – at DI Yogyakarta	1	2		
7	Taman Nasional Gunung Merbabu – at Jawa Tengah	1	2		
8	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Karimun Jawa – at Jawa Tengah	1	2		
9	Taman Nasional Alas Purwo – at Jawa Timur	1	2		
10	Taman Nasional Baluran – at Jawa Timur	1	2		
11	Taman Nasional Bromo Tengger Semeru – at Jawa Timur	1	2		
12	Taman Nasional Meru Betiri – at Jawa Timur	1	2		
13	Taman Nasional Way Kambas – at Lampung	1	2		
14	Taman Nasional Bunaken – at Manado	1	2		
15	Taman Nasional Komodo – at NTT	1	2		
<b>KALIMANTAN</b>					
1	Taman Nasional Betung Kerihun – at Kalimantan Barat	1	2		
2	Taman Nasional Gunung Palung – at Kalimantan Barat	1	2		
3	Taman Nasional Bukit Baka Bukit Raya – at Kalimantan Barat	1	2		
4	Taman Nasional Sebangau – at Kalimantan Tengah	1	2		
5	Taman Nasional Tanjung Putting – at Kalimantan Tengah	1	2		
6	Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang – at Kalimantan Timur	1	2		
7	Taman Nasional Kutai – at Kalimantan Timur	1	2		
8	Taman Nasional Way Kambas – at Lampung	1	2		
9	Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon – at Banten	1	2		
10	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu – at Jakarta	1	2		
11	Taman Nasional Bunaken – at Manado	1	2		



		Aware	Not aware
12	Taman Nasional Komodo – at NTT	1	2
<b>SULAWESI</b>			
1	Taman Nasional Bunaken – at Manado	1	2
2	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Togean – at Sulawesi Tengah	1	2
3	Taman Nasional Lore Lindu – at Sulawesi Tengah	1	2
4	Taman Nasional Bantimurung – Bulusaraung – at Sulawesi Selatan	1	2
5	Taman Nasional Taka Bonerate at Sulawesi Selatan	1	2
6	Taman Nasional Rawa Aopa Watumohai - at Sulawesi Tenggara	1	2
7	Taman Nasional Wakatobi - at Sulawesi Tenggara	1	2
8	Taman Nasional Bogani Wartabone – at Gorontalo	1	2
9	Taman Nasional Gandang Dewata – at Sulawesi Barat	1	2
10	Taman Nasional Way Kambas – at Lampung	1	2
11	Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon – at Banten	1	2
12	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu – at Jakarta	1	2
13	Taman Nasional Komodo – at NTT	1	2
<b>BALI, NUSA TENGGARA</b>			
1	Taman Nasional Bali Barat – at Bali	1	2
2	Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani – at NTB	1	2
3	Taman Nasional Kelimutu – at NTT	1	2
4	Taman Nasional Komodo – at NTT	1	2
5	Taman Nasional Laiwangi Wanggameti – at NTT	1	2
6	Taman Nasional Manupeu Tanah Daru – at NTT	1	2
7	Taman Nasional Way Kambas – at Lampung	1	2
8	Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon – at Banten	1	2
9	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu – at Jakarta	1	2
10	Taman Nasional Bunaken – at Manado	1	2
<b>INDONESIA TIMUR</b>			
1	Taman Nasional Manusela – at Maluku	1	2
2	Taman Nasional Aketajawe Lolobata – at Maluku Utara	1	2
3	Taman Nasional Lorentz – at Papua	1	2
4	Taman Nasional Wasur – at Papua	1	2
5	Taman Nasional Teluk Cendrawasih – at Papua Barat	1	2
6	Taman Nasional Way Kambas – at Lampung	1	2
7	Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon – at Banten	1	2
8	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu – at Jakarta	1	2
9	Taman Nasional Bunaken – at Manado	1	2
10	Taman Nasional Komodo – at NTT	1	2

19. What is your experience with national park/ conservation area/ protected forest in Indonesia which i mentioned earlier? **SHOW CARD**

	SELECT ALL APLICABLE EXPERIENCES
Visited infrequently	1
Visited frequently	2
Live near a protected area	3
Only heard about them on television, school, newspapers, radio, others	4
Never heard and visit the protected areas	5

20.A. For you personally, how important for Indonesia to have and to preserve its national park/ conservation area/ protected forest?

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE	
Very important	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q20B
Important	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q20B
Neutral	3	→ CONTINUE TO Q20C
Less important	4	→ CONTINUE TO Q20C
Not important at all	5	→ CONTINUE TO Q21

B. Why do you think it is necessary/important?

**SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE, DO NOT READ THE OPTION, CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE**

	CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE
Recreation/tourism place	1
As an extra income for government and surrounding community	2
Protection for animals and plants	3
Education (study to recognize animals and plants)	4
The plants will preserve the water	5
Keeping the fresh air	6
So, our future generations will be able to recognize animals and plants)	7
To avoid flood and landslides	8
Other, specify	
Other, specify	
Other, specify	

→ **CONTINUE TO Q21**

C. Why do you think it is less or not necessary/important?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

21. Do you think the government should expand, maintain, or decrease the area currently covered by national parks and protected areas in Indonesia? **SHOW CARD**

	<b>SELECT ONE RESPONSE</b>
Expand current amount of protected areas	1
Maintain current amount of protected areas	2
Decrease current amount of protected areas	3
(Don't know)	4

**RANKING QUESTION – SHOW DROP CARD**

22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7? (1 being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit).

	<b>RANKING</b>	<b>Dont Know/ Have No Opinion</b>
A Recreation/ tourist attraction		98
B Raising income/ fee for local government and surrounding society		98
C Protection of flora and fauna		98
D Education (for learning to know about flora and fauna)		98
E Preserving water resources		98
F Mitigating climate change in the surrounds area and world		98
G Keeping the air cool		98

23.A. Do you care about the protection of Indonesia's forests? **SHOW CARD**

<b>PILIH SATU JAWABAN</b>		
Sangat peduli	1	→ LANJUT KE 24B
Peduli	2	→ LANJUT KE 24B
Biasa saja	3	→ LANJUT KE 24C
Tidak peduli	4	→ LANJUT KE 24C
Sangat tidak peduli	5	→ LANJUT KE 24C

B. Why do you care?

**SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE, DO NOT READ THE OPTION, CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE**

	CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE
As an extra income for government and surrounding community	1
Protection for animals and plants	2
The plants will preserve the water	3
Keeping the fresh air	4
To avoid flood and landslides	5
Other, specify	
Other, specify	
Other, specify	

→ CONTINUE TO Q24

C. Why you **DON'T** care?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

24.A. Do you care about the prevention of forest fires? **SHOW CARD**

PILIH SATU JAWABAN		
Sangat peduli	1	→ LANJUT KE 24B
Peduli	2	→ LANJUT KE 24B
Biasa saja	3	→ LANJUT KE 24C
Tidak peduli	4	→ LANJUT KE 24C
Sangat tidak peduli	5	→ LANJUT KE 24C

B. Why do you **care**?

**SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE, DO NOT READ THE OPTION, CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE**

	CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE
Prevent air pollution / smoke	1
Prevent fire at surrounding village	2
Prevent disruption of public health	3
Protection for animals and plants	4
Keep the fresh air	5
Avoid flood and landslides	6
Other, specify	
Other, specify	
Other, specify	

→ CONTINUE TO Q24

C. Why you **DON'T** care?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

**WILDLIFE**

**T5. TIME 5**

Write in (House, minute)	
--------------------------	--

**READ: Now, we move to the topic WILDLIFE**

25. Please mention the examples of wildlife in Indonesia that you know? Wildlife is endangered animal and is protected by the government

**LIST ALL, IN ORDER MENTIONED**

- 1. ....
- 2. ....
- 3. ....
- 4. ....
- 5. ....
- 6. ....
- 7. ....
- 8. ....
- 9. ....
- 10. ....

26.A. What will you feel if you see or know about the existence of illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife?

**I inform you again that wildlife is endangered animal and is protected by the government**

<b>SELECT ONE RESPONSE</b>		
Angry	1	→ CONTINUE TO Q26B
Really sad	2	→ CONTINUE TO Q26B
Sad	3	→ CONTINUE TO Q26B
Just ordinary	4	→ CONTINUE TO Q26C

B. Why are you **angry or sad**?

**SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE, DO NOT READ THE OPTION, CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE**

	<b>CAN BE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE</b>
Because that is an illegal action/government prohibited	1
Because that is an endangered animal	2
Because it is unique (only in Indonesia)	3
Other, specify	
Other, specify	
Other, specify	

**→ CONTINUE TO Q27**

C. Why you are not **angry or sad**?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

27. Are you concerned that the animals living in Indonesia could be extinct? For example, tigers, rhinos, orang utans, sharks, sea turtles, etc.

<b>SELECT ONE RESPONSE</b>		
Yes	1	<b>→ CONTINUE TO Q 28</b>
No	2	<b>→ CONTINUE TO Q31</b>

**RANKING QUESTION – SHOW CARD**

28. From some animals below, which animal you are really concerned could be extinct? Please rank in order from rank 1 (the animal is most concerned to be extinct) to rank 5 (the animal is least concerned to be extinct). **SHOW CARD.**

	<b>RANKING</b>
1    Orangutan	
2    Rhinoceros	
3    Sea turtle	
4    Shark	
5    Tiger	

29. Why are you very worried about.....? [**READ THE WILDLIFE ANIMAL THAT GOT FIRST RANK**] compare to the other 4?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

30. Why you are least worried about..... [READ THE WILDLIFE ANIMAL THAT GOT LAST RANK] compare to the other 4?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

31. On the last 2 years, how often do you see the following animals or animal products for SALE in Indonesia? It can be the leather, fur, horn, teeth, etc

it is including that you have seen directly or from TV, Radio, newspaper, Facebook, Instagram, etc. However, excluding some information that you heard from other people

**SHOW CARD THE ANIMAL A-F SHOW CARD**

	NEVER	1 TIME	2-5 TIMES	MORE THAN 5 TIMES
A Pangolins	1	2	3	4
B Black-tip sharks	1	2	3	4
C Tigers	1	2	3	4
D Rhinoceros	1	2	3	4
E Manta Rays	1	2	3	4
F Helmeted hornbills	1	2	3	4

32. A. Do you think there is anything should be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected?

SELECT ONE RESPONSE			
Yes	1	→	CONTINUE TO Q32B
No	2	→	CONTINUE TO Q33
Don't know	98	→	CONTINUE TO Q34

**RANKING QUESTION – SHOW DROP CARD**

B. What do you think should be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected? Rank in order of priority from 1-5

	RANKING	Don't Know/ Have No Opinion
--	---------	-----------------------------



A	Improve governmental regulations about wildlife	98
	The government should increase funds/	98
B	expenses/ money for activities of protecting wildlife.	
C	Strengthen law enforcement	98
D	Private Citizens should more concern and take greater responsibilities to wildlife	98
E	Company should more concern and take greater responsibilities to wildlife	98

**CONTINUE TO T6**

33. Why do you think **SHOULD NOT** be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

**PLASTIC WASTE**

**T6. TIME 6**

Write in (House, minute)	
--------------------------	--

**READ: Now, we move to the topic PLASTIC WASTE**

38. How do you dispose of your plastic waste (plastic bags, plastic containers)? **SHOW CARD**  
Choose all options applicable to you.

	<b>SELECT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE</b>
Separate plastic and non-plastic waste	1
Collect and hand over to trash management service in neighborhood	2
Dump anywhere	3
Dump into the river, sea, or other waterway	4
Re-use for your own purposes	5
Burning them	6
Landfilling them	7
Sell it (bank of waste)	8

39.A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/ streams/ gutters/ oceans? **SHOW CARD**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Angry	1
Very sad	2
Sad	3
Just ordinary	4

B. Why do you have **that feeling**?

**PROBING. WRITE THE RESPONSE COMPLETELY AND VERBATIM**

40.A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to do any of the following actions..... **(READ A-F)? SHOW CARD**

B. Have you done those things in the last one year?

		Q40A					Q40B	
		Very willing	Willing	Neither willing or unwilling	Not willing	Very not willing	Yes	No
A	Re-use or re-cycle goods made from plastic into other products (for example: bags, plant's pots, carpets, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
B	Reduce the consumption of plastic	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
C	Get involved in activity of cleaning the plastic in rivers/streams/gutters/ oceans	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
D	Ask your family/friend/neighbor to not littering plastic waste to rivers/streams/gutters/ oceans	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
E	Ask your family/friend/neighbor to reduce plastic use	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
F	Pay or give extra amount of payment for better plastic waste management	1	2	3	4	5	1	2

41.A. In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to do any of the following actions? **(READ A-F) SHOW CARD**

B. Have you done those things in the last one year?

		Q41A					Q41B	
		Very willing	Willing	Neither willing or unwilling	Not willing	Very not willing	Yes	No
A	Talk to elected officials (Head of Village, Head of Sub District, Head of District/city, Governor including DPR/D) about your concern of forest protection It is including talking to them directly, by phone, text message or complaint media or social media of government	1	2	3	4	5	1	2

	Talk to companies whose products damaging forests and natural environment							
B	It is including talking to them directly, by phone, text message or complaint media or social media of company	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
C	Buy the products made without damaging environment	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
D	Share information or tell your family/friend/neighbor about the forest protection in Indonesia	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
E	Join a local or national organization (NGO) that dedicately works to protect the forestsand environment (Not included PKK, Karang Taruna or religious community groups)	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
F	Donate funds to help with conservation or restoration efforts	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
G	Reforestation/ re-planting trees in the forest	1	2	3	4	5	1	2

42. You are going to elect the candidates of leader in local or national election (*Bupati/ Mayor, Governor, President*). There are 2 candidates: Candidate A has program to protect natural environment, while Candidate B has program to improve economic welfare. Which candidate will you choose?

SELECT ONE RESPONSE	
Depend	1
Candidate A (has the program to protect natural environment)	2
Candidate B (has the program to improve economic welfare)	3

## PROFIL DEMOGRAFIC

### T7. TIME 7

Write in (House, minute)	_____
--------------------------	-------

D1. How old are you?

Write down	_____
------------	-------

D2. What is your marital status? **SHOW CARD**

SELECT ONE RESPONSE	
Single	1
Married	2
Divorced	3
Widowed	4
(Domestic Partner)	5
(Refuse to answer)	99

D3. What is your educational attainment?

		SELECT ONE RESPONSE	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Never attended formal education	1	Undergraduate	6
Elementary	2	Graduate	7
Secondary	3	Doctorate	8
High school/equivalent Diploma	4	Other, specify	9
	5		

D4. Are you currently employed? **SHOW CARD**

SELECT ONE RESPONSE			
Yes	1	➔	CONTINUE TO D5
No (seeking a job)	2	➔	CONTINUE TO D6

Not working and not looking for employment  
(e.g. housewife, maternity leave, student, etc.)

3

→ CONTINUE TO D6

D5. Where do you work?

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Government institutions (civil servant/PNS)	1	Labor 5
BUMN (state owned enterprises)/BUMD (regional government owned enterprises)	2	Merchant 6
Business	3	Farmer/Fisherman 7
Private company	4	Other, specify 8

D6. A. Just for clarification purposes only, please you specify which category of your ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER expenses per month. What is meant by ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER expenditure is the total expenditure on food, vehicles/transport, electricity and so on per month, but excludes large, temporary expenses (such as rent/purchase, furniture or equipment, recreation, other non-routine expenditures) **(SHOW CARD)**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Less than IDR 750.000	1
IDR 750.001 – IDR 1.250.000	2
IDR 1.250.001 – IDR 5.000.000	3
IDR 5.000.001 – IDR 7.000.000	4
More than IDR 7.000.000	5

B. The expenditure which you informed earlier, whether it has included your own expenditure or has included your all household member? **READ 1-2**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE	
Only included my own expenditure	1	→ CONTINUE TO D6C
Included all household member expenditure	2	→ CONTINUE TO D7

C. How much expenditure of ALL YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER per month? **(SHOW CARD)**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Less than IDR 750.000	1
IDR 750.001 – IDR 1.250.000	2
IDR 1.250.001 – IDR 5.000.000	3
IDR 5.000.001 – IDR 7.000.000	4
More than IDR 7.000.000	5

How much the electric power used in this household? **(SHOW CARD)**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
KW/h 2.200 or more	8

KW/h. 1.300	6
KW/h. 900	5
KW/h 450	4
Less than KWh 449	3
Other	1

D8. What kind of fuel that used for everyday cooking in this household? (SHOW CARD)

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Electricity	5
LPG 12 kg / 5 kg	4
LPG 3 kg	2
Gas Kota	2
Kerosene	2
Charcoal	1
Briquettes	1
Wood	1
Other	1
Not cooking	1

D9. What is the drinking water source in this household? (SHOW CARD)

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Air kemasan bermerk	8
Water refills	6
Ledeng meteran	5
Ledeng eceran	5
Drilling wells/pumps	4
Protected wells	2
Unprotected wells	2
Other	1

D10. DO NOT ASK. CALCULATE THE SCALE BASED ON D6-D9

METHOD: BY COMBINING D7-D10, CALCULATE THE SEC (SOCIAL ECONOMIC CLASS) OF THE RESPONDENT BY USING SCORING TABLE BELOW

- FILL THE SCALE IN EACH INDICATORS
- CALCULATE THE TOTAL SCALE
- CATEGORIZE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR TOTAL SCALE

NO	INDICATOR	SCALE
D6	Expenditure	
D7	Electricity (Power -Watt)	
D8	Fuel (for everyday cooking)	
D9	Drinking Water Recourses	
	TOTAL	
	KATEGORI	

- More than 20: Upper 1
- 17 – 19: Upper 2
- 14 – 16: Middle 1
- 11 – 13: Middle 2
- 7 – 10: Lower
- Less than 6: Lower 1



**DO NOT ASK. SPECIFY D11 BASED ON THE RESULT ON D10**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Upper 1	1
Upper 2	2
Middle 1	3
Middle 2	4
Lower 1	5
Lower 2	6

D12. Have you ever joined in group/community/organization who care about waste, forest, animal or plant?

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Yes	1
No	2

D13. Gender **(DO NOT ASK, CODE)**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Male	1
Female	2

D13B. Status of respondents **(DO NOT ASK, CODE IT)**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Respondents can read	1
Respondents can't read	2

D13C. During the interview..... **(DO NOT ASK, CODE IT)**

	CAN SELECT MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE
Respondent was accompanied by adult 15+ y.o (full of interview process)	1
Respondent was accompanied by adult 15+ y.o (half of interview process)	2
Respondent was accompanied by child less than 15+ y.o	3
Respondents is not accompanied	4

What telephone number would you prefer we use to re-contact you in the future? Please provide your complete telephone number.

Write in : _____	
(No phone)	2
(Don't know)	98

**D15. RECORD THE NAME OF RESPONDENT FROM KISGHRID TABLE**

Write down \_\_\_\_\_

**CLOSING**

D16. Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions. Could we have your permission to contact you again to learn a bit more about your thoughts and opinion?

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Yes	1
No	2

**READ :** This ends our interview. Thankyou very much for your participation in this survey.

D17. Finish time

Write down (hour, minute) \_\_\_\_\_

D18. Total minutes

Write down (minute) \_\_\_\_\_

D19. Status of area **CHECK IN SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION**

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Urban	1
Rural	2

D20. Selected district/city

Write down (code of district/city) \_\_\_\_\_

D21. Selected village/kelurahan

Write down (code of village/kelurahan) \_\_\_\_\_

D22. Day of the week of completed interview

	SELECT ONE RESPONSE
Monday	1

Tuesday	2
Wednesday	3
Thursday	4
Friday	5
Saturday	6
Sunday	7

D23. Status of household

SELECT ONE RESPONSE	
Main household	1
Substitute household	2

D24. Number of visits [to complete the interview]

Write down (visits) \_\_\_\_\_

D25. Name and code of interviewer

Write down (name of interviewer) \_\_\_\_\_

Write down (code of interviewer) \_\_\_\_\_

D26. Name and code of Supervisor

Write down (name of Supervisor) \_\_\_\_\_

Write down (code of Supervisor) \_\_\_\_\_

D27. Method of Interview validation

D28. Name/code of validator

		D27					D28
Validation	Accompanied interview	Re-contact by phone	Re-visit	Listen to audio record	Not validated		
A	1st validation	1	2	3	4	5	
B	2nd validation	1	2	3	4	5	
C	3rd validation	1	2	3	4	5	

## ANNEX 3. ACTUAL SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION

No	Province	Population (15+ y.o)	% populati on	PROPOSAL			ACTUAL		
				Sample <sup>27</sup>	District/ City	Village/Kelurahan	Sample <sup>28</sup>	District/City	Village/Kelura han
1	Aceh	3.056.483	1,8%	44	4	4	44	4	4
2	North Sumatera	8.666.704	5,2%	110	10	10	102	11	11
3	West Sumatera	3.299.858	2,0%	44	4	4	43	4	4
4	Riau	3.702.717	2,2%	44	4	4	43	4	4
5	Jambi	2.147.830	1,3%	33	3	3	30	3	4
6	South Sumatera	5.196.812	3,1%	66	6	6	65	6	10
7	Bengkulu	1.191.008	0,7%	22	2	2	22	2	3
8	Lampung	5.368.747	3,2%	66	6	6	61	6	7
9	Bangka Belitung	862.757	0,5%	11	1	1	11	1	1
10	Kepulaa n Riau	1,186,495	0,7%	22	2	2	21	2	2
11	West Java	30.454.842	18,1%	396	26	36	371	26	37
12	DKI Jakarta	7.310.041	4,3%	99	5	9	92	5	12
13	Banten	7.450.713	4,4%	99	8	9	93	8	10
14	Central Java	23.275.896	13,8%	297	27	27	289	27	28
15	DI Yogyakar ta	2.698.108	1,6%	33	3	3	33	3	3
16	East Java	28.261.637	16,8%	352	32	32	327	31	41
17	West Kalimant an	2.996.197	1,8%	44	4	4	45	4	5
18	Central Kalimant an	1.527.837	0,9%	22	2	2	22	2	2
19	South Kalimant an	2.570.829	1,5%	33	3	3	32	3	3
20	East Kalimant an	1.047.090	1,0%	22	2	3	22	3	3
21	North Kalimant an	480.747	0,4%	11	1	1	11	1	1
22	North Sulawesi	1.638.215	1,0%	22	2	2	20	2	2
23	Central Sulawesi	1.759.562	1,0%	22	2	2	21	2	2

<sup>27</sup> This number included back up sample allocated for each Village/Kelurahan (10% in each area)

<sup>28</sup> This number included back up sample allocated for each Village/Kelurahan (10% in each area)

No	Province	Population (15+ y.o)	% populati on	PROPOSAL			ACTUAL		
				Sample 27	District/ City	Village/Kelurahan	Sample <sup>28</sup>	District/City	Village/Kelura han
24	South Sulawesi	5.552.294	3,3%	77	7	7	70	7	7
25	South East Sulawesi	1.450.045	0,9%	22	2	2	20	2	2
26	Gorontalo	707.116	0,4%	11	1	1	11	1	1
27	West Sulawesi	740.901	0,4%	11	1	1	12	1	2
28	Bali	2.883.596	1,7%	33	3	3	32	3	3
29	West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	3.098.871	1,8%	44	4	4	44	4	5
30	East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)	2.936.384	1,7%	33	3	3	33	3	3
31	Maluku	979.144	0,6%	11	1	1	11	1	1
32	North Maluku	668.659	0,4%	11	1	1	11	1	1
33	West Papua	500.851	0,3%	11	1	1	11	1	1
34	Papua	1.839.562	1,1%	22	2	2	22	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>100%</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.097</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>227</b>

## ANNEX 4. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Profile	Age					Education			Involvement in environment activity			
	15 – 20 y.o	21 – 30 y.o	31 – 40 y.o	41 – 50 y.o	More than 50 y.o	Never attended formal education / Elementary	Secondary	High school	Diploma/ S1/S2/S3	Ever joined	Never joined	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	11%	22%	24%	22%	21%	23%	23%	43%	11%	18%	82%
	Female (n : 1.053)	11%	26%	31%	21%	11%	25%	29%	38%	8%	11%	89%
SES	Upper (n : 315)	14%	26%	28%	21%	11%	8%	21%	50%	21%	22%	78%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	10%	25%	28%	23%	14%	21%	24%	45%	10%	13%	87%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	10%	25%	26%	19%	20%	29%	28%	36%	7%	13%	87%
	Lower (n : 262)	12%	21%	27%	18%	22%	44%	31%	23%	2%	15%	85%
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	1%	13%	28%	23%	35%	49%	23%	27%	1%	12%	88%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	3%	22%	29%	27%	19%	27%	27%	40%	6%	15%	85%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	5%	30%	30%	26%	9%	4%	9%	50%	37%	19%	81%
	Not working (n : 869)	21%	26%	25%	14%	14%	24%	32%	40%	4%	13%	88%
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	10%	22%	28%	22%	18%	19%	23%	45%	13%	15%	85%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	11%	27%	27%	20%	15%	28%	29%	36%	7%	13%	87%
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	10%	29%	27%	17%	17%	16%	30%	43%	10%	13%	87%
	Java (n : 1.205)	11%	20%	28%	24%	17%	29%	26%	23%	21%	14%	86%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	11%	24%	28%	23%	14%	20%	23%	49%	8%	14%	86%

Profile	Age					Education				Involvement in environment activity	
	15 – 20 y.o	21 – 30 y.o	31 – 40 y.o	41 – 50 y.o	More than 50 y.o	Never attended formal education / Elementary	Secondary	High school	Diploma/ S1/S2/S3	Ever joined	Never joined
Sulawesi (n : 154)	8%	30%	28%	19%	15%	23%	21%	43%	13%	19%	81%
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	5%	38%	27%	17%	13%	17%	17%	46%	20%	16%	84%
East Indonesia (n : 55)	29%	26%	20%	18%	7%	9%	22%	44%	25%	31%	89%

Notes:

- The survey reveals that the demographic and geographical profiles that affect the survey results are education, age, and involvement in environmental activity.
- There are certain circumstances where one demographic profile is affected by another one (for example, SES and occupation are affected by the level of education), which ultimately affects the survey results.
- Appendix 4 aims to identify the correlation between the profiles of age, education, as well as involvement in environmental activity and the profiles of age, occupation, SES, urban and rural areas, as well as region.

## ANNEX 5. PROFILE OF THE GROUP THAT INVOLVED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	Profile	Ever joined environment activity	Never joined environment activity
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	18%	82%
	Female (n : 1.053)	11%	89%
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	18%	82%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	16%	84%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	13%	87%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	12%	88%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	15%	85%
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	9%	91%
	Secondary (n : 540)	13%	87%
	High school (n : 852)	16%	84%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	24%	76%
SES	Upper (n : 315)	22%	78%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	13%	87%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	13%	87%
	Lower (n : 262)	15%	85%
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	12%	88%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	15%	85%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	19%	81%
	Not working (n : 869)	13%	87%
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	15%	85%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	13%	87%
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	13%	87%
	Java (n : 1.205)	14%	86%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	14%	86%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	19%	81%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	16%	84%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	31%	70%

D12. Have you ever joined in group/community/organization who care about waste, forest, animal or plant?



## ANNEX 6. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AS THE FIRST IMPORTANT, THE SECOND IMPORTANT, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ISSUE

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	12%	11%	10%	13%
	Female (n : 1.053)	11%	9%	11%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,587 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	18%	13%	13%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	14%	8%	11%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	9%	11%	10%	12%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	11%	8%	12%	15%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	9%	13%	7%	23%
<i>Significance value : 0,117 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	9%	10%	8%	20%
	Secondary (n : 540)	12%	9%	13%	13%
	High school (n : 852)	13%	11%	11%	9%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	10%	8%	7%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	13%	12%	8%	8%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	12%	11%	11%	10%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	9%	8%	11%	17%
	Lower (n : 262)	14%	9%	10%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	10%	10%	8%	18%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	11%	9%	12%	15%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	10%	8%	10%	5%
	Not working (n : 869)	12%	12%	10%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,308 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	10%	10%	12%	12%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	13%	10%	13%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,466 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	14%	10%	9%	7%
	Java (n : 1.205)	9%	9%	12%	16%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	12%	15%	12%	4%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	15%	13%	8%	10%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	15%	7%	7%	10%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	22%	16%	5%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,011 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	15%	14%	14%	5%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	11%	9%	10%	14%
<i>Significance value : 0,071 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q1. What are the most important issues facing in your neighborhood ? Please rank the following items from 1 to 8 in order of importance [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 7. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF LOSS OF FOREST DUE TO FOREST CUTTING AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ISSUE

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	38%	14%	10%	10%
	Female (n : 1.053)	29%	14%	10%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	37%	14%	8%	6%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	34%	14%	11%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	32%	14%	11%	9%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	33%	13%	9%	12%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	34%	13%	7%	19%
<i>Significance value : 0,402 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	32%	12%	8%	20%
	Secondary (n : 540)	30%	14%	9%	11%
	High school (n : 852)	35%	14%	11%	5%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	40%	13%	10%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,009 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	35%	19%	9%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	34%	13%	11%	8%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	32%	11%	9%	15%
	Lower (n : 262)	35%	15%	8%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,126 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	33%	15%	10%	13%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	34%	13%	10%	12%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	37%	13%	13%	6%
	Not working (n : 869)	32%	14%	8%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,240 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	35%	14%	9%	9%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	32%	13%	10%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,016 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	32%	13%	10%	4%
	Java (n : 1.205)	33%	14%	10%	14%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	48%	10%	11%	3%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	31%	16%	8%	10%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	28%	16%	15%	5%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	47%	18%	2%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,008 (Identify the difference)</i>					
	Ever joined (n : 302)	42%	14%	8%	3%

Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Involvement in environment activity Never joined (n : 1.795)	32%	14%	10%	11%

Significance value : 0,013 (Identify the difference)

Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general ? Please rank the following in order from 1 - 8 [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 8. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF AIR POLLUTION DUE TO FOREST CUTTING AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ISSUE

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	15%	18%	15%	10%
	Female (n : 1.053)	19%	20%	14%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,999 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	18%	21%	14%	6%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	18%	22%	13%	5%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	17%	20%	13%	8%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	19%	17%	16%	12%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	12%	16%	18%	19%
<i>Significance value : 0,345 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	10%	15%	16%	21%
	Secondary (n : 540)	20%	18%	14%	11%
	High school (n : 852)	19%	23%	14%	5%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	17%	20%	15%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,177 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	20%	19%	15%	2%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	18%	22%	14%	8%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	14%	19%	14%	14%
	Lower (n : 262)	15%	12%	20%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,576 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	13%	12%	19%	18%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	17%	18%	15%	12%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	19%	23%	14%	4%
	Not working (n : 869)	17%	20%	14%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,545 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	20%	21%	13%	8%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	14%	18%	16%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,585 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	16%	19%	16%	5%
	Java (n : 1.205)	19%	19%	14%	12%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	11%	26%	14%	6%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	17%	16%	15%	13%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	9%	21%	13%	5%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	11%	15%	20%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,108 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Profile		First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	16%	18%	15%	4%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	17%	19%	14%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,053 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general ? Please rank the following in order from 1 - 8 [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 9. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES AS THE THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ISSUE

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	10%	11%	13%	9%
	Female (n : 1.053)	14%	12%	13%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,872 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	9%	12%	13%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	12%	11%	14%	5%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	13%	11%	14%	8%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	13%	13%	14%	10%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	12%	11%	10%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	14%	10%	11%	20%
	Secondary (n : 540)	12%	13%	13%	11%
	High school (n : 852)	11%	11%	11%	5%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	11%	13%	17%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	10%	10%	16%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	12%	12%	13%	7%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	12%	11%	13%	12%
	Lower (n : 262)	13%	10%	10%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,088 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	18%	10%	11%	12%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	12%	12%	13%	10%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	8%	13%	16%	4%
	Not working (n : 869)	13%	10%	13%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	10%	11%	15%	8%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	14%	11%	11%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,461 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	15%	10%	13%	5%
	Java (n : 1.205)	11%	12%	14%	11%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	8%	9%	12%	4%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	14%	8%	12%	12%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	17%	13%	11%	5%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	5%	7%	11%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
	Ever joined (n : 302)	9%	11%	16%	4%

Profile		First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Involvement in environment activity	Never joined (n : 1.795)	13%	11%	13%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,004 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general ? Please rank the following in order from 1 - 8 [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD** Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.



## ANNEX 10. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF BAD WASTE MANAGEMENT AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ONE.

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	10%	9%	8%	11%
	Female (n : 1.053)	12%	9%	11%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,067 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	10%	11%	13%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	13%	11%	12%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	12%	8%	9%	10%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	10%	8%	9%	11%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	9%	8%	6%	19%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	11%	9%	6%	19%
	Secondary (n : 540)	9%	8%	11%	11%
	High school (n : 852)	11%	9%	10%	6%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	12%	13%	11%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	7%	12%	8%	7%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	12%	9%	11%	10%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	12%	10%	10%	13%
	Lower (n : 262)	8%	6%	8%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,024 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	7%	8%	6%	16%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	11%	8%	8%	12%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	12%	11%	11%	4%
	Not working (n : 869)	11%	10%	11%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,008 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban	10%	10%	9%	9%
	Rural	11%	9%	10%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,539 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	7%	9%	11%	5%
	Java (n : 1.205)	12%	10%	10%	13%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	11%	5%	6%	6%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	10%	8%	11%	14%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	15%	9%	12%	13%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	11%	9%	4%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Profile		First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	14%	12%	7%	4%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	10%	9%	10%	11%
Significance value : 0,002 (Identify the difference)					

Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general ? Please rank the following in order from 1 - 8 [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.

## ANNEX II. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF FOREST FIRES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ONE

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	7%	11%	12%	11%
	Female (n : 1.053)	10%	11%	13%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,213 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	8%	8%	12%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	8%	11%	14%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	10%	12%	12%	11%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	7%	11%	16%	12%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	9%	11%	10%	21%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	9%	9%	12%	19%
	Secondary (n : 540)	9%	11%	13%	11%
	High school (n : 852)	9%	12%	13%	6%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	7%	14%	13%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	10%	9%	14%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	8%	11%	12%	10%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	8%	11%	13%	14%
	Lower (n : 262)	8%	11%	15%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,011 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	6%	9%	8%	16%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	8%	12%	13%	13%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	8%	12%	13%	6%
	Not working (n : 869)	9%	10%	14%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,115 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban	8%	11%	14%	9%
	Rural	9%	11%	12%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,581 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	11%	15%	14%	5%
	Java (n : 1.205)	7%	9%	12%	14%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	11%	17%	20%	5%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	8%	12%	11%	12%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	16%	9%	10%	7%

Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	7%	11%	24%	2%	
<i>Significance value : 0,005 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	5%	10%	11%	6%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	9%	11%	13%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,03 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general ? Please rank the following in order from 1 - 8 [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 12. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF REDUCTION OR DISAPPEARANCE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ONE

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	8%	17%	14%	12%
	Female (n : 1.053)	7%	12%	13%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,08 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	6%	12%	19%	6%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	8%	12%	15%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	7%	15%	14%	12%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	9%	15%	10%	13%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	8%	17%	13%	21%
<i>Significance value : 0,651 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	8%	16%	13%	21%
	Secondary (n : 540)	10%	13%	15%	13%
	High school (n : 852)	6%	15%	13%	7%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	5%	10%	16%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,003 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	7%	14%	15%	6%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	7%	14%	14%	10%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	7%	14%	14%	17%
	Lower (n : 262)	10%	19%	13%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,014 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	8%	19%	15%	16%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	8%	16%	12%	14%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	6%	11%	12%	7%
	Not working (n : 869)	8%	14%	16%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,914 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban	7%	13%	14%	11%
	Rural	8%	15%	13%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,871 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	9%	14%	14%	5%
	Java (n : 1.205)	7%	14%	14%	16%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	4%	14%	13%	5%

Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know	
Sulawesi (n : 154)	9%	18%	16%	11%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	8%	17%	17%	7%	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	9%	22%	11%	2%	
<i>Significance value : 0,033 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	6%	16%	20%	5%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	8%	14%	13%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,976 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general ? Please rank the following in order from 1 - 8 [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 13. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF HOTTER TEMPERATURE AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ONE

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	5%	8%	12%	13%
	Female (n : 1.053)	5%	11%	11%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,004 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	5%	9%	9%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	4%	11%	11%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	4%	10%	13%	13%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	5%	11%	11%	14%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	6%	6%	10%	21%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	5%	10%	10%	22%
	Secondary (n : 540)	4%	10%	9%	14%
	High school (n : 852)	5%	8%	13%	7%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	5%	12%	11%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	5%	9%	12%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	4%	10%	13%	11%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	7%	10%	9%	16%
	Lower (n : 262)	2%	8%	9%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	5%	11%	11%	16%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	4%	9%	13%	15%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	4%	10%	11%	6%
	Not working (n : 869)	5%	10%	9%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban	4%	9%	11%	11%
	Rural	5%	10%	11%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,337 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	6%	13%	12%	5%
	Java (n : 1.205)	4%	8%	11%	16%

Profile		First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Kalimantan (n : 132)		5%	9%	13%	6%
Sulawesi (n : 154)		5%	10%	10%	15%
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)		3%	8%	7%	6%
East Indonesia (n : 55)		5%	9%	11%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,028 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	4%	8%	10%	6%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	5%	10%	11%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,006 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general ? Please rank the following in order from 1 - 8 [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.



## ANNEX 14. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE THE ISSUE OF POACHING OR TRADING OF WILDLIFE SPECIES PROTECTED BY LAW AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD IMPORTANT ONE

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	2%	7%	9%	13%
	Female (n : 1.053)	2%	7%	8%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,047 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	5%	11%	9%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	2%	7%	7%	8%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	3%	6%	7%	14%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	1%	7%	9%	16%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	2%	6%	11%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	3%	9%	9%	23%
	Secondary (n : 540)	3%	7%	8%	15%
	High school (n : 852)	2%	6%	8%	9%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	2%	6%	7%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	2%	7%	7%	7%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	2%	5%	8%	13%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	3%	7%	9%	18%
	Lower (n : 262)	3%	11%	7%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,057 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	2%	8%	9%	19%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	1%	6%	8%	17%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	2%	6%	7%	7%
	Not working (n : 869)	3%	8%	9%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,026 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban	2%	7%	8%	12%
	Rural	2%	7%	9%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,939 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	2%	7%	7%	6%
	Java (n : 1.205)	2%	7%	7%	18%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	2%	8%	8%	5%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	3%	8%	10%	14%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	4%	6%	13%	9%

Profile	First Important issue	Second Important issue	Third Important issue	Don't know	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	2%	7%	16%	2%	
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	3%	9%	11%	5%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	2%	7%	8%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,033 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q2. Thinking about environmental issues beyond your neighborhood, what are critical issues that affect all of Indonesia in general ? Please rank the following in order from 1 - 8 [1 is the most important issue; 8 is the least important issue] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total eight ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 15. THE REASONS OF CHOOSING SPECIFIC NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUE AS THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE

Base: The respondents who choose the natural environment issue as the most important one

The most important specific natural environment issue	The top 10 reasons
Loss of forest and other natural environments due to forest cutting or use (Base : 705 Respondents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causing floods, erosion, and landslides (45%)</li> <li>• Massive practice of forest cutting as the impact of the human's needs for building (houses, offices), and land clearing for farming/ gardening (25%)</li> <li>• Causing hotter temperature (20%)</li> <li>• Causing reduction or disappearance of plant and animal species (11%)</li> <li>• Increasing air pollution (9%)</li> <li>• Diminution of water springs (6%)</li> <li>• Decreasing of oxygen supply (3%)</li> <li>• Decreasing of territory for animals and plants to live (3%)</li> <li>• Causing the impact to the livelihoods of the people living surrounds (2%)</li> <li>• Do not know (11%)</li> </ul>
Air pollution (Base : 354 Respondents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrupting health (64%)</li> <li>• Massive number of vehicles and factories (10%)</li> <li>• Causing harmful air (6%)</li> <li>• Massive practice of forest cutting and forest burning (5%)</li> <li>• Causing hotter temperature (3%)</li> <li>• Disrupting people's activity (3%)</li> <li>• Its existence has really been disrupting (2%)</li> <li>• Creating bad odour (1%)</li> <li>• Less number of plants causing higher air pollution (1%)</li> <li>• Do not know (9%)</li> </ul>
Flooding and landslides (Base : 253 Respondents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causing death and material loss (35%)</li> <li>• Having experience of floods and landslides (21%)</li> <li>• Massive practice of forest cutting and forest burning causing floods and landslide (15%)</li> <li>• Disrupting people's activity (10%)</li> <li>• Prevailing habit of littering waste anywhere causing floods and landslides (9%)</li> <li>• Corrupting health (4%)</li> <li>• Getting informed from the media about the news (1%)</li> <li>• Polluting environment (1%)</li> <li>• Living in high potential area of getting floods it is near the river (1%)</li> <li>• Do not know (5%)</li> </ul>
Bad waste management (Base : 227 Respondents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevailing habit of littering waste anywhere (43%)</li> <li>• Causing floods (23%)</li> <li>• Corrupting health (18%)</li> <li>• Polluting the environment (17%)</li> <li>• causing air pollution/ bad odour of air (9%)</li> <li>• Limited number of bins (4%)</li> <li>• Polluting water (2%)</li> <li>• Inviting mosquitoes to come (2%)</li> <li>• Do not know (4%)</li> </ul>

The most important specific natural environment issue	The top 10 reasons
<p>Forest fires (Base : 178 Respondents)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causing air pollution (34%)</li> <li>• Causing floods, erosion, and landslides (23%)</li> <li>• Corrupting health (16%)</li> <li>• Causing reduction or disappearance of plant and animal species of forest (13%)</li> <li>• Causing hotter temperature (10%)</li> <li>• Massive practice of forest burning (9%)</li> <li>• Polluting the environment (6%)</li> <li>• Diminution of water springs due to loss of plants/ forest (5%)</li> <li>• Disrupting people's activity (4%)</li> <li>• Do not know (7%)</li> </ul>
<p>Reduction or disappearance of plant and animal species in forest (Base : 158 Respondents)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causing floods, erosion, and landslide (20%)</li> <li>• As the impact of massive practice of forest cutting and forest burning (16%)</li> <li>• Worries of condition where no plants and animal species at all in the forest (6%)</li> <li>• Causing hotter temperature (4%)</li> <li>• Increasing air pollution (4%)</li> <li>• Causing diminution of water springs (4%)</li> <li>• Worries of condition where next generation will not recognize the current species of plant and animal (3%)</li> <li>• Causing the decrease of oxygen supply (3%)</li> <li>• Causing the impact to the livelihoods of the people living surrounds (2%)</li> <li>• Do not know (34%)</li> </ul>
<p>Hotter temperature (Base : 97 Respondents)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutting forest down or forest fires (25%)</li> <li>• Its now left (17%)</li> <li>• Corrupting health (11%)</li> <li>• Uncomfortable (9%)</li> <li>• Causing climate change (8%)</li> <li>• Causing global warming (5%)</li> <li>• Massive practice of forest cutting as the impact of the human's needs for building (houses, offices), and land clearing for farming/ gardening (4%)</li> <li>• causes disruption to people's activity (4%)</li> <li>• Affects agricultural product (2%)</li> <li>• Do not know (11%)</li> </ul>
<p>Poaching or trading of wildlife species protected by law/wildlife (Base : 47 Respondents)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particular animals extinction (62%)</li> <li>• No heritage of wildlife will pass down to children in Indonesia (9%)</li> <li>• Unlawful acts (4%)</li> <li>• State assets (2%)</li> <li>• Protected animals (2%)</li> <li>• Do not know (19%)</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 16. PEOPLE'S RESPONSE TO CHOOSE THE PRODUCT IF ANY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ASPECT OCCURS - SCENARIO OF TWO GOODS AT DIFFERENT PRICES

Base: All Respondents

Profile		Will sure buy the more expensive goods, but without damaging environment	Will sure buy the cheaper goods, but with damaging environment	Depends on the price of goods	Depends on the quality of goods	Depends on the type of goods	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	63%	3%	5%	11%	11%	7%
	Female (n : 1.053)	64%	3%	4%	10%	12%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,997 (Not identify the difference)</i>							
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	66%	3%	4%	13%	11%	3%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	66%	3%	3%	12%	11%	5%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	64%	2%	5%	10%	12%	7%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	65%	2%	5%	7%	13%	8%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	58%	4%	7%	10%	9%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,369 (Not identify the difference)</i>							
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	56%	5%	6%	10%	12%	11%
	Secondary (n : 540)	64%	3%	3%	10%	12%	8%
	High school (n : 852)	67%	2%	5%	10%	11%	5%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	72%	1%	2%	12%	10%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,011 (Identify the difference)</i>							
SES	Upper (n : 315)	65%	3%	4%	14%	12%	2%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	64%	2%	6%	10%	11%	7%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	63%	3%	3%	11%	12%	8%
	Lower (n : 262)	60%	4%	4%	8%	15%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,331 (Not identify the difference)</i>							
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	59%	5%	6%	10%	7%	13%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	66%	2%	5%	9%	12%	6%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	69%	2%	4%	11%	9%	5%
	Not working (n : 869)	61%	3%	4%	12%	13%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,124 (Not identify the difference)</i>							

Profile		Will sure buy the more expensive goods, but without damaging environment	Will sure buy the cheaper goods, but with damaging environment	Depends on the price of goods	Depends on the quality of goods	Depends on the type of goods	Don't know
Area	Urban	64%	3%	5%	10%	10%	8%
	Rural	64%	3%	4%	10%	13%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,770 (Not identify the difference)</i>							
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	71%	3%	4%	7%	12%	3%
	Java (n : 1.205)	61%	2%	5%	11%	13%	8%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	62%	5%	4%	17%	11%	1%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	58%	3%	5%	7%	11%	16%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	82%	2%	4%	6%	5%	1%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	56%	7%	7%	20%	9%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>							
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	70%	3%	3%	12%	10%	2%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	63%	3%	5%	10%	12%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,114 (Not identify the difference)</i>							

Q34. You want to buy goods. You are faced 2 options: Goods A is cheaper but was made without the way of damaging environment. While, goods B is more expensive but was made with the way of damaging environment. What will you do? **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 17. PEOPLE'S RESPONSE TO CHOOSE THE PRODUCT IF ANY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ASPECT OCCURS - SCENARIO OF TWO GOODS AT DIFFERENT QUALITY

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	Will sure buy goods with the lower quality, but without damaging environment	Will sure buy goods with the better quality, but with damaging environment	Depends on the type of goods	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	62%	5%	25%	8%
	Female (n : 1.053)	58%	4%	27%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,293 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	61%	5%	30%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	61%	5%	26%	8%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	58%	4%	29%	9%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	60%	3%	26%	11%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	64%	6%	20%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,107 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	61%	7%	20%	12%
	Secondary (n : 540)	60%	3%	25%	12%
	High school (n : 852)	60%	5%	29%	6%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	62%	2%	31%	5%
	<i>Significance value : 0,150 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 315)				
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	61%	5%	26%	8%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	57%	5%	27%	11%
	Lower (n : 262)	66%	5%	22%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,055 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	60%	7%	20%	13%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	63%	5%	24%	8%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	60%	4%	31%	5%
	Not working (n : 869)	59%	5%	27%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,372 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban	61%	4%	27%	8%
	Rural	60%	6%	26%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,308 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	65%	5%	26%	4%
	Java (n : 1.205)	58%	4%	27%	11%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	58%	3%	34%	5%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	61%	7%	18%	14%

Profile	Will sure buy goods with the lower quality, but without damaging environment	Will sure buy goods with the better quality, but with damaging environment	Depends on the type of goods	Don't know	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	69%	6%	23%	2%	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	67%	9%	20%	4%	
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	68%	5%	24%	3%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	59%	5%	27%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,021 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q35. You want to buy goods. You are faced by 2 options of goods where as having the same prices. Good A has better quality but was made by the way of damaging environment. While, goods B has lower quality but was made without the way of damaging environemnt. What will you do?  
**SHOW CARD**



## ANNEX 18. PEOPLE'S RESPONSE TO CHOOSE THE PRODUCT IF ANY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ASPECT OCCURS – SCENARIO OF GOODS WITH LIMITED AVAILABILITY

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	Not buying the product	Keep buying the product	Depend	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	71%	10%	9%	10%
	Female (n : 1.053)	75%	5%	10%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,010 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	74%	11%	10%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	74%	9%	10%	7%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	72%	7%	10%	11%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	73%	5%	10%	12%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	71%	8%	6%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,002 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	73%	6%	8%	13%
	Secondary (n : 540)	74%	5%	9%	12%
	High school (n : 852)	72%	9%	11%	8%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	74%	9%	10%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,020 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)				
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	73%	7%	11%	9%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	69%	8%	9%	14%
	Lower (n : 262)	76%	8%	6%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,02 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	70%	11%	8%	11%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	72%	6%	10%	12%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	74%	9%	9%	8%
	Not working (n : 869)	74%	7%	10%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,062 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban	73%	7%	9%	11%
	Rural	73%	7%	10%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,950 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	75%	8%	10%	7%
	Java (n : 1.205)	72%	7%	10%	11%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	71%	11%	14%	4%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	70%	5%	9%	16%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	78%	11%	3%	8%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	86%	13%	0%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in	Ever joined (n : 302)	77%	9%	9%	5%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	72%	7%	10%	11%

Profile	Not buying the product	Keep buying the product	Depend	Don't know
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environmental activity

Significance value : 0,161 (Not identify the difference)

Q36. You went to a particular place and eventually you found the product you had been looking for this time which was never found in other places. The product fitted into your budget, but the seller told you that the product was made by the way of damaging environment. Would you buy that product? **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 19. PEOPLE'S RESPONSE TO CHOOSE THE PUBLIC CANDIDATE LEADER IF ANY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ASPECT OCCURS

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	Will sure choose candidate with natural environment program	Will sure choose candidate with economic program	Depend
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	24%	43%	33%
	Female (n : 1.053)	21%	48%	31%
<i>Significance value : 0,115 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	27%	32%	41%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	22%	42%	36%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	22%	49%	30%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	20%	48%	32%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	23%	53%	24%
<i>Significance value : 0,356 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	18%	57%	24%
	Secondary (n : 540)	21%	46%	33%
	High school (n : 852)	22%	41%	37%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	37%	35%	29%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 315)	28%	38%	34%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	20%	47%	33%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	21%	47%	32%
	Lower (n : 262)	24%	47%	28%
<i>Significance value : 0,176 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	19%	56%	25%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	21%	47%	32%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	28%	39%	33%
	Not working (n : 869)	21%	46%	33%
<i>Significance value : 0,045 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban	23%	45%	32%
	Rural	22%	46%	32%
<i>Significance value : 0,484 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	24%	44%	32%
	Java (n : 1.205)	19%	49%	32%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	32%	32%	36%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	22%	43%	35%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	34%	36%	30%

Profile	Will sure choose candidate with natural environment program	Will sure choose candidate with economic program	Depend
East Indonesia (n : 55)	31%	47%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	35%	34%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	20%	32%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			

Q42. You are going to elect the candidates of leader in local or national election (Bupati/Mayor, Governor, President). There are 2 candidates: Candidate A has program to protect natural environment, while candidate B has program to improve economic welfare. Which candidate will you choose? **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 20. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO IMPROVE THE PRIVATE CITIZENS RESPONSIBILITIES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD ACTION SHOULD BE DONE

BASE: THE RESPONDENTS WHO THINK SOME SPECIFIC ACTIONS SHOULD BE DONE TO PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

	Profile	First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 810)	30%	19%	20%	4%
	Female (n : 779)	46%	18%	15%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,006 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 174)	43%	18%	21%	2%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 395)	41%	15%	17%	2%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 431)	41%	20%	16%	3%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 350)	35%	21%	17%	5%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 239)	28%	15%	20%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,007 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 317)	33%	15%	17%	8%
	Secondary (n : 388)	36%	22%	19%	4%
	High school (n : 692)	38%	20%	18%	3%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 192)	47%	13%	13%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	38%	17%	20%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	39%	19%	15%	3%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	39%	17%	20%	5%
	Lower (n : 262)	31%	24%	19%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,159 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 109)	31%	16%	19%	7%
	Self-employee (n : 552)	34%	18%	19%	4%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	42%	16%	15%	7%
	Not working (n : 634)	40%	20%	17%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,048 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 801)	37%	18%	18%	3%
	Rural (n : 788)	39%	18%	17%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,539 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 325)	40%	16%	19%	1%

Profile	First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know	
Java (n : 895)	39%	18%	17%	5%	
Kalimantan (n : 112)	24%	27%	21%	1%	
Sulawesi (n : 1111)	32%	17%	20%	6%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 97)	46%	22%	11%	2%	
East Indonesia (n : 49)	27%	20%	20%	0%	
<i>Significance value : 0,298 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 271)	38%	17%	19%	1%
	Never joined (n : 1.318)	38%	19%	17%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,397 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q4B. What do you think should be done to protect forest and to address the environmental issues that matter to you ? Rank the following items in order of priority from 1 - 5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 21. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD ACTION SHOULD BE DONE

Base: The respondents who think some specific actions should be done to protect the natural environment

	Profile	First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 810)	24%	26%	20%	5%
	Female (n : 779)	16%	21%	24%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,069 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 174)	19%	28%	19%	2%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 395)	21%	28%	19%	2%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 431)	20%	17%	23%	5%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 350)	19%	23%	23%	6%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 239)	18%	26%	25%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,005 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 317)	16%	19%	26%	12%
	Secondary (n : 388)	17%	22%	22%	5%
	High school (n : 692)	23%	25%	20%	2%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 192)	18%	28%	22%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	17%	25%	19%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	20%	23%	24%	4%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	21%	23%	18%	7%
	Lower (n : 262)	20%	21%	27%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,169 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 109)	17%	22%	26%	8%
	Self-employee (n : 552)	21%	23%	21%	6%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	22%	28%	21%	3%
	Not working (n : 634)	18%	22%	23%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,401 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 801)	20%	25%	23%	4%
	Rural (n : 788)	19%	22%	21%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,736 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 325)	21%	26%	23%	8%
	Java (n : 895)	18%	21%	22%	0%
	Kalimantan (n : 112)	23%	21%	23%	3%
	Sulawesi (n : 1111)	28%	25%	14%	3%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 97)	21%	25%	27%	2%

Profile		First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know
East Indonesia (n : 49)		14%	41%	20%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,203 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 271)	17%	29%	23%	2%
	Never joined (n : 1.318)	20%	22%	22%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,686 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q4B. What do you think should be done to protect forest and to address the environmental issues that matter to you ? Rank the following items in order of priority from 1 - 5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.



## ANNEX 22. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD ACTION SHOULD BE DONE

Base: The respondents who think some specific actions should be done to protect the natural environment

	Profile	First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 810)	24%	20%	19%	5%
	Female (n : 779)	13%	19%	23%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 174)	14%	18%	22%	3%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 395)	18%	24%	25%	3%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 431)	15%	19%	23%	6%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 350)	20%	17%	17%	7%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 239)	28%	18%	13%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 317)	22%	19%	16%	10%
	Secondary (n : 388)	18%	19%	19%	6%
	High school (n : 692)	17%	20%	24%	4%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 192)	21%	22%	23%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,269 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	21%	18%	25%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	18%	20%	20%	4%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	17%	19%	22%	8%
	Lower (n : 262)	20%	22%	14%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,096 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 109)	21%	18%	17%	8%
	Self-employee (n : 552)	20%	19%	22%	7%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	21%	20%	22%	4%
	Not working (n : 634)	17%	20%	20%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,490 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 801)	19%	19%	20%	5%
	Rural (n : 788)	19%	20%	22%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,941 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 325)	18%	20%	17%	2%
	Java (n : 895)	18%	19%	21%	8%
	Kalimantan (n : 112)	28%	19%	22%	2%
	Sulawesi (n : 1111)	17%	24%	29%	5%

Profile	First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 97)	15%	19%	23%	3%	
East Indonesia (n : 49)	22%	18%	12%	0%	
<i>Significance value : 0,005 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 271)	22%	19%	24%	2%
	Never joined (n : 1.318)	18%	20%	20%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,599 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q4B. What do you think should be done to protect forest and to address the environmental issues that matter to you ? Rank the following items in order of priority from 1 - 5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 23. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO INCREASE THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS/EXPENSES/ MONEY FOR ACTIVITIES OF PROTECTING AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD ACTION SHOULD BE DONE

Base: The respondents who think some specific actions should be done to protect the natural environment

	Profile	First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 810)	15%	18%	20%	5%
	Female (n : 779)	18%	19%	19%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,054 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 174)	19%	16%	21%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 395)	14%	16%	21%	3%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 431)	16%	19%	18%	6%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 350)	18%	20%	20%	6%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 239)	18%	22%	21%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,098 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 317)	19%	24%	16%	10%
	Secondary (n : 388)	22%	16%	20%	6%
	High school (n : 692)	14%	18%	20%	4%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 192)	10%	16%	25%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,506 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	13%	20%	18%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	16%	19%	21%	5%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	16%	20%	19%	7%
	Lower (n : 262)	25%	15%	19%	4%
<i>Significance value : 1 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 109)	21%	27%	17%	6%
	Self-employee (n : 552)	16%	19%	18%	7%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	11%	17%	23%	3%
	Not working (n : 634)	18%	18%	21%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,606 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 801)	17%	18%	19%	5%
	Rural (n : 788)	16%	20%	21%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,789 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 325)	13%	19%	25%	1%
	Java (n : 895)	17%	19%	19%	8%

Profile		First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know
	Kalimantan (n : 112)	17%	17%	14%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 1111)	17%	21%	19%	8%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 97)	13%	19%	22%	3%
	East Indonesia (n : 49)	35%	8%	18%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,244 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 271)	17%	19%	19%	2%
	Never joined (n : 1.318)	16%	19%	20%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,375 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q4B. What do you think should be done to protect forest and to address the environmental issues that matter to you ? Rank the following items in order of priority from 1 - 5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 24. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO IMPROVE THE COMPANY RESPONSIBILITIES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD ACTION SHOULD BE DONE

Base: The respondents who think some specific actions should be done to protect the natural environment

	Profile	First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 810)	6%	14%	16%	5%
	Female (n : 779)	5%	20%	14%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,157 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 174)	5%	18%	13%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 395)	6%	16%	14%	4%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 431)	7%	21%	16%	4%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 350)	7%	14%	17%	7%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 239)	5%	14%	14%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,005 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 317)	7%	17%	14%	11%
	Secondary (n : 388)	5%	18%	16%	6%
	High school (n : 692)	7%	16%	15%	3%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 192)	3%	20%	15%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,078 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	8%	17%	15%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	6%	17%	16%	4%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	5%	17%	14%	8%
	Lower (n : 262)	4%	15%	16%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,614 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 109)	6%	12%	13%	8%
	Self-employee (n : 552)	7%	17%	15%	6%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	4%	17%	16%	2%
	Not working (n : 634)	6%	17%	15%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,173 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 801)	7%	18%	16%	5%
	Rural (n : 788)	5%	16%	14%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,032 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 325)	7%	18%	15%	1%
	Java (n : 895)	6%	18%	14%	8%
	Kalimantan (n : 112)	8%	17%	18%	2%

Profile	First important action	Second important action	Third important action	Don't know	
Sulawesi (n : 1111)	4%	10%	13%	8%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 97)	4%	16%	16%	2%	
East Indonesia (n : 49)	2%	12%	29%	0%	
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in enviroment activity	Ever joined (n : 271)	6%	15%	14%	1%
	Never joined (n : 1.318)	6%	17%	15%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,360 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q4B. What do you think should be done to protect forest and to address the environmental issues that matter to you ? Rank the following items in order of priority from 1 - 5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 25. PEOPLE'S FEELING OF OTHER COUNTRIES' VIEW TO INDONESIA REGARDING ITS PROTECTION TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	Very happy	Happy	Neutral	Not happy	Not happy at all	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	51%	31%	8%	2%	2%	6%
	Female (n : 1.053)	47%	35%	7%	2%	1%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,214 (Not identify the difference)</i>							
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	62%	25%	5%	2%	2%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	48%	38%	4,5%	2%	1%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	48%	33%	9%	1%	1%	8%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	50%	32%	10%	1%	1%	6%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	41%	33%	8%	4%	2%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>							
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	40%	33%	10%	3%	2%	12%
	Secondary (n : 540)	48%	35%	6%	2%	1%	8%
	High school (n : 852)	52%	33%	7%	1%	1%	6%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	62%	27%	6%	1%	2%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>							
SES	Upper (n : 315)	52%	33%	7%	1%	2%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	49%	33%	8%	2%	1%	7%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	48%	34%	7%	2%	1%	9%
	Lower (n : 262)	47%	33%	7%	3%	2%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,407 (Not identify the difference)</i>							
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	41%	37%	8%	2%	0%	12%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	49%	34%	8%	2%	1%	6%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	56%	31%	7%	1%	1%	4%
	Not working (n : 869)	48%	32%	8%	2%	1%	9%

Profile	Very happy	Happy	Neutral	Not happy	Not happy at all	Don't know
<i>Significance value : 0,002 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Daerah	Urban (n : 1.050)	48%	34%	8%	2%	7%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	50%	33%	7%	2%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,629 (Not identify the difference)</i>						
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	47%	38%	6%	1%	7%
	Java (n : 1.205)	48%	33%	8%	2%	7,5%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	45%	39%	10%	4,5%	1%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	53%	21%	4%	2%	18%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	59%	29%	9%	1%	1%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	73%	18%	5%	2%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,002 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Pengalaman terlibat dalam kegiatan/komunitas lingkungan alam	Ever joined (n : 302)	55%	33%	6%	1%	3%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	48%	33%	8%	2%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,216 (Not identify the difference)</i>						

Q5. What do you feel if other countries thought Indonesia as a country that protects their nature, forest and the rich diversity of animals and plants? **SHOW CARD**



## ANNEX 26. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS OF THE EXISTENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	Yes, climate change is occurring	No, climate change isn't occurring	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	79%	7%	14%
	Female (n : 1.053)	78%	7%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,369 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	77%	6%	17%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	80%	7%	13%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	79%	5%	16%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	79%	7%	14%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	74%	9%	17%
<i>Significance value : 0,206 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	67%	12%	21%
	Secondary (n : 540)	76%	8%	16%
	High school (n : 852)	83%	4%	13%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	92%	2%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 315)	87%	3%	10%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	78%	7%	15%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	76%	7%	17%
	Lower (n : 262)	75%	8%	17%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	72%	8%	20%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	79%	6%	15%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	86%	3%	11%
	Not working (n : 869)	76%	8%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban	80%	5%	15%
	Rural	77%	8%	15%

Profile	Yes, climate change is occurring	No, climate change isn't occurring	Don't know	
<i>Significance value : 0,101 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	80%	5%	15%
	Java (n : 1.205)	76%	6%	18%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	92%	7%	1%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	71%	16%	13%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	93%	3%	4%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	84%	11%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	86%	5%	9%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	77%	7%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,021 (Identify the difference)</i>				

Q6. Do you think climate change is occurring, it is the hotter temperature than ten years before ?

## ANNEX 27. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS OF THE EXISTENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE – BY AREA VERSUS EDUCATION LEVEL AND INVOLVEMENT IN ENVIROMENT ACTIVITY

Base: All Respondents

Region		Yes, climate change is occurring	No, climate change isn't occurring	Don't know
Sumatera	Never attended formal education / Elementary/secondary (n : 204)	73%	7%	20%
	High school / diploma / SI / S2 / S3 (n : 238)	86%	3%	11%
Java	Never attended formal education / Elementary/secondary (n : 658)	70%	9%	21%
	High school / diploma / SI / S2 / S3 (n : 547)	82%	4%	14%
Sulawesi	Never attended formal education / Elementary/secondary (n : 67)	57%	31%	12%
	High school / diploma / SI / S2 / S3 (n : 87)	83%	3%	14%
Kalimantan	Never attended formal education / Elementary/secondary (n : 57)	88%	11%	2%
	High school / diploma / SI / S2 / S3 (n : 75)	96%	4%	0%
Bali, Nusa Tenggara	Never attended formal education / Elementary/secondary (n : 37)	89%	3%	8%
	High school / diploma / SI / S2 / S3 (n : 72)	94%	3%	3%

Q6. Do you think climate change is occurring, it is the hotter temperature than ten years before ?

Notes :

- *The Education group of “without formal education/primary school is merged with the group of “secondary school” in order to get the base of respondents (total sample) of more than the minimum sample of 30 respondents.*
- *The Education group of “high school” is merged with “associate/bachelor’s/master’s/graduate degree” in order to get the respondent base (total sample) of more than the minimum sample of 30 respondents.*
- *There is no analysis conducted for the East Indonesia group on the account of the base of respondents that does not meet the minimum requirement of 30 respondents.*

## ANNEX 28. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS OF THE EXISTENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Base: Respondents who think that climate change is happening

	Profile	Humans are the cause of climate change	Humans aren't the cause of climate change	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 827)	83%	11%	6%
	Female (n : 817)	80%	12%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,934 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 170)	82%	12%	6%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 411)	83%	11%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 457)	83%	11%	6%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 354)	81%	10%	9%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 252)	76%	14%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,094 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 337)	70%	19%	11%
	Secondary (n : 409)	76%	14%	10%
	High school (n : 710)	86%	8%	6%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 188)	97%	2%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				

	Profile	Humans are the cause of climate change	Humans aren't the cause of climate change	Don't know
SES	Upper (n : 274)	89%	7%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 731)	85%	8%	7%
	Middle 2 (n : 443)	76%	15%	9%
	Lower (n : 196)	72%	20%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 119)	65%	22%	13%
	Self-employee (n : 569)	82%	10%	8%
	Employee of government institution (n : 295)	93%	5%	2%
	Not working (n : 661)	79%	14%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban (n : 841)	84%	9%	7%
	Rural (n : 803)	79%	13%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,023 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 353)	78%	13%	9%
	Java (n : 912)	84%	8%	8%
	Kalimantan (n : 122)	84%	13%	3%
	Sulawesi (n : 110)	78%	19%	3%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 101)	79%	15%	6%
	East Indonesia (n : 46)	74%	24%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,173 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 261)	88%	8%	4%
	Never joined (n : 1.383)	80%	12%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,132 (Not identify the difference)</i>				

Q7. Do you think one of the causes of climate change is human

## ANNEX 29. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Base: Respondents who think that climate change is happening

	Profile	Know	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 827)	71%	29%
	Female (n : 817)	65%	35%
<i>Significance value : 0,072 (Not identify the difference)</i>			
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 170)	66%	34%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 411)	68%	32%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 457)	68%	32%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 354)	68%	32%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 252)	68%	32%
<i>Significance value : 0,989 (Not identify the difference)</i>			
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 337)	55%	45%
	Secondary (n : 409)	57%	43%
	High school (n : 710)	75%	25%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 188)	85%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			
SES	Upper (n : 274)	77%	23%
	Middle 1 (n : 731)	70%	30%
	Middle 2 (n : 443)	60%	40%
	Lower (n : 196)	65%	35%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			
Occupation	Farmer (n : 119)	54%	46%
	Self-employee (n : 569)	67%	33%
	Employee of government institution (n : 295)	83%	17%
	Not working (n : 661)	64%	36%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			
Area	Urban (n : 841)	73%	27%
	Rural (n : 803)	62%	38%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			
Region	Sumatera (n : 353)	63%	37%
	Java (n : 912)	70%	30%
	Kalimantan (n : 122)	75%	25%
	Sulawesi (n : 110)	62%	38%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 101)	69%	31%
	East Indonesia (n : 46)	59%	41%
<i>Significance value : 0,054 (Not identify the difference)</i>			
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 261)	82%	18%
	Never joined (n : 1.383)	65%	35%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			

Q9. Do you know about the impact of climate change (hotter temperature than years before)?





## ANNEX 30. THE DETERMINANT VARIABLE OF FIVE GROUPS BASED ON THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Q6	Q7	Q9	Five groups
Yes, climate change is occurring	Yes, human is one of the causes of climate change	Aware of the impact of climate change	(5) Group that understand human as one of the causes and impacts
Yes, climate change is occurring	Yes, human is one of the causes of climate change	Not aware of the impact of climate change	(4) Group that understand human being as one of the causes but do not understand the impact
Yes, climate change is occurring	No, human is not the causes of climate change	Aware of the impact of climate change	(3) Group that do not understand human being as one of the causes but understand the impact
Yes, climate change is occurring	No, human is not the causes of climate change	Not aware of the impact of climate change	(2) Group that understand climate change but do not understand human being as one of the causes and impacts
No, climate change is not occurring	NA	NA	(1) Group that do not understand climate change
Do not know	NA	NA	

Q6. Do you think climate change is occurring, it is the hotter temperature than years before ?

Q7. Do you think one of the causes of climate change is human?

Q9. Do you know about the impact of climate change (hotter temperature than years before)

## ANNEX 3I. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE CUTTING OF FORESTS AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD CAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Base: Respondents who are aware of climate change (n: 1.644)

	Profile	The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 685)	46%	15%	14%	2%
	Female (n : 655)	37%	17%	15%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0818 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 140)	38%	17%	16%	1%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 342)	42%	17%	15%	2%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 381)	43%	13%	14%	2%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 286)	41%	17%	13%	3%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 191)	42%	17%	17%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,527 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 238)	34%	13%	19%	6%
	Secondary (n : 309)	37%	20%	15%	1%
	High school (n : 611)	43%	16%	14%	2%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 182)	55%	14%	12%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	40%	19%	16%	2%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	40%	16%	14%	3%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	46%	15%	14%	2%
	Lower (n : 262)	42%	13%	16%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,074 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 243)	51%	16%	12%	3%
	Self-employee (n : 621)	41%	16%	15%	3%
	Employee of government institution (n : 336)	47%	19%	11%	1%
	Not working (n : 140)	39%	15%	16%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,453 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 704)	40%	17%	13%	2%
	Rural (n : 636)	43%	15%	16%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,829 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 275)	45%	13%	16%	1%
	Java (n : 763)	40%	15%	15%	3%
	Kalimantan (n : 102)	45%	18%	12%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 86)	42%	22%	10%	1%

Profile		The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 80)		39%	24%	16%	4%
East Indonesia (n : 34)		53%	15%	6%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,181 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement enviroment activity	in Ever joined (n : 230)	50%	14%	13%	0%
	Never joined (n : 110)	40%	16%	15%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,261 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q8. What do you think is the human activity causes teh climate change? Rank in order (1 – 6) the most significant (i.e., largest) human contributions to climate change. **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total six ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 32. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE EMISSIONS FROM CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD CAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO ARE AWARE OF CLIMATE CHANGE (N: 1.644)

	Profile	The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 685)	21%	22%	15%	4%
	Female (n : 655)	20%	18%	17%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,018 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 140)	30%	20%	14%	3%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 342)	18%	25%	17%	2%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 381)	19%	19%	17%	4%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 286)	20%	17%	14%	7%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 191)	20%	18%	17%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,226 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 238)	21%	19%	11%	8%
	Secondary (n : 309)	25%	20%	13%	4%
	High school (n : 611)	18%	20%	19%	3%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 182)	18%	22%	18%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,058 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	23%	20%	17%	3%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	21%	21%	15%	4%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	18%	18%	19%	4%
	Lower (n : 262)	16%	21%	13%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,074 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 243)	9%	17%	14%	5%
	Self-employee (n : 621)	21%	22%	15%	7%
	Employee of government institution (n : 336)	21%	19%	17%	2%
	Not working (n : 140)	21%	20%	17%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,453 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 704)	24%	20%	17%	3%
	Rural (n : 636)	16%	20%	14%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,072 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 275)	15%	18%	19%	3%
	Java (n : 763)	24%	22%	15%	6%
	Kalimantan (n : 102)	15%	18%	18%	2%
	Sulawesi (n : 86)	17%	21%	14%	2%

Profile		The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 80)		16%	13%	16%	3%
East Indonesia (n : 34)		0%	21%	15%	24%
<i>Significance value : 0,002 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 230)	19%	21%	18%	4%
	Never joined (n : 110)	20%	20%	16%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0,261 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q8. What do you think is the human activity causes the climate change? Rank in order (1 – 6) the most significant (i.e., largest) human contributions to climate change. **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total six ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 33. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS FACTORIES AND REFINERIES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD CAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO ARE AWARE OF CLIMATE CHANGE (N: 1.644)

Profile	The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 685)	14%	25%	29%
	Female (n : 655)	14%	21%	24%
<i>Significance value : 0,011 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 140)	10%	24%	29%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 342)	15%	20%	28%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 381)	11%	28%	25%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 286)	16%	24%	28%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 191)	15%	17%	24%
<i>Significance value : 0,147 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 238)	13%	22%	24%
	Secondary (n : 309)	16%	20%	25%
	High school (n : 611)	14%	24%	28%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 182)	10%	25%	30%
<i>Significance value : 0,119 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 265)	13%	25%	28%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	13%	24%	29%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	14%	21%	26%
	Lower (n : 262)	16%	22%	20%
<i>Significance value : 0,19 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 243)	16%	16%	29%
	Self-employee (n : 621)	13%	25%	26%
	Employee of government institution (n : 336)	12%	27%	31%
	Not working (n : 140)	15%	21%	25%
<i>Significance value : 0,08 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban (n : 704)	12%	26%	27%
	Rural (n : 636)	16%	20%	27%
<i>Significance value : 0,077 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 275)	13%	21%	28%
	Java (n : 763)	15%	25%	27%

Profile	The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Kalimantan (n : 102)	12%	25%	25%	
Sulawesi (n : 86)	12%	19%	28%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 80)	9%	16%	19%	
East Indonesia (n : 34)	6%	24%	29%	
<i>Significance value : 0,169 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity				
Ever joined (n : 230)	12%	22%	29%	
Never joined (n : 110)	14%	23%	26%	
<i>Significance value : 0,919 (Not identify the difference)</i>				

Q8. What do you think is the human activity causes the climate change? Rank in order (1 – 6) the most significant (i.e., largest) human contributions to climate change. **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total six ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 34. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE FOREST FIRES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD CAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Base: Respondents who are aware of climate change (n: 1.644)

	Profile	The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 685)	12%	26%	15%	4%
	Female (n : 655)	17%	26%	16%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,249 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 140)	11%	27%	13%	3%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 342)	15%	24%	16%	3%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 381)	16%	24%	15%	4%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 286)	14%	27%	16%	5%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 191)	13%	31%	15%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,585 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 238)	14%	22%	14%	10%
	Secondary (n : 309)	12%	25%	18%	4%
	High school (n : 611)	16%	27%	14%	3%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 182)	13%	30%	16%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,016 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	16%	26%	12%	3%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	14%	25%	17%	5%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	13%	29%	15%	4%
	Lower (n : 262)	17%	25%	17%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,360 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 243)	10%	39%	21%	3%
	Self-employee (n : 621)	14%	23%	16%	7%
	Employee of government institution (n : 336)	14%	25%	16%	2%
	Not working (n : 140)	16%	28%	14%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,019 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 704)	14%	25%	16%	3%
	Rural (n : 636)	14%	28%	15%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,732 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 275)	19%	33%	17%	0%
	Java (n : 763)	10%	23%	15%	6%
	Kalimantan (n : 102)	23%	30%	12%	2%
	Sulawesi (n : 86)	15%	21%	21%	0%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 80)	29%	31%	14%	4%
	East Indonesia (n : 34)	12%	32%	21%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,031 (Identify the difference)</i>					



Profile		The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 230)	10%	32%	12%	2%
	Never joined (n : 110)	15%	25%	16%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,804 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q8. What do you think is the human activity causes teh climate change? Rank in order (1 – 6) the most significant (i.e., largest) human contributions to climate change. **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total six ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 35. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE WASTE OR BURN DISPOSAL AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD CAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Base: Respondents who are aware of climate change (n: 1.644)

	Profile	The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 685)	5%	8%	19%	6%
	Female (n : 655)	9%	12%	17%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,049 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 140)	7%	10%	20%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 342)	7%	11%	17%	3%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 381)	8%	12%	18%	4%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 286)	7%	8%	19%	9%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 191)	7%	10%	17%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,011 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 238)	10%	13%	16%	12%
	Secondary (n : 309)	7%	11%	18%	6%
	High school (n : 611)	7%	9%	18%	4%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 182)	4%	8%	18%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,280 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	6%	9%	18%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	8%	9%	17%	6%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	7%	13%	17%	6%
	Lower (n : 262)	5%	11%	24%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,1660 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 243)	8%	6%	17%	5%
	Self-employee (n : 621)	8%	11%	18%	9%
	Employee of government institution (n : 336)	5%	8%	17%	3%
	Not working (n : 140)	8%	12%	19%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,004 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 704)	7%	9%	18%	5%
	Rural (n : 636)	7%	11%	18%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,884 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 275)	7%	10%	15%	2%
	Java (n : 763)	7%	10%	18%	8%
	Kalimantan (n : 102)	5%	7%	23%	3%
	Sulawesi (n : 86)	10%	13%	19%	2%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 80)	6%	14%	23%	3%

Profile		The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
East Indonesia (n : 34)		3%	6%	21%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,197 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 230)	6%	9%	18%	3%
	Never joined (n : 110)	7%	11%	18%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,366 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q8. What do you think is the human activity causes teh climate change? Rank in order (1 – 6) the most significant (i.e., largest) human contributions to climate change. **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total six ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 36. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE POWER PLANT GENERATING ELECTRICITY AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD CAUSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Base: Respondents who are aware of climate change (n: 1.644)

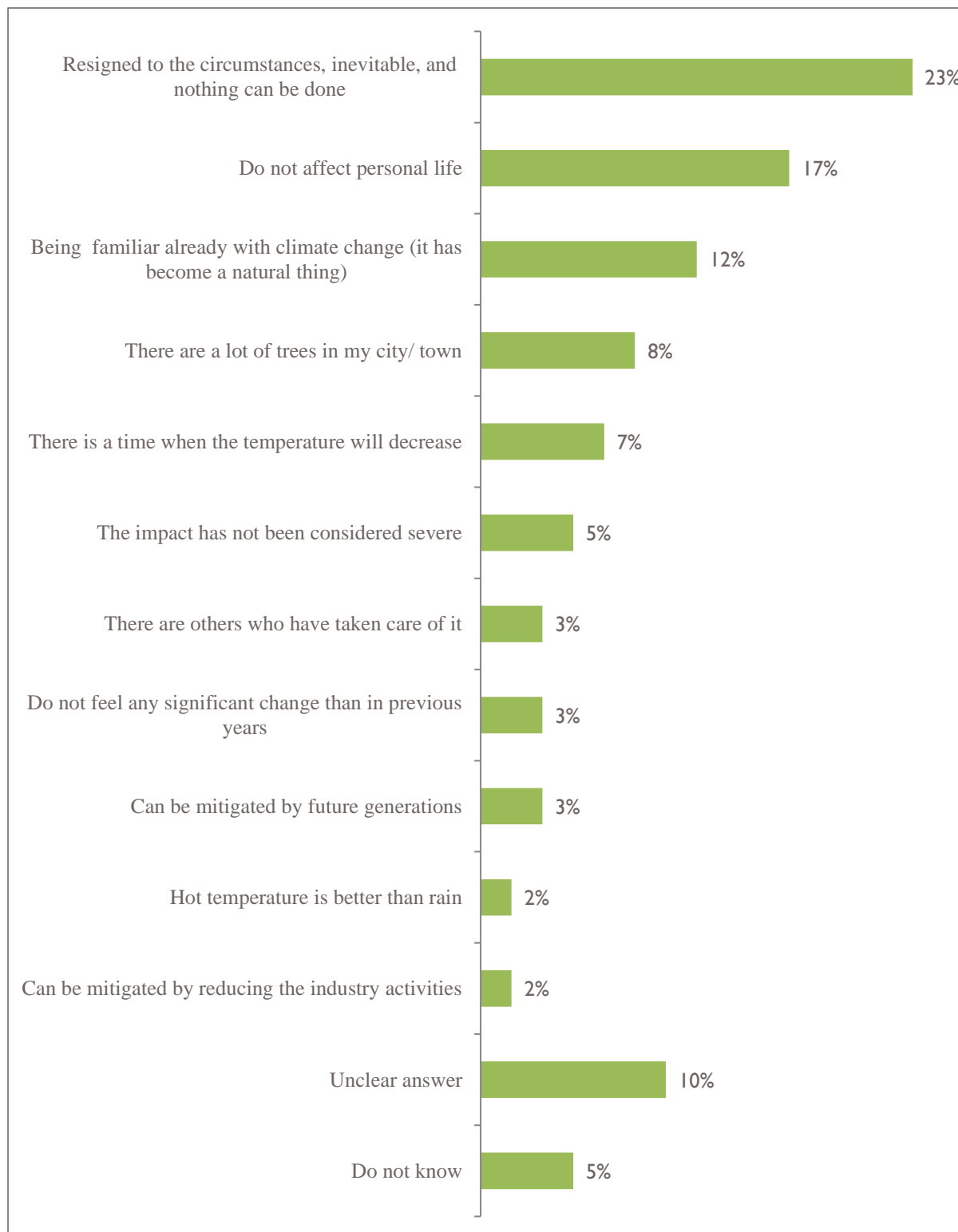
	Profile	The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 685)	2%	2%	5%	9%
	Female (n : 655)	2%	4%	8%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,028 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 140)	4%	2%	6%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 342)	2%	3%	5%	5%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 381)	2%	3%	7%	8%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 286)	2%	3%	6%	11%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 191)	1%	4%	6%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,334 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 238)	5%	6%	8%	16%
	Secondary (n : 309)	3%	2%	7%	8%
	High school (n : 611)	1%	3%	5%	7%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 182)	0%	1%	5%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,910 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 265)	2%	1%	8%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	2%	3%	6%	9%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	2%	3%	5%	10%
	Lower (n : 262)	3%	7%	6%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,321 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 243)	5%	4%	5%	8%
	Self-employee (n : 621)	3%	3%	5%	13%
	Employee of government institution (n : 336)	1%	1%	6%	5%
	Not working (n : 140)	2%	4%	7%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,409 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 704)	2%	3%	7%	8%
	Rural (n : 636)	2%	3%	5%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,346 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 275)	2%	3%	4%	4%
	Java (n : 763)	2%	3%	6%	12%
	Kalimantan (n : 102)	1%	3%	10%	4%
	Sulawesi (n : 86)	3%	5%	8%	3%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 80)	1%	3%	11%	6%
	East Indonesia (n : 34)	3%	3%	9%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,035 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Profile		The first cause	The second cause	The third cause	Don't know
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 230)	2%	2%	8%	4%
	Never joined (n : 110)	2%	3%	6%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,856 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q8. What do you think is the human activity causes teh climate change? Rank in order (1 – 6) the most significant (i.e., largest) human contributions to climate change. **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total six ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 37. THE REASONS NOT TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO ARE NUTRAL, NOT CONCERNED OR EXTREMELY NOT CONCERNED ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE



Q10B. Why you are **NOT** concerned?

## ANNEX 38. CONCERN OF THE COMMUNITY FOR THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THEIR PERSONAL LIVES

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change (n: 1.113)

	Profile	Very concern	Concern	Neutral	Not concern	Very not concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 685)	44%	44%	9%	1%	1%	1%
	Female (n : 655)	44%	45%	7%	1%	1%	2%
Significance value : 0,725 (Not identify the difference)							
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 140)	52%	41%	6%	0%	1%	0%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 342)	43%	47%	7%	1%	1%	1%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 381)	46%	41%	10%	2%	0%	1%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 286)	42%	47%	8%	1%	1%	1%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 191)	38%	47%	9%	2%	1%	3%
Significance value : 0,093 (Not identify the difference)							
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 238)	41%	46%	7%	2%	2%	1%
	Secondary (n : 309)	43%	46%	9%	1%	0%	2%
	High school (n : 611)	43%	45%	9%	1%	1%	1%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 182)	52%	42%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Significance value : 0,070 (Not identify the difference)							
SES	Upper (n : 265)	48%	42%	8%	1%	0%	1%
	Middle 1 (n : 728)	45%	43%	9%	1%	1%	1%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	37%	52%	7%	1%	1%	2%
	Lower (n : 262)	46%	42%	7%	3%	1%	1%
Significance value : 0,188 (Not identify the difference)							
Occupation	Farmer (n : 243)	38%	48%	13%	0%	2%	0%
	Self-employee (n : 621)	43%	45%	8%	2%	0%	2%
	Employee of government institution (n : 336)	45%	45%	9%	1%	0%	1%
	Not working (n : 140)	45%	44%	7%	1%	1%	2%
Significance value : 0,687 (Not identify the difference)							
Area	Urban (n : 704)	44%	45%	7%	1%	1%	2%
	Rural (n : 636)	43%	44%	10%	1%	1%	1%
Significance value : 0,491 (Not identify the difference)							
Region	Sumatera (n : 275)	50%	42%	6%	1%	0%	1%
	Java (n : 763)	40%	46%	9%	2%	1%	2%
	Kalimantan (n : 102)	34%	54%	11%	1%	0%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 86)	56%	34%	9%	0%	1%	0%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 80)	53%	41%	6%	0%	0%	0%
	East Indonesia (n : 34)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Significance value : 0,000 (Not identify the difference)							
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 230)	48%	41%	8%	1%	1%	1%
	Never joined (n : 110)	43%	46%	8%	1%	1%	1%
Significance value : 0,783 (Not identify the difference)							

Q10A. Are you concerned about how climate change will affect you personally? **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 39. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE THE HEALTH PROBLEMS AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 571)	21%	10%	13%	11%
	Female (n : 510)	28%	11%	11%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0.242 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)	32%	14%	7%	6%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	26%	11%	9%	10%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	23%	11%	13%	7%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	25%	9%	18%	6%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	18%	8%	11%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0.081 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	18%	6%	10%	14%
	Secondary (n : 227)	25%	11%	12%	7%
	High school (n : 518)	26%	11%	12%	8%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	25%	13%	16%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.036 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	29%	8%	11%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	24%	11%	13%	9%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	25%	13%	9%	7%
	Lower (n : 121)	19%	7%	16%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.701 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	16%	6%	13%	16%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	21%	11%	13%	9%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	30%	10%	12%	7%
	Not working (n : 405)	25%	11%	11%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0.338 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 594)	25%	9%	12%	8%
	Rural (n : 487)	23%	12%	12%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.411 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)	25%	10%	13%	10%
	Java (n : 607)	24%	12%	11%	8%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)	28%	11%	16%	8%
	Sulawesi (n : 67)	25%	10%	7%	9%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)	23%	6%	17%	11%
	East Indonesia (n : 34)	NA	NA	NA	NA



Profile		First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
<i>Significance value : 0.016 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	19%	11%	10%	9%
	Never joined (n : 872)	26%	10%	13%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.825 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 40. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE LONGER THAN NORMAL DRY OR RAINY SEASONS AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 571)	24%	19%	14%	6%
	Female (n : 510)	15%	22%	10%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0.366 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)	15%	22%	10%	10%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	21%	18%	16%	4%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	21%	18%	16%	2%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	19%	15%	16%	5%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	24%	21%	13%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.168 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	20%	18%	12%	11%
	Secondary (n : 227)	18%	18%	14%	6%
	High school (n : 518)	22%	17%	16%	4%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	21%	23%	14%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0.060 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	19%	20%	13%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	21%	18%	13%	4%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	19%	18%	18%	6%
	Lower (n : 121)	26%	17%	15%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0.291 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	30%	16%	6%	8%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	23%	16%	14%	6%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	21%	20%	17%	4%
	Not working (n : 405)	17%	20%	16%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0.855 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 594)	19%	20%	15%	6%
	Rural (n : 487)	22%	17%	14%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0.823 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)	21%	15%	18%	1%
	Java (n : 607)	21%	18%	14%	7%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)	17%	27%	12%	4%
	Sulawesi (n : 67)	16%	19%	15%	10%

Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)	26%	20%	13%	3%	
East Indonesia (n : 34)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<i>Significance value : 0.428 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	29%	15%	16%	4%
	Never joined (n : 872)	19%	19%	15%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0.420 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 4I. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE INCREASE FLOODING AND LANDSLIDES AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know	
Gender	Male (n : 571)	19%	15%	11%	10%
	Female (n : 510)	15%	15%	12%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0.000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)	11%	14%	18%	8%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	17%	18%	10%	7%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	16%	13%	10%	10%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	19%	12%	12%	8%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	22%	18%	10%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0.005 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	27%	16%	4%	12%
	Secondary (n : 227)	21%	13%	9%	11%
	High school (n : 518)	14%	15%	14%	8%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	10%	14%	13%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0.001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	1%	2%	3%	9%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	17%	13%	11%	7%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	18%	13%	11%	13%
	Lower (n : 121)	20%	22%	5%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0.010 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	17%	13%	6%	13%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	20%	16%	10%	10%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	13%	17%	15%	6%
	Not working (n : 405)	17%	12%	11%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0.001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 594)	17%	15%	13%	8%

Profile		First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Rural (n : 487)		17%	14%	9%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0.436 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)	18%	15%	10%	7%
	Java (n : 607)	17%	14%	11%	10%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)	16%	18%	17%	10%
	Sulawesi (n : 67)	15%	15%	12%	7%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)	20%	19%	7%	10%
	East Indonesia (n : 34)	NA	NA	NA	NA
	<i>Significance value : 0.554 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	16%	16%	11%	8%
	Never joined (n : 872)	17%	14%	11%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.265 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired

## ANNEX 42. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE CHANGING TEMPERATURES AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 571)	12%	14%	10%	8%
	Female (n : 510)	1%	2%	4%	43%
<i>Significance value : 0.329 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)	21%	11%	10%	8%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	13%	14%	13%	7%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	12%	15%	10%	7%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	11%	17%	11%	8%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	7%	13%	8%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0.051 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	5%	7%	8%	13%
	Secondary (n : 227)	11%	10%	9%	12%
	High school (n : 518)	13%	18%	11%	6%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	21%	17%	14%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0.001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	16%	17%	9%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	13%	16%	12%	7%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	12%	12%	9%	10%
	Lower (n : 121)	7%	8%	12%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0.375 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	8%	16%	8%	10%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	10%	14%	11%	10%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	16%	19%	12%	4%
	Not working (n : 405)	14%	12%	11%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.046 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 594)	14%	17%	10%	7%
	Rural (n : 487)	10%	11%	12%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.577 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)	16%	15%	10%	5%
	Java (n : 607)	11%	15%	11%	8%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)	10%	18%	16%	11%
	Sulawesi (n : 67)	19%	12%	10%	9%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)	10%	7%	10%	13%

Profile		First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
East Indonesia (n : 34)		NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Significance value : 0.117 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	11%	11%	15%	7%
	Never joined (n : 872)	13%	15%	10%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0.958 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 43. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE DECREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 571)	9%	15%	14%	6%
	Female (n : 510)	1%	4%	7%	21%
<i>Significance value : 0.035 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)	7%	13%	15%	7%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	8%	14%	13%	7%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	9%	16%	16%	5%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	8%	13%	11%	8%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	12%	14%	18%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0.269 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	14%	16%	21%	10%
	Secondary (n : 227)	9%	16%	15%	9%
	High school (n : 518)	8%	12%	13%	5%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	6%	15%	9%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0.159 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	7%	11%	14%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	9%	13%	13%	7%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	8%	16%	16%	8%
	Lower (n : 121)	15%	18%	17%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0.584 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	13%	25%	17%	5%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	10%	14%	17%	9%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	7%	12%	8%	4%
	Not working (n : 405)	9%	14%	15%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0.697 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 594)	8%	12%	12%	8%
	Rural (n : 487)	10%	16%	17%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0.758 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)	8%	15%	12%	5%
	Java (n : 607)	9%	14%	14%	7%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)	8%	9%	11%	8%
	Sulawesi (n : 67)	7%	6%	28%	7%



Profile		First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)		13%	20%	9%	7%
East Indonesia (n : 34)		NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Significance value : 0.036 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	8%	18%	20%	4%
	Never joined (n : 872)	9%	13%	13%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0.131 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 44. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE DECREASED WATER AVAILABILITY AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 571)	9%	9%	10%	16%
	Female (n : 510)	12%	13%	11%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0.154 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)	11%	14%	7%	18%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	9%	12%	11%	10%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	13%	10%	13%	11%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	10%	13%	7%	14%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	9%	7%	9%	29%
<i>Significance value : 0.000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	10%	8%	11%	24%
	Secondary (n : 227)	11%	12%	7%	18%
	High school (n : 518)	10%	11%	11%	12%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	11%	11%	13%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0.008 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	8%	12%	10%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	11%	11%	10%	12%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	12%	10%	11%	18%
	Lower (n : 121)	9%	12%	8%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0.159 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	8%	5%	16%	16%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	10%	9%	9%	15%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	10%	12%	13%	11%
	Not working (n : 405)	11%	13%	8%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0.112 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 594)	10%	11%	9%	15%
	Rural (n : 487)	11%	10%	11%	14%
<i>Significance value : 0.542 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)	8%	13%	9%	14%
	Java (n : 607)	11%	10%	11%	15%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)	11%	9%	3%	18%
	Sulawesi (n : 67)	10%	16%	9%	7%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)	9%	13%	13%	13%

Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know	
East Indonesia (n : 34)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<i>Significance value : 0.036 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	12%	11%	6%	12%
	Never joined (n : 872)	10%	11%	11%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0.641 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 45. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE MORE FREQUENT STORMS, HURRICANES, WINDSTORMS AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 571)	3%	11%	15%	15%
	Female (n : 510)	9%	15%	14%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0.392 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)	4%	6%	17%	14%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	4%	7%	14%	12%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	4%	12%	12%	13%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	4%	15%	15%	15%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	6%	11%	19%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0.741 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	2%	20%	21%	14%
	Secondary (n : 227)	5%	10%	19%	15%
	High school (n : 518)	5%	10%	11%	14%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	4%	4%	12%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0.209 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	4%	9%	16%	11%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	4%	11%	14%	14%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	4%	12%	14%	14%
	Lower (n : 121)	5%	10%	18%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0.524 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	5%	13%	19%	19%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	4%	14%	14%	15%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	3%	6%	15%	14%
	Not working (n : 405)	5%	11%	14%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0.213 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 594)	5%	10%	16%	15%
	Rural (n : 487)	4%	12%	12%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0.047 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)	4%	9%	14%	10%
	Java (n : 607)	4%	12%	15%	15%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)	9%	8%	19%	8%

Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know	
Sulawesi (n : 67)	3%	13%	4%	19%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)		9%	20%	19%	
East Indonesia (n : 34)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<i>Significance value : 0.721 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	5%	12%	11%	13%
	Never joined (n : 872)	4%	10%	15%	14%
<i>Significance value : 0.653 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 46. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE DECREASED FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTIVITY AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 571)	1%	4%	7%	21%
	Female (n : 510)	21%	10%	13%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0.221 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)		3%	9%	17%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	0%	4%	10%	18%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	2%	3%	9%	24%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	1%	5%	5%	19%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	1%	5%	6%	25%
<i>Significance value : 0.684 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	1%	5%	8%	20%
	Secondary (n : 227)	0%	6%	11%	20%
	High school (n : 518)	1%	3%	7%	22%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	1%	3%	4%	17%
<i>Significance value : 0.004 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	2%	4%	6%	18%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	1%	5%	8%	20%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	0%	3%	7%	23%
	Lower (n : 121)		3%	7%	26%
<i>Significance value : 0.271 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	3%	2%	10%	22%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	1%	5%	7%	22%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	1%	4%	5%	19%
	Not working (n : 405)	0%	4%	10%	20%
<i>Significance value : 0.681 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Area	Urban (n : 594)	1%	4%	6%	21%
	Rural (n : 487)	1%	5%	9%	21%
<i>Significance value : 0.451 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)	1%	5%	10%	15%
	Java (n : 607)	1%	4%	8%	23%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)		1%	3%	23%
	Sulawesi (n : 67)		4%	7%	18%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)		4%	9%	23%
	East Indonesia (n : 34)	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Significance value : 0.772 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	1%	4%	8%	15%
	Never joined (n : 872)	1%	4%	8%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0.647 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 47. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOSE SEA LEVEL RISE AS THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

Base: Respondents who understand the impacts of climate change

	Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 571)	1%	2%	4%	43%
	Female (n : 510)	9%	9%	10%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0.234 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 111)		3%	5%	33%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 272)	1%	1%	4%	44%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 301)	0%	2%	2%	43%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 237)	2%	0%	3%	48%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 160)	1%		2%	43%
<i>Significance value : 0.000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 177)	1%	1%	2%	44%
	Secondary (n : 227)	0%	2%	3%	43%
	High school (n : 518)	1%	2%	3%	42%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 159)	1%	0%	4%	48%
<i>Significance value : 0.005 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 189)	2%	1%	4%	40%
	Middle 1 (n : 498)	1%	2%	3%	45%
	Middle 2 (n : 256)	1%	1%	4%	46%
	Lower (n : 121)		2%	2%	40%
<i>Significance value : 0.278 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 63)	0%	2%	2%	43%
	Self-employee (n : 370)	1%	1%	3%	47%
	Employee of government institution (n : 243)	0%	0%	4%	44%
	Not working (n : 405)	1%	2%	3%	40%
<i>Significance value : 0.002 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 594)	1%	1%	4%	44%
	Rural (n : 487)	1%	1%	2%	42%
<i>Significance value : 0.494 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 220)		3%	4%	40%
	Java (n : 607)	1%	1%	3%	45%
	Kalimantan (n : 90)	2%		2%	41%



Profile	First impact of most concern	Second impact of most concern	Third impact of most concern	Don't know	
Sulawesi (n : 67)	1%		3%	43%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 70)		3%	3%	46%	
East Indonesia (n : 34)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<i>Significance value : 0.090 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 209)	0%	1%	3%	44%
	Never joined (n : 872)	1%	1%	3%	43%
<i>Significance value : 0.769 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q11. What climate change impacts are you most concerned about to you personally? Please rank the following on order from 1 – 8. [ 1 is the impact of most concern; 8 is the impact of least concern] **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total nine ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 48. THE DETERMINANT VARIABLE OF FOUR GROUPS BASED ON THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Q12	Q13	Four groups
Yes, know about the existence of palm oil plantation	Palm production does not cause damage to natural environment	(3) group of respondents who consider that palm oil production has no negative impact on the natural environment
	Palm production cause damage to natural environment	(4) group of respondents who understand that palm oil production has a negative impact
	Do not know	(2) a group of respondents who did not know that palm oil production had a negative impact on the natural environment
No, not know about the existence of palm oil plantation	NA	
	NA	(1) a group that does not even understand the existence of palm oil production
	NA	

Q12A. Did you ever know about the existence of palm plantation in Indonesia? These means you saw it directly, informed from TV, radio, newspaper, somebody else, etc. **SHOW CARD**

Q13. According to your understanding, which statement below is correct? **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 49. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Base: All Respondents

Profile	Do not understand about the existence of palm oil production	Do not understand about the negative impact of palm oil production on the natural environment	Assume that the palm oil production has no negative impact on the natural environment	Understand the the negative impact of palm oil production on the natural environment	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	23%	18%	38%	21%
	Female (n : 1.053)	28%	17%	41%	14%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	20%	15%	46%	19%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	25%	17%	40%	18%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	29%	17%	37%	17%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	25%	16%	42%	17%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	28%	20%	34%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,083 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Tidak menempuh Education formal/SD (n : 500)	40%	17%	34%	9%
	Secondary (n : 540)	26%	18%	39%	17%
	High school (n : 852)	21%	17%	41%	21%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	11%	17%	45%	27%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	23%	13%	41%	23%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	23%	19%	42%	16%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	28%	19%	35%	18%
	Lower (n : 262)	34%	13%	39%	14%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	35%	18%	28%	19%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	25%	19%	39%	17%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	17%	16%	43%	24%
	Not working (n : 869)	29%	16%	40%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	22%	19%	40%	19%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	30%	16%	38%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	18%	13%	40%	29%
	Java (n : 1.205)	30%	20%	40%	10%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	5%	17%	30%	48%

	Sulawesi (n : 154)	35%	17%	29%	19%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	24%	12%	49%	15%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	29%	7%	42%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	17%	12%	46%	25%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	28%	18%	38%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q12A. Did you ever know about the existence of palm plantation in Indonesia? These means you saw it directly, informed from TV, radio, newspaper, somebody else, etc **SHOW CARD**

Q13. According to your understanding, which statement below is correct? **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 50. PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF LAND USE FOR PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Base: Respondents who know about the existence of palm oil production

	Profile	Decreased	Stay the same	Increased	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 802)	23%	35%	25%	16%
	Female (n : 752)	15%	35%	29%	21%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 178)	22%	39%	25%	14%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 380)	21%	39%	26%	14%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 412)	20%	32%	28%	19%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 337)	17%	33%	27%	23%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 247)	18%	33%	29%	20%
<i>Significance value : 0,247 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 300)	15%	31%	29%	24%
	Secondary (n : 399)	17%	32%	28%	23%
	High school (n : 672)	22%	37%	26%	15%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 183)	22%	39%	27%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,012 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 242)	22%	37%	30%	11%
	Middle 1 (n : 724)	18%	36%	27%	18%
	Middle 2 (n : 416)	21%	33%	22%	24%
	Lower (n : 172)	19%	30%	35%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,017 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 109)	22%	22%	29%	27%
	Self-employee (n : 539)	19%	32%	28%	20%
	Employee of government institution (n : 286)	20%	41%	26%	13%
	Not working (n : 620)	19%	36%	26%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,873 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 823)	18%	35%	28%	19%
	Rural (n : 731)	21%	35%	27%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,997 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 360)	28%	32%	27%	13%
	Java (n : 846)	12%	36%	28%	24%
	Kalimantan (n : 126)	46%	23%	18%	13%
	Sulawesi (n : 100)	19%	47%	21%	13%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 83)	12%	46%	36%	6%
	East Indonesia (n : 39)	36%	23%	33%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 251)	23%	37%	31%	8%
	Never joined (n : 1.303)	19%	34%	26%	20%
<i>Significance value : 0,004 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q12B. Should the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantations in Indonesia be reduced, increased, or stay the same

## ANNEX 5I. THE REASONS WHY OIL PALM PRODUCTION SHOULD BE REDUCED / INCREASED / MAINTAINED

	Reduced (19%) <i>Base : 302 Respondents</i>	Stay the same (35%) <i>Base : 542 Respondents</i>	Increased (27%) <i>Base : 423 Respondents</i>
The reason in general	Mainly consider the environmental aspect; a small number of people consider the aspect of meeting the needs of settlements or the fulfillment of agricultural needs	Consider aspects of protection of the natural environment or the fulfillment of housing needs or the fulfillment of agricultural needs but also consider the aspect of fulfilling the need for palm oil, the provision of employment and national revenue	It is more concerned with the benefits of palm oil production in terms of meeting the needs of palm oil for the Indonesian population and the economic benefits
Reasons in detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has a negative impact on the natural environment               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced forest land (48%)</li> <li>- More absorbed water and soil substances so the soil is more susceptible to pests and can not be planted other plants (28%)</li> <li>- Waste contaminates soil, water and air (22%)</li> <li>- Causing loss of animals and plants due to deforestation and waste (11%)</li> <li>- Causing floods, landslides (10%)</li> <li>- Causing hotter temperatures (8%)</li> <li>- Increasing the potential for forest fires (3%)</li> <li>- Reducing water source (3%)</li> <li>- Causing air pollution (1%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Because of its impact on agriculture               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better to be utilized for other more productive plants (6%)</li> <li>- Reduced agricultural land (5%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Only benefitting certain parties; do not provide economic benefits for the surrounding community (3%)</li> <li>• Reducing land for housing (1%)</li> <li>• Do not know (4%)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Should not be added</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has a negative impact on the natural environment               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will further reduce forest (20%)</li> <li>- Wastes damage the environment (6%)</li> <li>- Will increase the burning potential of forests (5%)</li> <li>- Causing natural disasters (2%)</li> <li>- Absorbing a lot of water and substances in the soil, resulting in drought and can not be planted other plants (2%)</li> <li>- Threatening the survival of animals and plants in the forest (2%)</li> <li>- Cause the temperature becomes hotter (2%)</li> <li>- Increasing pollution (1%)</li> <li>- Improving climate change (1%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Having an impact on agriculture               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better to plant other plants (9%)</li> <li>- Will reduce land for agriculture (4%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The need for palm oil is sufficient (12%)</li> <li>• Will reduce land for settlements (10%)</li> <li>• No more land available (2%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a positive impact on the economy               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide employment (38%)</li> <li>- To make palm oil more affordable (17%)</li> <li>- Increase income of farmers or owners of oil palm plantations (17%)</li> <li>- Increase state revenues (10%)</li> <li>- In order not to import palm oil (9%)</li> <li>- To be able to export palm oil (6%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Maintaining the supply of palm oil               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase supply of palm oil (19%)</li> <li>- Palm oil is one of the main needs (7%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Have a positive impact on the natural environment               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For cooler air (9%)</li> <li>- Prevent floods, landslides (2%)</li> <li>- Increase water absorption (1%)</li> <li>- Reduce air pollution (1%)</li> <li>- The soil is more fertile (1%)</li> <li>- Provide shelter for animals and plants (1%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Palm oil has uses other than as palm oil, such as medicine, soap (1%)</li> <li>• A lot of empty land that can be utilized (2%)</li> </ul>

Reduced (19%)	Stay the same (35%)	Increased (27%)
Base : 302 Respondents	Base : 542 Respondents	Base : 423 Respondents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only benefitting certain parties (2%)</li> </ul> <p><u>Should not be reduced</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having a positive impact on the economy               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing employment (6%)</li> <li>- Will reduce state revenues (4%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To keep fulfilling the needs of palm oil (11%)</li> <li>• In order to avoid price increases (3%)</li> </ul>	

Q12C. Why the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantation should be **REDUCED? SPONTAN**  
 Q12D. Why the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantation should be **INCREASED? SPONTAN**  
 Q12E. Why the amount of land dedicated to palm oil plantation should be **STAY THE SAME? SPONTAN**

## ANNEX 52. PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE IMPACT OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY

Base: Respondents who know the negative impacts of oil palm production on the natural environment

Profile	The economic benefit of palm oil production is more important than the impacts on natural environment	The conservation of natural environment is more important than the economic benefit of palm oil production	The economic benefit of palm oil is really important, but I am concerned about the impacts on natural environment	The conservation of natural environment is really important, but the palm oil also has economic benefit which is important to Indonesia	Don't know	
Gender	Male (n : 802)	3%	45%	34%	12%	7%
	Female (n : 752)	3%	47%	43%	6%	2%
Significance value : 0,494 (Not identify the difference)						
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 178)	2%	51%	35%	5%	7%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 380)	3%	51%	34%	9%	3%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 412)	1%	53%	37%	7%	2%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 337)	4%	36%	39%	12%	9%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 247)	3%	38%	41%	13%	5%
Significance value : 0,799 (Not identify the difference)						
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 300)	11%	20%	50%	14%	5%
	Secondary (n : 399)	1%	40%	41%	8%	10%
	High school (n : 672)	2%	54%	31%	8%	4%
	Diploma/S1/ S2/S3 (n : 183)	0%	48%	41%	11%	0%
Significance value : 0,095 (Not identify the difference)						
SES	Upper (n : 242)	3%	51%	34%	7%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 724)	1%	44%	38%	9%	7%
	Middle 2 (n : 416)	3%	45%	38%	12%	2%
	Lower (n : 172)	8%	44%	36%	8%	3%
Significance value : 0,486 (Not identify the difference)						
Occupation	Farmer (n : 109)	6%	25%	50%	13%	6%
	Self-employee (n : 539)	2%	46%	37%	10%	4%
	Employee of government	2%	44%	38%	9%	6%



Profile	The economic benefit of palm oil production is more important than the impacts on natural environment	The conservation of natural environment is more important than the economic benefit of palm oil production	The economic benefit of palm oil is really important, but I am concerned about the impacts on natural environment	The conservation of natural environment is really important, but the palm oil also has economic benefit which is important to Indonesia	Don't know
institution (n : 286)					
Not working (n : 620)	2%	52%	34%	8%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,718 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area					
Urban (n : 823)	2%	45%	37%	11%	6%
Rural (n : 731)	4%	47%	37%	8%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,877 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region					
Sumatera (n : 360)	3%	47%	38%	7%	5%
Java (n : 846)	4%	40%	39%	10%	7%
Kalimantan (n : 126)	2%	51%	33%	10%	5%
Sulawesi (n : 100)	0%	63%	20%	13%	3%
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 83)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Indonesia (n : 39)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Significance value : 0,211 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity					
Ever joined (n : 251)	4%	59%	29%	8%	0%
Never joined (n : 1.303)	2%	43%	39%	10%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,092 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q14. Which of the following statements best describes your feeling about palm oil plantations and their impacts on Indonesia?

**SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 53. PUBLIC CONCERNS ABOUT THE IMPACT OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Base: Respondents who know the negative impacts of oil palm production on the natural environment

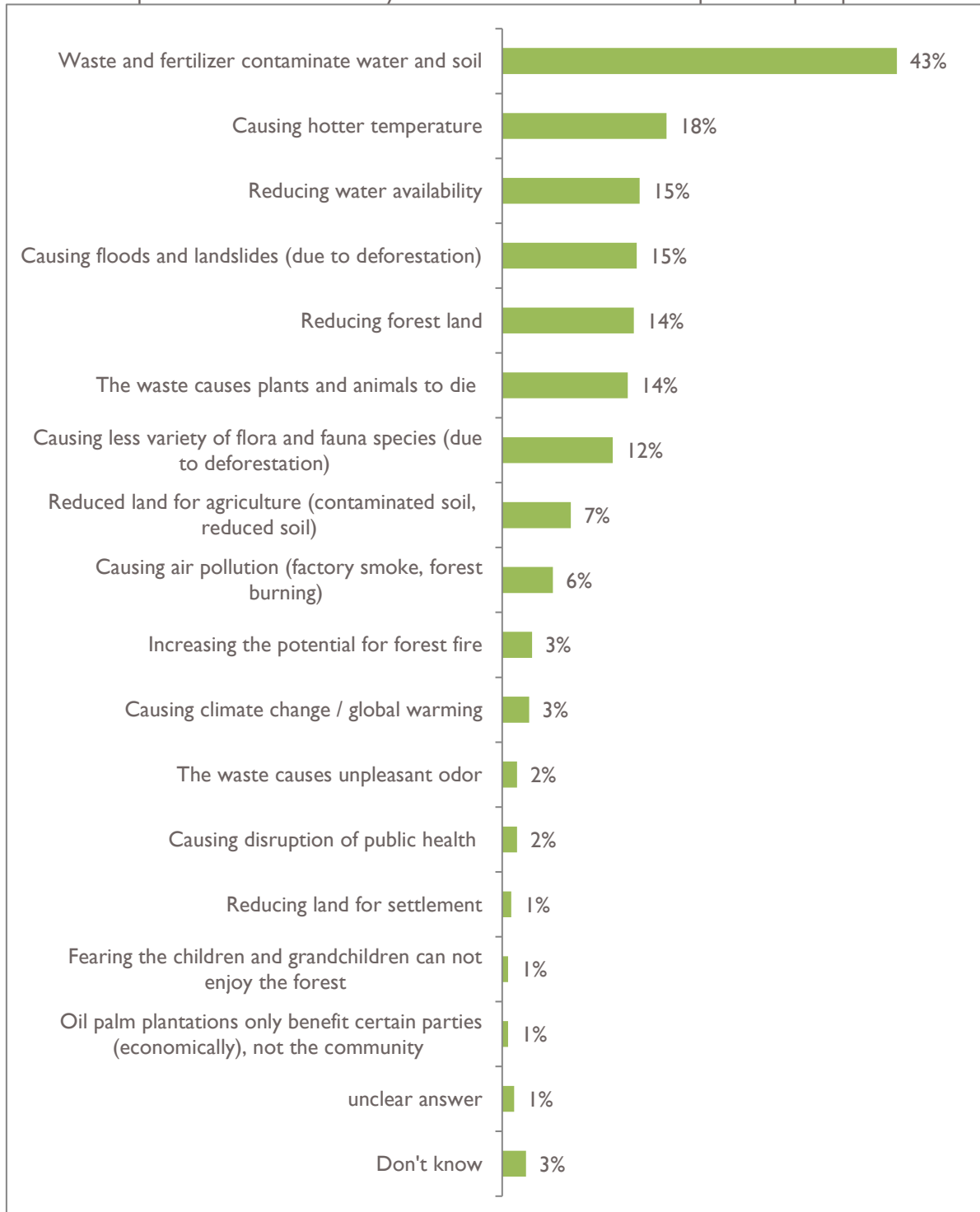
Profile		Very worry	Worry	Neutral	Not worry	Not worry at all	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	32%	49%	11%	4%	0%	4%
	Female (n : 1.053)	33%	53%	9%	2%	0%	3%
Significance value : 0,902 (Not identify the difference)							
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	30%	60%	2%	2%	0%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	37%	47%	11%	2%	0%	2%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	35%	53%	11%	1%	0%	0%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	26%	55%	7%	5%	0%	7%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	31%	41%	18%	5%	0%	5%
Significance value : 0,279 (Not identify the difference)							
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	30%	41%	18%	9%	0%	2%
	Secondary (n : 540)	33%	51%	8%	3%	0%	4%
	High school (n : 852)	31%	52%	12%	1%	0%	3%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	38%	54%	4%	4%	0%	2%
Significance value : 0,306 (Identify the difference)							
SES	Upper (n : 315)	27%	58%	7%	5%	0%	3%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	36%	47%	10%	2%	0%	5%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	28%	53%	13%	3%	0%	3%
	Lower (n : 262)	44%	44%	8%	3%	0%	0%
Significance value : 0,232 (Not identify the difference)							
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	38%	38%	19%	3%	0%	3%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	31%	50%	14%	2%	0%	2%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	30%	58%	6%	2%	0%	4%
	Not working (n : 869)	35%	50%	8%	4%	0%	4%
Significance value : 0,936 (Not identify the difference)							
Area	Urban	35%	47%	10%	4%	0%	5%
	Rural	30%	55%	11%	2%	0%	1%
Significance value : 0,970 (Not identify the difference)							
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	36%	45%	14%	2%	0%	2%
	Java (n : 1.205)	26%	57%	8%	5%	0%	5%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	38%	49%	11%	2%	0%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	30%	60%	0%	0%	0%	10%

Profile		Very worry	Worry	Neutral	Not worry	Not worry at all	Don't know	
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		<i>Significance value : 0,015 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	45%	43%	5%	5%	0%	1%	
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	29%	53%	12%	2%	0%	4%	
		<i>Significance value : 0,095 (Not identify the difference)</i>						

Q15A. How worried are you of the damage of natural environment caused by the palm oil industry? **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 54. THE CONCERNED IMPACT OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION ON THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

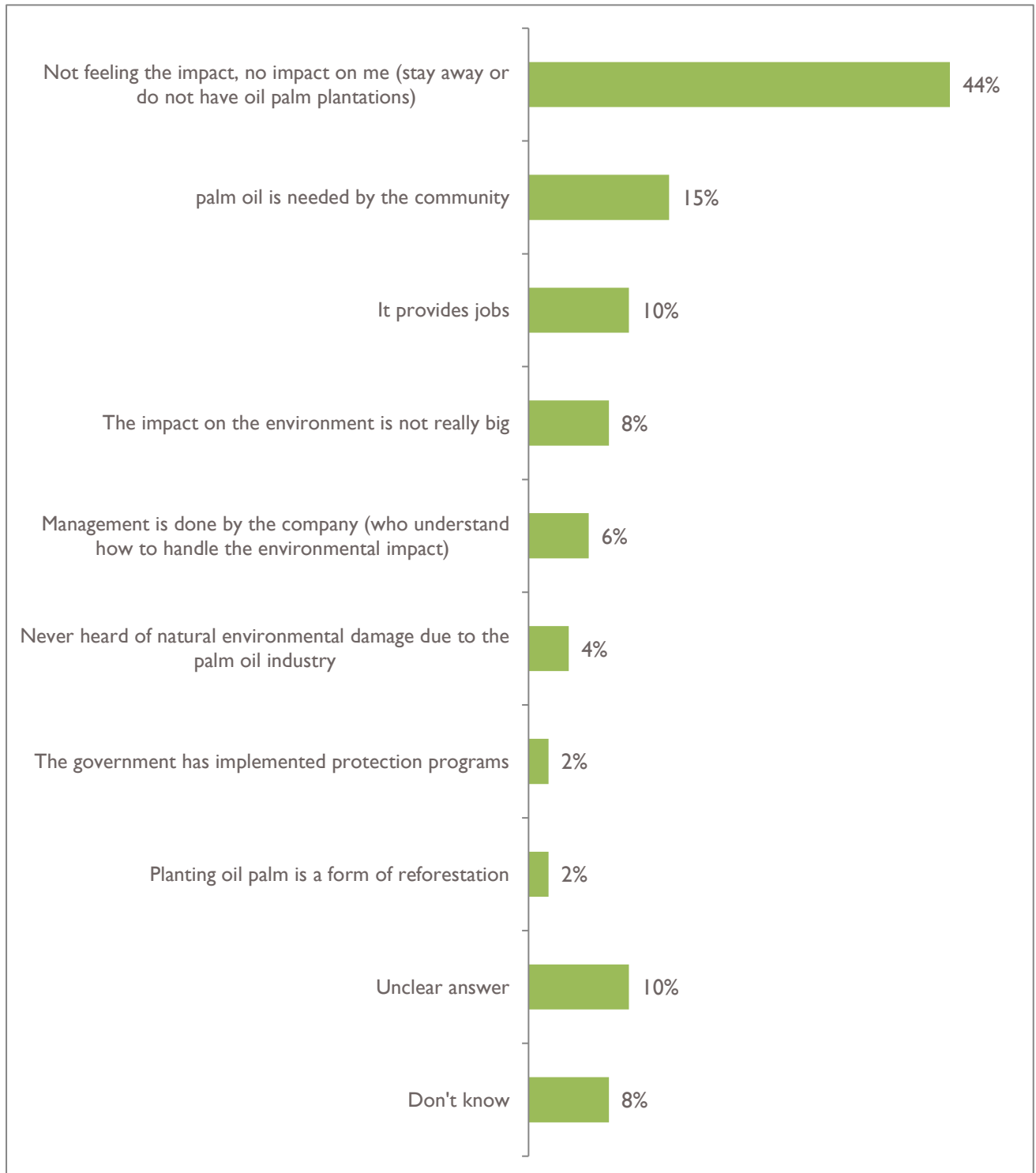
Base: Respondents who are extremely worried or worried about the impact of oil palm production



Q15b. Why are you **worried**?

## ANNEX 55. THE REASON FOR NOT WORRYING ABOUT THE IMPACT OF OIL PALM PRODUCTION ON THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO ARE NEUTRAL, NOT WORRIED, OR EXTREMELY NOT WORRIED ABOUT THE IMPACT OF OIL PALM PRODUCTION



Q15c. Why are you **not worried**?

## ANNEX 56. KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS NATIONAL PARKS

		Mention spontaneously	Mentioned with help
<b>SUMATERA</b>			
1	Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser - at Aceh	4%	21%
2	Taman Nasional Batang Gadis - at Sumatera Utara	0%	15%
3	Taman Nasional Berbak - at Jambi	1%	14%
4	Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat - at Jambi	5%	25%
5	Taman Nasional Siberut - at Sumatera Barat	0%	17%
6	Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo - at Riau	0%	9%
7	Taman Nasional Bukit Tiga Puluh - at Riau	2%	12%
8	Taman Nasional Sembilang - at Sumatera Selatan	0%	11%
9	Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan – di Lampung	2%	30%
<b>JAVA</b>			
2	Taman Nasional Gunung Ciremai – at Java Barat	0%	31%
3	Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango – at Java Barat	5%	28%
4	Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak – at Java Barat	3%	32%
6	Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi – at DI Yogyakarta	0%	56%
7	Taman Nasional Gunung Merbabu – at Java Tengah	0%	30%
8	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Karimun Java – at Java Tengah	0%	31%
9	Taman Nasional Alas Purwo – at Java Timur	2%	24%
10	Taman Nasional Baluran – at Java Timur	5%	17%
11	Taman Nasional Bromo Tengger Semeru – at Java Timur	5%	57%
12	Taman Nasional Meru Betiri – at Java Timur	0%	9%
<b>KALIMANTAN</b>			
1	Taman Nasional Betung Kerihun – at Kalimantan Barat	0%	11%
2	Taman Nasional Gunung Palung – at Kalimantan Barat	0%	21%
3	Taman Nasional Bukit Baka Bukit Raya – at Kalimantan Barat	0%	14%
4	Taman Nasional Sebangau – at Kalimantan Tengah	0%	26%
5	Taman Nasional Tanjung Putting – at Kalimantan Tengah	0%	32%
6	Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang – at Kalimantan Timur	0%	23%
7	Taman Nasional Kutai – at Kalimantan Timur	0%	44%

		Mention spontaneously	Mentioned with help
<b>SULAWESI</b>			
2	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Togean – at Sulawesi Tengah	0%	16%
3	Taman Nasional Lore Lindu – at Sulawesi Tengah	0%	12%
4	Taman Nasional Bantimurung – Bulusaraung – at Sulawesi Selatan	3%	54%
5	Taman Nasional Taka Bonerate at Sulawesi Selatan	0%	17%
6	Taman Nasional Rawa Aopa Watumohai - at Sulawesi Tenggara	0%	9%
7	Taman Nasional Wakatobi - at Sulawesi Tenggara	0%	43%
8	Taman Nasional Bogani Wartabone – at Gorontalo	0%	23%
9	Taman Nasional Gandang Dewata – at Sulawesi Barat	0%	7%
<b>BALI, NUSA TENGGARA</b>			
1	Taman Nasional Bali Barat – at Bali	0%	26%
2	Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani – at NTB	0%	57%
3	Taman Nasional Kelimutu – at NTT	2%	40%
5	Taman Nasional Laiwangi Wanggameti – at NTT	0%	15%
6	Taman Nasional Manupeu Tanah Daru – at NTT	0%	11%
1	Taman Nasional Manusela – at Maluku	0%	18%
2	Taman Nasional Aketajawe Lolobata – at Maluku Utara	0%	9%
3	Taman Nasional Lorentz – at Papua	0%	25%
4	Taman Nasional Wasur – at Papua	3%	36%
5	Taman Nasional Teluk Cendrawasih – at Papua Barat	0%	34%
<b>ALL</b>			
1	Taman Nasional Way Kambas – at Lampung	9%	31%
2	Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon – at Banten	19%	39%
3	Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu – at Jakarta	0%	50%
4	Taman Nasional Bunaken – at Manado	12%	34%
5	Taman Nasional Komodo – at NTT	28%	58%

Q17. Please mention the national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests that you know? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals or plants

Q18. The following are examples of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forest in Indonesia. Are you aware of the places? It doesn't mean that you have seen it directly. You can see it from TV, radio, newspaper, other people, etc. **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 57. THE DETERMINANT VARIABLE OF FIVE GROUPS BASED ON THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED FORESTS

Q16	Q17	Q18	Five groups
	Mention at least one correct example of national park, conservation area, or protected forests	Know about at least one example of a national park in question	(1) The most knowledgeable group of national parks, conservation area and know about the existence of national parks, conservation area, or protected forests and also mention the example correctly (at least one) spontaneously
		Not knowing all the example of a national park in question	(3) Group that have only heard about the national parks, conservation area, or protected forests. But they do not recognize the area that is categorized as a national park
Yes, ever heard about the terms of national park, conservation area, or protected forest	Mention all correct example of national park, conservation area, or protected forests	Know about at least one example of a national park in question	(2) Group that know the existence of national parks, conservation area, or protected forests, but not necessarily correct when giving an examples of national parks spontaneously
		Not knowing all the example of a national park in question	(3) Group that have only heard about the national parks, conservation area, or protected forests. But they do not recognize the area that is categorized as a national park
	Answer do not know	Know about at least one example of a national park in question	(2) Group that know the existence of national parks, conservation area, or protected forests, but not necessarily correct when giving an examples of national parks spontaneously
		Not knowing all the example of a national park in question	(3) Group that have only heard about the national parks, conservation area, or protected forests. But they do not recognize the area that is categorized as a national park



Q16	Q17	Q18	Five groups
No, never heard about the terms of national park, conservation area, or protected forest	NA	Know about at least one example of a national park in question	(4) Group that claiming to be unaware of the existence of the national parks, conservation area, or protected forests and can not mention any example of the national parks, conservation area, or protected forests
	NA	Not knowing all the example of a national park in question	(5) The least understood group about national parks, conservation area, or protected forests

*Q16. Have you heard about the terms of national park, or conservation area, or protected forest? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals, or plants*

*Q17. Please mention the national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests that you know? National park means forests, parks, or water areas that are protected and guarded by the government due to its unique or endangered natural conditions, animals, or plants*

*Q18. The following are examples of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forest in Indonesia. Are you aware of the places? It doesn't mean that you have seen it directly. You can see it from TV, radio, newspaper, other people, etc. **SHOW***

**CARD**

## ANNEX 58. PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NATIONAL PARK AND PROTECTED FOREST

Base: All Respondents

Profile	Know about the existence of the national parks and the example (mention spontaneously)	Know about the existence of the national parks and the example (based on example assistance)	Know about the existence of the national parks but do not know the example	Do not know about the existence of the national parks	Do not know about the existence of the national parks but know the area which is a national parks	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	21%	50%	6%	12%	11%
	Female (n : 1.053)	16%	46%	8%	15%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	21%	56%	5%	10%	8%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	20%	49%	5%	14%	12%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	18%	47%	7%	15%	13%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	22%	45%	7%	13%	13%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	12%	45,5%	9%	13%	20%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	8%	36%	12%	17%	27%
	Secondary (n : 540)	13%	49%	7%	16%	15%
	High school (n : 852)	24%	52%	5%	12%	7%
	Diploma/S1/S2 /S3 (n : 205)	38%	55%	1%	3%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						
SES	Upper (n : 315)	29%	47%	4%	14%	6%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	19%	51%	6%	14%	10%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	17%	48%	8%	12%	15%
	Lower (n : 262)	13%	38%	9%	12%	28%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	11%	34%	8%	17%	30%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	17%	49%	7%	15%	12%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	32%	54%	2%	8%	4%
	Not working (n : 869)	16%	47%	8%	14%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						

Profile		Know about the existence of the national parks and the example (mention spontaneously)	Know about the existence of the national parks and the example (based on example assistance)	Know about the existence of the national parks but do not know the example	Do not know about the existence of the national parks	Do not know about the existence of the national parks but know the area which is a national parks
Area	Urban	21%	51%	4%	13%	11%
	Rural	16%	45%	9%	14%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	16%	40%	9%	11%	24%
	Java (n : 1.205)	18%	50%	7%	15%	10%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	15%	60%	5%	11%	9%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	31%	31%	4%	21%	13%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	19%	60%	8%	5%	7%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	33%	40%	5,5%	5,5%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						

Q16. Have you heard about the terms of national park, or conservation area, or protected forest?

Q17. Please mention the national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests that you know!

Q18. The following are examples of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forest in Indonesia. Are you aware of the places? It doesn't mean that you have seen it directly. You can see it from TV, radio, newspaper, other people, etc. **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 59. SOCIETY PERCEPTION ABOUT THE EXISTENCE AND PROTECTION OF NATIONAL PARK, NATURE RESERVE, PROTECTED FOREST

Base: respondents who know national park, nature reserve, protected forest

Profile	Perception toward the existence and protection of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests						Perception toward the number of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests				
	Very important	Important	Neutral	Less important	Not important at all	Do n't know	Increased	Saty the same	Reduced	Don't know	
Gender	Male (n : 867)	68%	22%	4%	1%	1%	4%	56%	31%	2%	12%
	Female (n : 804)	65%	25%	4%	0%	0%	6%	52%	29%	1%	18%
Significance value : 0,030 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,024 (Identify the difference)				
Age	15 -20 tahun (n : 190)	75%	20%	3%	0%	0%	2%	64%	23%	0%	13%
	21 -30 tahun (n : 420)	69%	21%	3%	0%	1%	6%	60%	25%	1%	14%
	31 -40 tahun (n : 463)	65%	24%	5%	0%	0%	6%	52%	31%	1%	16%
	41 -50 tahun (n : 356)	67%	25%	5%	0%	0%	3%	53%	32%	2%	13%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 240)	59%	27%	3%	1%	1%	9%	45%	37%	3%	15%
Significance value : 0,024 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 303)	57%	27%	7%	0%	1%	8%	40%	33%	4%	23%
	Secondary (n : 420)	66%	25%	4%	1%	0%	4%	53%	31%	1%	15%
	High school (n : 750)	68%	22%	4%	0%	0%	6%	58%	28%	1%	13%
	Diploma/S1/S2 /S3 (n : 198)	76%	21%	1%	0%	0%	2%	67%	27%	0%	6%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)				

Profile	Perception toward the existence and protection of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests						Perception toward the number of national parks, conservation areas, or protected forests				
	Very important	Important	Neutral	Less important	Not important at all	Don't know	Increased	Sat the same	Reduced	Don't know	
Occupation	Farmer (n : 103)	57%	29%	6%	0%	0%	8%	60%	25%	1%	14%
	Self-employee (n : 580)	64%	24%	5%	0%	1%	6%	55%	29%	1%	15%
	Employee of government institution (n : 322)	73%	23%	1%	0%	1%	2%	48%	34%	1%	17%
	Not working (n : 666)	66%	23%	4%	1%	0%	6%	57%	31%	2%	10%
Significance value : 0,003 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,016 (Identify the difference)					
Region	Sumatera (n : 296)	72%	20%	4%	0%	0%	4%	62%	29%	2%	7%
	Java (n : 999)	64%	24%	5%	1%	0%	6%	50%	31%	1%	18%
	Kalimantan (n : 113)	57%	40%	2%	0%	1%	0%	62%	35%	0%	3%
	Sulawesi (n : 128)	68%	15%	2%	0%	0%	15%	52%	21%	2%	25%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	75%	18%	3%	0%	1%	3%	65%	26%	2%	7%
East Indonesia (n : 43)	77%	21%	2%	0%	0%	0%	67%	28%	0%	5%	
Significance value : 0,015 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 276)	78%	15%	2%	0%	0%	3%	65%	28%	1%	6%
	Never joined (n : 1.395)	64%	25%	5%	1%	1%	6%	52%	30%	2%	16%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)					

Q20A. Bagi B/IS secara pribadi, seberapa penting Indonesia memiliki dan menjaga taman nasional/cagar alam/hutan lindung?

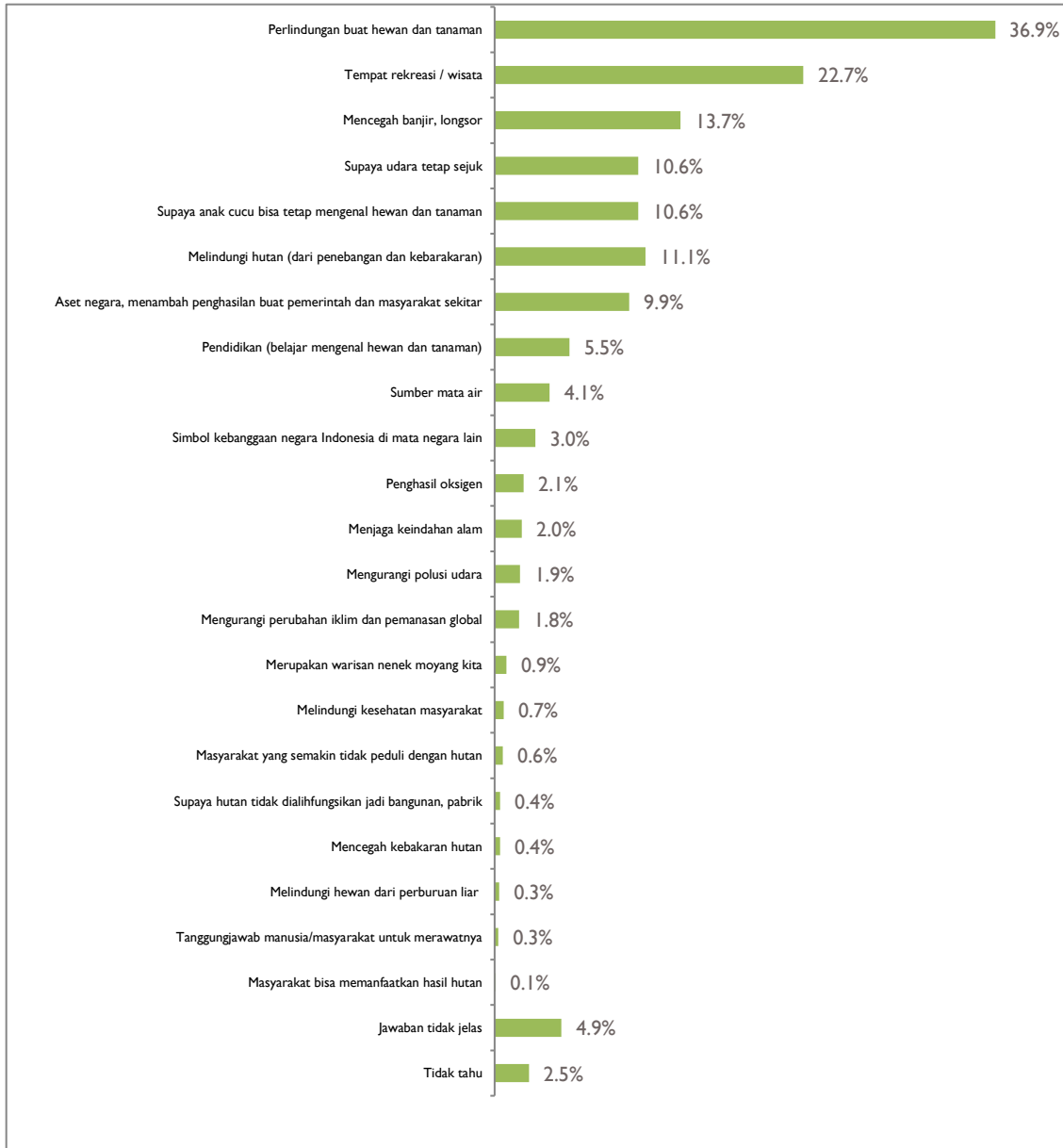
**SHOW CARD**

Q21.

Menurut B/IS, apakah pemerintah seharusnya memperluas atau mengurangi taman nasional/cagar alam/hutan lindung di Indonesia? **SHOW CA**

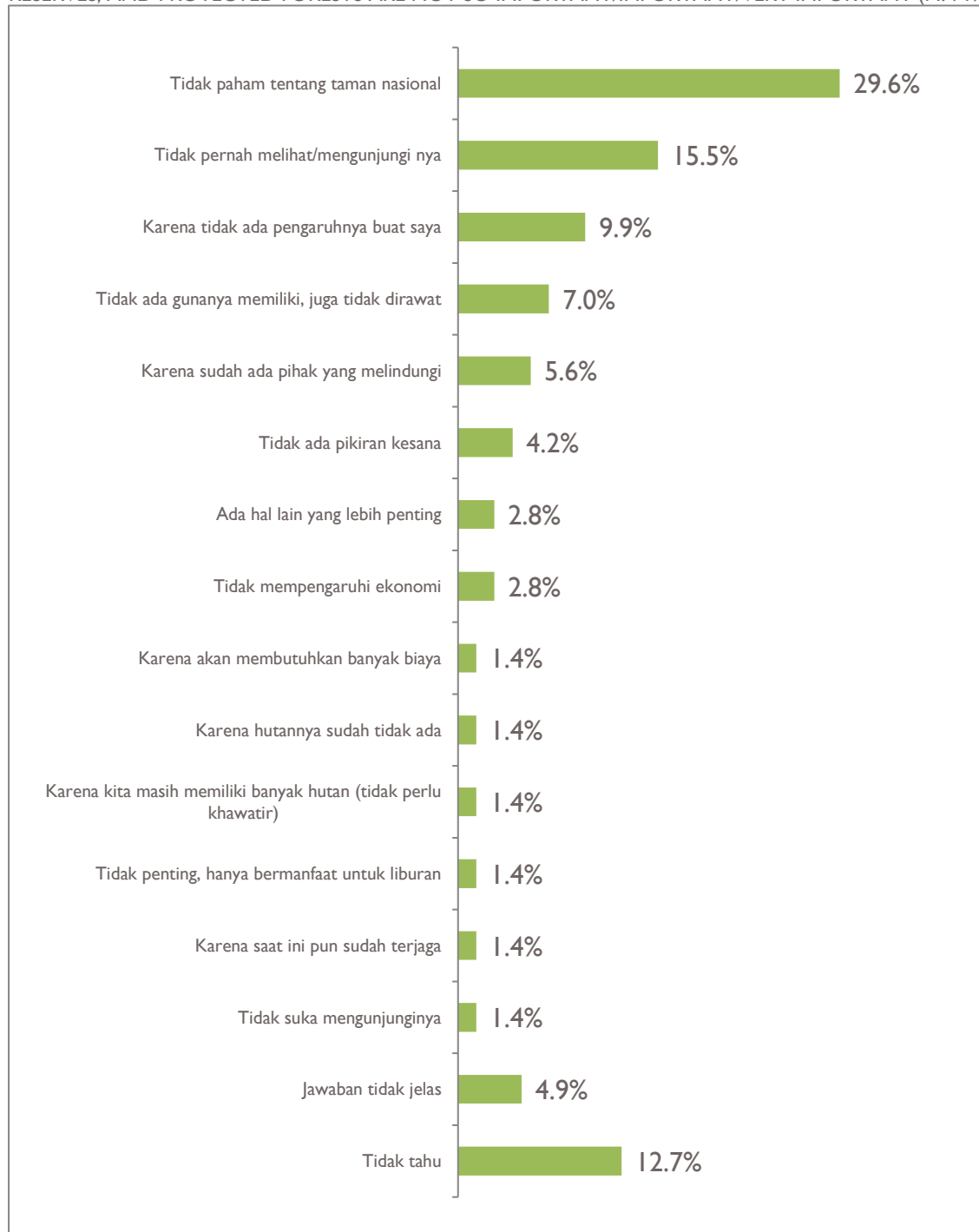
## ANNEX 60. THE REASONS OF THE EXISTENCE OF PROTECTION OF NATIONAL PARK, NATURE RESERVE, AND PROTECTED FOREST IS IMPORTANT TO DO

Base: Respondents who think the existence and protection of national park, nature reserve, and protected forest is important/very important to do (n: 1.506)



## ANNEX 6I. THE REASONS WHY THE EXISTENCE AND PROTECTION OF NATIONAL PARKS, NATURE RESERVES, AND PROTECTED FORESTS ARE NOT IMPORTANT

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO THINK THAT THE EXISTENCE AND PROTECTION OF NATIONAL PARKS, NATURE RESERVES, AND PROTECTED FORESTS ARE NOT SO IMPORTANT/IMPORTANT/VERY IMPORTANT (N: 71%)



Q20c. Why are you **not** worried??

## ANNEX 62. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO PROTECTION OF FLORA AND FAUNA AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD BENEFIT OF NATIONAL PARKS

Base: Respondents who know national park, nature reserve, protected forest (n: 1.671)

	Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 867)	34%	18%	17%	5%
	Female (n : 804)	35%	16%	16%	4%
<i>Significance value : 0,090 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 192)	48%	18%	11%	1%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 420)	38%	17%	15%	3%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 463)	32%	18%	17%	4%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 356)	34%	13%	17%	5%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 240)	23%	21%	24%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,622 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 303)	19%	18%	19%	10%
	Secondary (n : 420)	34%	17%	20%	5%
	High school (n : 750)	37%	17%	15%	3%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 198)	51%	15%	14%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,913 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 284)	36%	16%	18%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 781)	34%	17%	15%	3%
	Middle 2 (n : 442)	36%	16%	19%	6%
	Lower (n : 164)	29%	20%	17%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,614 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 103)	25%	16%	19%	9%
	Self-employee (n : 580)	31%	16%	18%	6%
	Employee of government institution (n : 322)	45%	16%	14%	3%
	Not working (n : 666)	33%	19%	16%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,232 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 888)	35%	16%	17%	4%
	Rural (n : 783)	33%	18%	16%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,171 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 296)	34%	14%	21%	0%
	Java (n : 999)	35%	18%	15%	6%
	Kalimantan (n : 113)	34%	19%	19%	2%



Profile		First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
Sulawesi (n : 128)		30%	16%	19%	6%
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)		36%	23%	11%	7%
East Indonesia (n : 43)		35%	16%	19%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,673 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 276)	37%	17%	17%	2%
	Never joined (n : 1.395)	34%	17%	17%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,999 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7?

[1 is being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit]

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total seven ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 63. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO RECREATION/TOURIST ATTRACTION AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD BENEFIT OF NATIONAL PARKS

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO KNOW NATIONAL PARK, NATURE RESERVE, PROTECTED FOREST (N: 1.671)

	Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 867)	18%	13%	10%	6%
	Female (n : 804)	16%	13%	11%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,151 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 192)	15%	11%	12%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 420)	14%	12%	12%	14%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 463)	15%	13%	11%	4%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 356)	17%	14%	8%	6%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 240)	26%	16%	9%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 303)	23%	13%	9%	12%
	Secondary (n : 420)	17%	15%	9%	7%
	High school (n : 750)	16%	12%	12%	3%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 198)	12%	11%	10%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,010 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 284)	16%	13%	12%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 781)	17%	12%	10%	4%
	Middle 2 (n : 442)	15%	14%	9%	8%
	Lower (n : 164)	20%	15%	9%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,292 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 103)	19%	12%	11%	12%
	Self-employee (n : 580)	18%	15%	11%	6%
	Employee of government institution (n : 322)	13%	11%	10%	3%
	Not working (n : 666)	17%	12%	10%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,167 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 888)	17%	13%	11%	5%
	Rural (n : 783)	17%	13%	9%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,930 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 296)	18%	18%	11%	1%
	Java (n : 999)	14%	12%	10%	8%
	Kalimantan (n : 113)	25%	10%	11%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 128)	24%	12%	9%	6%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	16%	13%	10%	4%
	East Indonesia (n : 43)	30%	12%	12%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,011 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 276)	14%	14%	10%	2%
	Never joined (n : 1.395)	17%	13%	10%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,789 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7?

[1 is being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit]

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total seven ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 64. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO EDUCATION (FOR LEARNING TO KNOW ABOUT FLORA AND FAUNA) AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD BENEFIT OF NATIONAL PARKS

Base: Respondents who know national park, nature reserve, protected forest (n: 1.671)

	Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 867)	9%	15%	15%	7%
	Female (n : 804)	11%	19%	16%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,281 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 192)	13%	24%	21%	4%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 420)	11%	19%	16%	5%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 463)	12%	15%	11%	6%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 356)	7%	15%	15%	6%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 240)	7%	15%	15%	13%
<i>Significance value : 0,543 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 303)	9%	12%	14%	14%
	Secondary (n : 420)	13%	16%	18%	7%
	High school (n : 750)	10%	19%	14%	4%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 198)	7%	18%	13%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,149 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 284)	8%	16%	13%	5%
	Middle 1 (n : 781)	12%	19%	14%	6%
	Middle 2 (n : 442)	9%	15%	16%	8%
	Lower (n : 164)	10%	15%	20%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,033 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 103)	7%	16%	12%	13%
	Self-employee (n : 580)	11%	16%	13%	7%
	Employee of government institution (n : 322)	8%	16%	15%	4%
	Not working (n : 666)	11%	18%	18%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,698 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 888)	10%	18%	14%	5%
	Rural (n : 783)	10%	16%	16%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,306 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 296)	9%	21%	12%	1%
	Java (n : 999)	10%	15%	15%	9%
	Kalimantan (n : 113)	14%	14%	14%	2%
	Sulawesi (n : 128)	7%	20%	16%	8%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	10%	25%	23%	5%
	East Indonesia (n : 43)	9%	7%	16%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,063 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in	Ever joined (n : 276)	10%	22%	16%	3%
	Never joined (n : 1.395)	10%	16%	15%	7%

Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
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enviroment  
activity

*Significance value : 0,958 (Not identify the difference)*

*Q22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7?  
[1 is being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit]*

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total seven ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 65. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO RAISING INCOME/FEE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SURROUNDING SOCIETY AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD BENEFIT OF NATIONAL PARKS

Base: Respondents who know national park, nature reserve, protected forest (n: 1.671)

Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know	
Gender	Male (n : 867)	14%	14%	9%	7%
	Female (n : 804)	12%	10%	11%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,159 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 192)	7%	10%	10%	8%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 420)	10%	9%	9%	5%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 463)	13%	11%	11%	6%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 356)	13%	14%	10%	7%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 240)	21%	19%	10%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,006 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 303)	22%	17%	12%	11%
	Secondary (n : 420)	14%	14%	10%	10%
	High school (n : 750)	10%	10%	9%	5%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 198)	6%	9%	11%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,019 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 284)	11%	13%	10%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 781)	12%	12%	11%	6%
	Middle 2 (n : 442)	14%	12%	9%	10%
	Lower (n : 164)	18%	13%	9%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,418 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 103)	18%	15%	8%	12%
	Self-employee (n : 580)	15%	14%	9%	8%
	Employee of government institution (n : 322)	8%	10%	9%	5%
	Not working (n : 666)	13%	12%	11%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,106 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 888)	12%	13%	10%	7%
	Rural (n : 783)	14%	11%	11%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,710 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 296)	15%	11%	11%	2%
	Java (n : 999)	13%	11%	10%	9%
	Kalimantan (n : 113)	6%	20%	9%	4%
	Sulawesi (n : 128)	16%	16%	8%	9%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	14%	10%	10%	2%
East Indonesia (n : 43)	9%	19%	9%	0%	

Profile		First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
<i>Significance value : 0,126 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	<b>Ever joined</b> (n : 276)	15%	13%	11%	2%
	<b>Never joined</b> (n : 1.395)	12%	12%	10%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,171 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7?  
 [1 is being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit]

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total seven ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 66. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO PRESERVING WATER RESOURCES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD BENEFIT OF NATIONAL PARKS

Base: Respondents who know national park, nature reserve, protected forest (n: 1.671)

	Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 867)	9%	14%	16%	6%
	Female (n : 804)	9%	15%	16%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,839 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 192)	5%	14%	13%	3%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 420)	7%	15%	17%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 463)	11%	16%	15%	5%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 356)	11%	17%	16%	6%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 240)	12%	9%	17%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 303)	13%	14%	18%	9%
	Secondary (n : 420)	7%	15%	13%	6%
	High school (n : 750)	9%	15%	16%	5%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 198)	9%	15%	20%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,002 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 284)	11%	12%	17%	3%
	Middle 1 (n : 781)	9%	15%	16%	6%
	Middle 2 (n : 442)	9%	14%	17%	7%
	Lower (n : 164)	9%	18%	10%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,361 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 103)	14%	12%	14%	11%
	Self-employee (n : 580)	11%	13%	16%	7%
	Employee of government institution (n : 322)	6%	19%	16%	3%
	Not working (n : 666)	9%	14%	16%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,053 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 888)	9%	14%	17%	5%
	Rural (n : 783)	10%	16%	14%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,872 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 296)	8%	11%	15%	3%
	Java (n : 999)	11%	16%	16%	7%
	Kalimantan (n : 113)	4%	12%	12%	2%
	Sulawesi (n : 128)	7%	15%	18%	9%

Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	13%	9%	20%	7%	
East Indonesia (n : 43)	5%	14%	14%	0%	
<i>Significance value : 0,224 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 276)	9%	14%	17%	2%
	Never joined (n : 1.395)	9%	15%	16%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,339 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7?

[1 is being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit]

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total seven ranks inquired.



## ANNEX 67. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO KEEPING THE AIR COOL AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD BENEFIT OF NATIONAL PARKS

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO KNOW NATIONAL PARK, NATURE RESERVE, PROTECTED FOREST (N: 1.671)

	Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 867)	6%	12%	15%	6%
	Female (n : 804)	11%	15%	13%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,478 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 192)	7%	12%	15%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 420)	10%	13%	15%	3%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 463)	8%	18%	14%	4%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 356)	9%	12%	15%	6%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 240)	5%	10%	11%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 303)	9%	14%	15%	10%
	Secondary (n : 420)	9%	14%	14%	6%
	High school (n : 750)	8%	12%	15%	4%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 198)	7%	17%	12%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 284)	8%	14%	12%	3%
	Middle 1 (n : 781)	8%	14%	15%	5%
	Middle 2 (n : 442)	10%	14%	14%	7%
	Lower (n : 164)	8%	9%	16%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,157 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 103)	8%	11%	21%	6%
	Self-employee (n : 580)	6%	14%	14%	7%
	Employee of government institution (n : 322)	9%	16%	14%	4%
	Not working (n : 666)	10%	13%	14%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 888)	8%	14%	12%	5%
	Rural (n : 783)	8%	13%	17%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,999 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 296)	8%	14%	16%	1%
	Java (n : 999)	9%	14%	14%	7%
	Kalimantan (n : 113)	10%	9%	16%	2%
	Sulawesi (n : 128)	8%	9%	15%	8%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	8%	13%	13%	5%

Profile		First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
East Indonesia (n : 43)		5%	21%	7%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,024 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement enviroment activity	in Ever joined (n : 276)	7%	9%	14%	4%
	Never joined (n : 1.395)	9%	14%	14%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,017 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7?  
[1 is being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit]

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total seven ranks inquired

## ANNEX 68. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ACTION TO MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SURROUNDS AREA AND WORLD AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD BENEFIT OF NATIONAL PARKS

Base: Respondents who know national park, nature reserve, protected forest (n: 1.671)

	Profile	First main benefit	Second main benefit	Third main benefit	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 867)	9%	12%	15%	9%
	Female (n : 804)	5%	9%	15%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,895 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 192)	4%	10%	17%	5%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 420)	8%	14%	14%	6%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 463)	9%	8%	18%	8%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 356)	7%	12%	14%	10%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 240)	4%	7%	9%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 303)	4%	9%	9%	18%
	Secondary (n : 420)	5%	7%	13%	10%
	High school (n : 750)	9%	12%	17%	6%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 198)	9%	15%	20%	2%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 284)	9%	13%	16%	4%
	Middle 1 (n : 781)	7%	10%	16%	8%
	Middle 2 (n : 442)	6%	12%	11%	12%
	Lower (n : 164)	5%	7%	14%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,421 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 103)	5%	15%	9%	14%
	Self-employee (n : 580)	6%	9%	15%	12%
	Employee of government institution (n : 322)	11%	11%	21%	8%
	Not working (n : 666)	6%	11%	12%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,083 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 888)	7%	10%	16%	9%
	Rural (n : 783)	7%	11%	14%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,986 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 296)	8%	10%	14%	2%
	Java (n : 999)	7%	11%	15%	11%
	Kalimantan (n : 113)	8%	15%	19%	4%
	Sulawesi (n : 128)	6%	11%	11%	13%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	3%	5%	11%	9%
	East Indonesia (n : 43)	7%	12%	23%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,445 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 276)	7%	10%	14%	5%
	Never joined (n : 1.395)	7%	11%	15%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,153 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q22. Do you think, what are the main benefits from national parks and other protected areas? Rank from 1 to 7?

*[1 is being the most benefit; 7 being the least benefit]*

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total seven ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 69. EXAMPLE OF ANIMALS REGARDED AS WILDLIFE SPECIES

Base : All Respondents

CORRECT UNDERSTANDING	INCORRECT UNDERSTANDING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tigers (59%)</li> <li>• Elephants (35%)</li> <li>• Komodos (29%)</li> <li>• Orang utans (27%)</li> <li>• Rhinos (26%)</li> <li>• Birds-of-Paradise (12%)</li> <li>• Leopards (12%)</li> <li>• Lions (11%)</li> <li>• Mouse-Deers (6%)</li> <li>• Bears (4%)</li> <li>• Parrots (4%)</li> <li>• Turtles (4%)</li> <li>• Pangolins (4%)</li> <li>• Anoas (3%)</li> <li>• Hawks (3%)</li> <li>• Peacocks (3%)</li> <li>• Sharks (2%)</li> <li>• Cassowaries (2%)</li> <li>• Deers (2%)</li> <li>• Hornbills (1%)</li> <li>• Common Starlings (1%)</li> <li>• Burung Jalak (1%)</li> <li>• Rhinos (1%)</li> <li>• Tortoises (1%)</li> <li>• Pandas (1%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snakes (9%)</li> <li>• Alligators (8%)</li> <li>• Monkeys (8%)</li> <li>• Pigs (3%)</li> <li>• Giraffes (3%)</li> <li>• Apes (3%)</li> <li>• Dogs (1%)</li> <li>• Buffaloes (1%)</li> <li>• Bekantans (Proboscis Monkeys) (1%)</li> <li>• Gorillas (1%)</li> <li>• Kangaroos (1%)</li> <li>• Horses (1%)</li> <li>• Wolves (1%)</li> </ul>

Q25. Please mention the examples of wildlife in Indonesia that you know? Wildlife is endangered animal and is protected by the government

## ANNEX 70. PEOPLE'S AWARENESS OF WILDLIFE

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	Not mention any example	Mention 1 – 2 examples	Mention 3 – 4 examples	Mention more than 4 examples
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	8%	39%	39%	14%
	Female (n : 1.053)	7%	47%	37%	8%
<i>Significance value : 0,007 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	4%	38%	43%	15%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	7%	45%	39%	9%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	7%	43%	39%	12%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	7%	43%	38%	12%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	13%	44%	33%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	16%	50%	29%	5%
	Secondary (n : 540)	9%	47%	37%	8%
	High School (n : 852)	3%	39%	43%	14%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	1%	34%	42%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	3%	39%	44%	15%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	7%	42%	39%	12%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	9%	45%	36%	10%
	Lower (n : 262)	14%	48%	32%	6%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	13%	51%	27%	9%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	8%	43%	39%	10%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	3%	32%	47%	18%
	Not working (n : 869)	8%	46%	36%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	5%	41%	40%	13%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	10%	45%	36%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	6%	45%	38%	10%
	Java (n : 1.205)	8%	42%	39%	11%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	8%	39%	39%	13%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	9%	47%	33%	11%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	9%	42%	39%	10%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	5%	36%	33%	25%
<i>Significance value : 0,273 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	5%	33%	45%	17%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	8%	45%	37%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q25. Please mention the examples of wildlife in Indonesia that you know? Wildlife is endangered animal and is protected by the government

## ANNEX 7I. PEOPLE'S CONCERN TOWARD WILDLIFE

Base: All Respondents

Profile	Concern toward wildlife extinction					The concern of poaching and trading of wildlife				
	Very worry	Worry	Neutral	Not worry	Not worry at all	Angry	Really sad	Sad	Just ordinary	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	30%	55%	11%	3%	1%	28%	26%	32%	13%
	Female (n : 1.053)	21%	59%	15%	4%	1%	27%	18%	41%	14%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)					Significance value : 0,006 (Identify the difference)					
Age	15 -20 tahun (n : 222)	24%	64%	8%	3%	1%	38%	21%	31%	11%
	21 -30 tahun (n : 511)	24%	60%	14%	2%	0%	32%	16%	39%	13%
	31 -40 tahun (n : 576)	25%	57%	14%	3%	1%	24%	23%	37%	16%
	41 -50 tahun (n : 447)	25%	57%	12%	5%	1%	26%	23%	39%	13%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 341)	31%	50%	14%	4%	1%	25%	28%	33%	14%
Significance value : 0,660 (Not identify the difference)					Significance value : 0,003 (Identify the difference)					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	25%	50%	18%	6%	1%	24%	19%	35%	22%
	Secondary (n : 540)	18%	61%	16%	4%	1%	27%	19%	39%	16%
	High school (n : 852)	28%	59%	10%	2%	1%	29%	23%	38%	10%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	36%	59%	4%	1%	0%	33%	30%	31%	5%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)					Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)					
SES	Upper (n : 305)	32%	57%	7%	3%	1%	34%	24%	34%	8%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	25,5%	57%	13,5%	3%	1%	27%	22%	37%	13%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	23%	58%	14%	4%	1%	27%	20%	38%	15%
	Lower (n : 262)	24%	55%	14%	7%	0%	24%	20%	33%	23%
Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)					Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	26%	51%	18%	4%	1%	16%	19%	38%	27%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	26%	56%	14%	3%	1%	27%	23%	36%	13%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	28%	61%	8%	3%	0%	35%	25%	30%	10%

Profile	Concern toward wildlife extinction					The concern of poaching and trading of wildlife				
	Very worry	Wor ry	Neu tral	Not worr y	Not worr y at all	Ang ry	Real ly sad	Sad	Just ordinary	
Not working (n : 869)	24%	58%	13 %	4%	1%	28%	20%	39%	14%	
Significance value : 0,036 (Identify the difference)					Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)					
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	25%	60%	11 %	3%	1%	30%	24%	36%	11%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	25%	55%	15 %	4%	1%	26%	20%	37%	17%
Significance value : 0,107 (Not identify the difference)					Significance value : 0,008 (Identify the difference)					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	26%	57%	12 %	4%	1%	32%	17%	35%	16%
	Java (n : 1.205)	23%	60%	13 %	3%	1%	25%	24%	38%	14%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	25%	58%	13 %	4%	0%	27%	17%	43%	13%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	35%	42%	18 %	3%	2%	30%	21%	34%	15%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	36%	49%	13 %	3%	0%	39%	24%	28%	8%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	27%	64%	5%	4%	0%	29%	27%	33%	11%
Significance value : 0,198 (Not identify the difference)					Significance value : 0,028 (Identify the difference)					
Involve ment in envirom ent activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	39%	53%	4%	3%	1%	39%	22%	32%	7%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	23%	58%	14 %	4%	1%	26%	22%	37%	15%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)					Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)					

Q26A. What will you feel if you see or know about the existence of illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife? **SHOW**

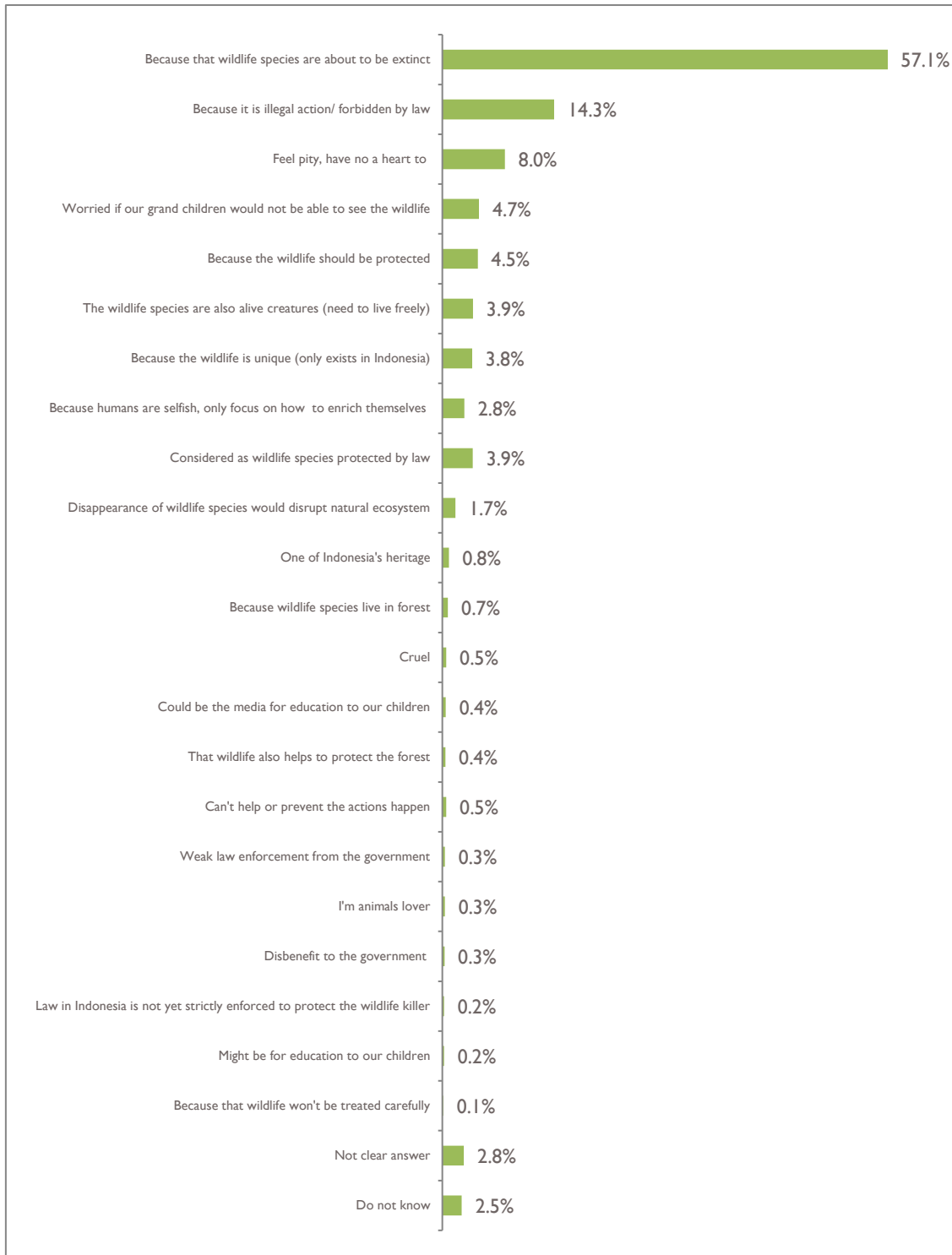
**CARD**

Q27. Are you concerned that the animals living in Indonesia could be extinct? **SHOW CARD**



## ANNEX 72. REASONS TO BE CONCERNED OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRADING

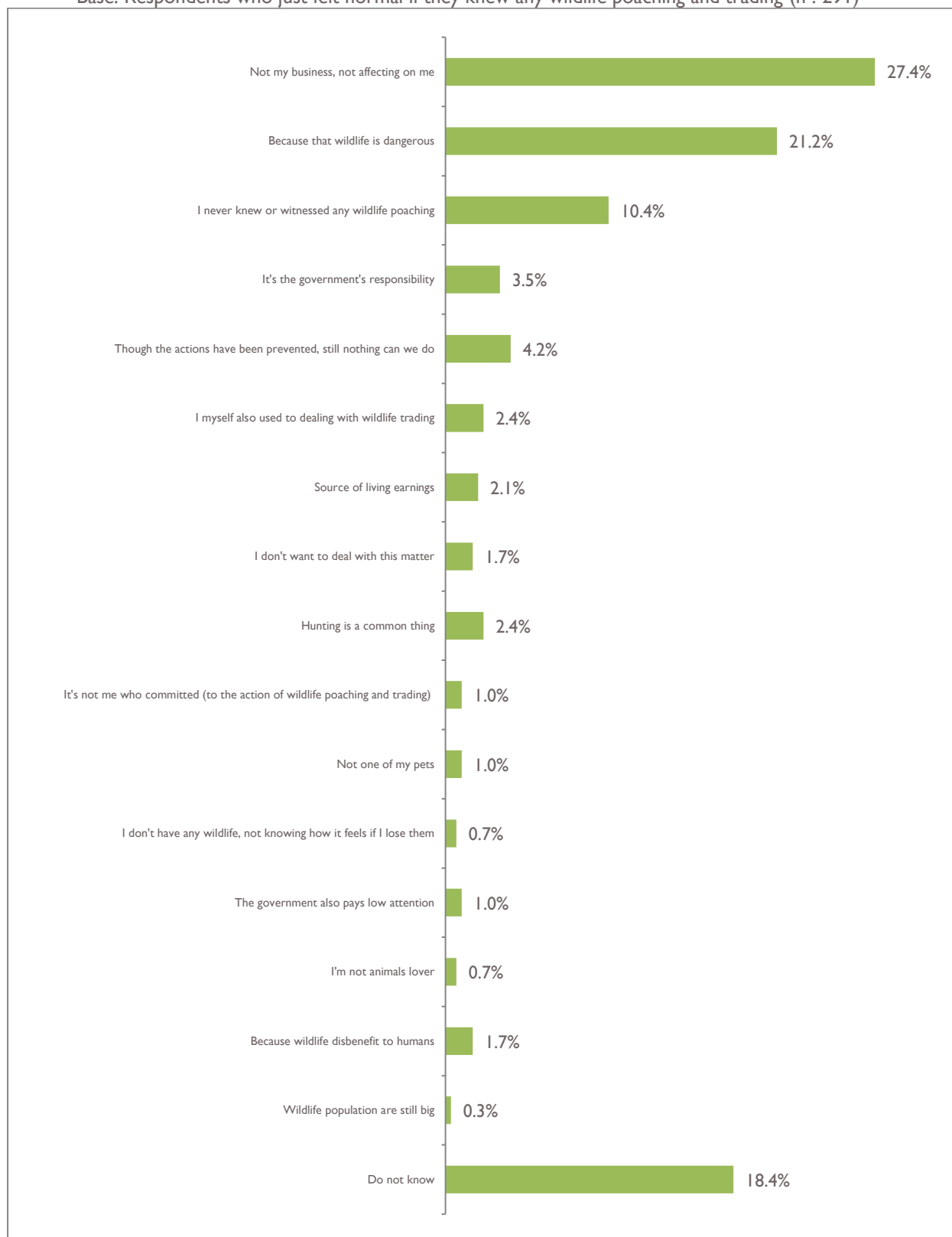
Base Respondents who felt angry, really sad, or sad if they knew any wildlife poaching and trading (n : 1.806)



Q26b. Why are you **angry or sad**?

## ANNEX 73. REASONS NOT TO BE CONCERNED OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRADING

Base: Respondents who just felt normal if they knew any wildlife poaching and trading (n : 291)



Q26b. Why you are not *angry or sad*?

## ANNEX 74. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE ORANGUTANS AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD MOST CONCERNED WILDLIFE

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT ANGRY, REALLY SAD, OR SAD IF THEY KNEW ANY WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRADING

Profile		The first most concerned to be extinct	The second most concerned to be extinct	The third most concerned to be extinct
Gender	Male (n : 897)	38%	27%	22%
	Female (n : 840)	47%	23%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 196)	49%	20%	18%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 426)	44%	27%	18%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 472)	39%	25%	22%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 367)	43%	25%	19%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 276)	41%	28%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0,039 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 373)	42%	28%	17%
	Secondary (n : 425)	44%	27%	17%
	High school (n : 744)	43%	24%	21%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 195)	34%	21%	29%
<i>Significance value : 0,309 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 281)	46%	25%	20%
	Middle 1 (n : 776)	43%	24%	22%
	Middle 2 (n : 472)	42%	26%	18%
	Lower (n : 208)	37%	27%	19%
<i>Significance value : 0,095 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 127)	34%	31%	23%
	Self-employee (n : 593)	41%	26%	19%
	Employee of government institution (n : 306)	35%	26%	25%
	Not working (n : 711)	47%	23%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban (n : 895)	43%	23%	21%
	Rural (n : 742)	41%	27%	20%
<i>Significance value : 0,067 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 336)	33%	32%	25%
	Java (n : 1001)	42%	24%	21%
	Kalimantan (n : 109)	64%	20%	8%
	Sulawesi (n : 119)	55%	18%	12%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	46%	20%	17%
	East Indonesia (n : 50)	34%	28%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,0000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 279)	39%	27%	20%

Profile	The first most concerned to be extinct	The second most concerned to be extinct	The third most concerned to be extinct
Never joined (n : 1458)	43%	25%	20%
<i>Significance value : 0,912 (Not identify the difference)</i>			

Q28. From some animals below, which animal you are really concerned could be extinct? Please rank in order from rank 1 (the animal is most concerned to be extinct) to rank 5 (the animal is least concerned to be extinct).

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 75. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE TIGERS AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD MOST CONCERNED WILDLIFE

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT ANGRY, REALLY SAD, OR SAD IF THEY KNEW ANY WILDLIFE POACHING

AND TRADING

	Profile	The first most concerned to be extinct	The second most concerned to be extinct	The third most concerned to be extinct
Gender	Male (n : 897)	33%	29%	21%
	Female (n : 840)	21%	28%	24%
<i>Significance value : 0,067 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 196)	20%	33%	23%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 426)	23%	23%	25%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 472)	30%	29%	20%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 367)	29%	31%	23%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 276)	34%	30%	19%
<i>Significance value : 0,933 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 373)	31%	23%	21%
	Secondary (n : 425)	29%	27%	23%
	High school (n : 744)	26%	31%	24%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 195)	27%	31%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,070 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 281)	23%	31%	22%
	Middle 1 (n : 776)	28%	30%	20%
	Middle 2 (n : 472)	28%	25%	26%
	Lower (n : 208)	30%	25%	21%
<i>Significance value : 0,276 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 127)	42%	26%	17%
	Self-employee (n : 593)	32%	30%	22%
	Employee of government institution (n : 306)	28%	28%	24%
	Not working (n : 711)	22%	28%	23%
<i>Significance value : 0,365 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban (n : 895)	25%	31%	22%
	Rural (n : 742)	30%	26%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0,592 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 336)	43%	25%	15%
	Java (n : 1001)	26%	30%	23%
	Kalimantan (n : 109)	21%	31%	29%
	Sulawesi (n : 119)	13%	28%	30%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	16%	22%	20%
	East Indonesia (n : 50)	20%	30%	28%
<i>Significance value : 0,137 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 279)	29%	25%	22%
	Never joined (n : 1458)	27%	29%	22%
<i>Significance value : 0,575 (Not identify the difference)</i>				

Q28. From some animals below, which animal you are really concerned could be extinct? Please rank in order from rank 1 (the animal is most concerned to be extinct) to rank 5 (the animal is least concerned to be extinct).

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.



## ANNEX 76. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE RHINOS AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD MOST CONCERNED WILDLIFE

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO FELT ANGRY, REALLY SAD, OR SAD IF THEY KNEW ANY WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRADING

Profile		The first most concerned to be extinct	The second most concerned to be extinct	The third most concerned to be extinct
Gender	Male (n : 897)	21%	28%	34%
	Female (n : 840)	20%	28%	28%
<i>Significance value : 0,149 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 196)	19%	29%	31%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 426)	21%	28%	28%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 472)	21%	29%	31%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 367)	20%	28%	32%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 276)	20%	26%	35%
<i>Significance value : 0,274 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 373)	15%	31%	31%
	Secondary (n : 425)	19%	27%	33%
	High school (n : 744)	22%	27%	30%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 195)	28%	28%	29%
<i>Significance value : 0,056 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 281)	23%	25%	35%
	Middle 1 (n : 776)	20%	28%	30%
	Middle 2 (n : 472)	20%	29%	30%
	Lower (n : 208)	18%	26%	32%
<i>Significance value : 0,276 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 127)	15%	25%	38%
	Self-employee (n : 593)	20%	29%	32%
	Employee of government institution (n : 306)	26%	28%	29%
	Not working (n : 711)	19%	28%	30%
<i>Significance value : 0,455 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban (n : 895)	22%	28%	31%
	Rural (n : 742)	19%	28%	31%
<i>Significance value : 0,019 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 336)	17%	28%	35%
	Java (n : 1001)	24%	26%	29%
	Kalimantan (n : 109)	11%	34%	39%
	Sulawesi (n : 119)	18%	35%	25%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	15%	28%	35%
	East Indonesia (n : 50)	14%	24%	26%
<i>Significance value : 0,051 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 279)	21%	28%	32%
	Never joined (n : 1458)	20%	28%	31%
<i>Significance value : 0,266 (Not identify the difference)</i>				

Q28. From some animals below, which animal you are really concerned could be extinct? Please rank in order from rank 1 (the animal is most concerned to be extinct) to rank 5 (the animal is least concerned to be extinct).



Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 77. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE TURTLES AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD MOST CONCERNED WILDLIFE

Base: Respondents who felt angry, really sad, or sad if they knew any wildlife poaching and trading

Profile	The first most concerned to be extinct	The second most concerned to be extinct	The third most concerned to be extinct	
Gender	Male (n : 897)	5%	11%	16%
	Female (n : 840)	8%	12%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 196)	9%	13%	20%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 426)	9%	15%	17%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 472)	8%	11%	16%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 367)	5%	10%	16%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 276)	3%	9%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,066 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 373)	8%	10%	20%
	Secondary (n : 425)	6%	11%	17%
	High school (n : 744)	6%	12%	16%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 195)	8%	16%	16%
<i>Significance value : 0,021 (Identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 281)	6%	13%	15%
	Middle 1 (n : 776)	5%	11%	18%
	Middle 2 (n : 472)	8%	10%	16%
	Lower (n : 208)	9%	15%	18%
<i>Significance value : 0,121 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 127)	8%	11%	18%
	Self-employee (n : 593)	5%	9%	17%
	Employee of government institution (n : 306)	7%	12%	12%
	Not working (n : 711)	8%	14%	19%
<i>Significance value : 0,05 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban (n : 895)	7%	12%	17%
	Rural (n : 742)	6%	11%	17%
<i>Significance value : 0,013 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 336)	4%	9%	15%
	Java (n : 1001)	6%	12%	17%
	Kalimantan (n : 109)	4%	13%	17%
	Sulawesi (n : 119)	12%	13%	20%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)	15%	21%	22%
	East Indonesia (n : 50)	22%	10%	14%
<i>Significance value : 0,009 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 279)	8%	15%	17%
	Never joined (n : 1458)	20%	28%	31%
<i>Significance value : 0,802 (Not identify the difference)</i>				

Q28. From some animals below, which animal you are really concerned could be extinct? Please rank in order from rank 1 (the animal is most concerned to be extinct) to rank 5 (the animal is least concerned to be extinct).

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 78. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE SHARKS AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD MOST CONCERNED WILDLIFE

Base: Respondents who felt angry, really sad, or sad if they knew any wildlife poaching and trading

	Profile	The first most concerned to be extinct	The second most concerned to be extinct	The third most concerned to be extinct
Gender	Male (n : 897)	2%	6%	8%
	Female (n : 840)	4%	8%	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,03 (Identify the difference)</i>				
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 196)	3%	6%	8%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 426)	4%	8%	11%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 472)	3%	7%	11%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 367)	4%	6%	10%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 276)	2%	7%	7%
<i>Significance value : 0,188 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 373)	4%	9%	11%
	Secondary (n : 425)	3%	8%	10%
	High school (n : 744)	3%	6%	9%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 195)	3%	4%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,577 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
SES	Upper (n : 281)	2%	6%	9%
	Middle 1 (n : 776)	3%	6%	10%
	Middle 2 (n : 472)	2%	9%	10%
	Lower (n : 208)	7%	5%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,723 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Occupation	Farmer (n : 127)	2%	7%	5%
	Self-employee (n : 593)	2%	6%	10%
	Employee of government institution (n : 306)	3%	5%	10%
	Not working (n : 711)	5%	8%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,104 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Area	Urban (n : 895)	3%	6%	10%
	Rural (n : 742)	4%	8%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,623 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Region	Sumatera (n : 336)	2%	6%	9%
	Java (n : 1001)	3%	7%	10%
	Kalimantan (n : 109)		2%	7%

Profile		The first most concerned to be extinct	The second most concerned to be extinct	The third most concerned to be extinct
Sulawesi (n : 119)		3%	7%	13%
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 92)		8%	10%	7%
East Indonesia (n : 50)		10%	8%	14%
<i>Significance value : 0,228 (Not identify the difference)</i>				
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 279)	3%	6%	9%
	Never joined (n : 1458)	3%	7%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,071 (Not identify the difference)</i>				

Q28. From some animals below, which animal you are really concerned could be extinct? Please rank in order from rank 1 (the animal is most concerned to be extinct) to rank 5 (the animal is least concerned to be extinct).

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 79. REASONS CONCERNING OF WILDLIFE EXTINCTION

	MOST CONCERNED WILDLIFE	LEAST CONCERNED WILDLIFE
Base	Respondents who chose the wildlife as the first rank	Respondents who chose the wildlife as the fifth rank
Orangutans	<p><b>35% (726 Respondents)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost be extinct/ the population is getting smaller (42%)</li> <li>• Most hunted and traded animals (16%)</li> <li>• Having similar traits and intelligence to humans (11%)</li> <li>• Domesticated, cute, and able to befriend with humans (8%)</li> <li>• Forests are their habitats/ homes that have been decreased in numbers (6%)</li> <li>• Native wildlife to Indonesia, icons of Indonesia (4%)</li> <li>• Protected by law (2%)</li> <li>• Human's ancestors (2%)</li> <li>• Easily hunted (2%)</li> <li>• Feel pity towards them (2%)</li> <li>• The weakest wildlife, easily hunted (2%)</li> <li>• In order to be seen by our grand children (1%)</li> <li>• Slow breeding (1%)</li> <li>• Beneficial for protecting forests (1%)</li> <li>• Unique creature (1%)</li> <li>• Most found/ most seen animal (0.4%)</li> <li>• Killed by some people whose farm damaged by orang utans (0.4%)</li> <li>• Do not know (7%)</li> </ul>	<p><b>5% (86 Respondents)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population is still big (36%)</li> <li>• Easy and fast breeding (17%)</li> <li>• Wild and scary animals (5%)</li> <li>• Not most hunted animals and more difficult to be hunted (7%)</li> <li>• Protected by law (2%)</li> <li>• Easy to adapt and able to live anywhere (1%)</li> <li>• Able to protect themselves (1%)</li> <li>• Do not know (12%)</li> </ul>
Tigers	<p><b>28% (479 Respondents)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost be extinct/ the population is getting smaller (43%)</li> <li>• Most hunted and traded animals (27%)</li> <li>• Wild and dignified beast (7%)</li> <li>• Slow breeding (6%)</li> <li>• Able to protect the forest (5%)</li> <li>• Forests are their habitats/ homes that have been decreased in numbers (5%)</li> <li>• Native wildlife to Indonesia, icons of Indonesia (6%)</li> <li>• In order to be seen by our grand children (2%)</li> <li>• Unique creatures (2%)</li> <li>• Able to help for protecting human's farm (1%)</li> <li>• Do not know (7%)</li> </ul>	<p><b>9% (148 Respondents)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild and scary animals (47%)</li> <li>• The population is still big (19%)</li> <li>• More difficult to be hunted (13%)</li> <li>• Not much hunted (1%)</li> <li>• The habitat is far away from humans (1%)</li> <li>• Able to protect themselves (1%)</li> <li>• Common to be bred (1%)</li> <li>• Protected by law (1%)</li> <li>• Easy and fast breeding (1%)</li> <li>• Do not know (7%)</li> </ul>

**MOST CONCERNED WILDLIFE**

**LEAST CONCERNED WILDLIFE**

Base

*Respondents who chose the wildlife as the first rank*

*Respondents who chose the wildlife as the fifth rank*

Rhinos

20% (355 Respondents)

- Almost be extinct/ the population is getting smaller (71%)
- Most hunted and traded animals (12%)
- Slow breeding (11%)
- Native wildlife to Indonesia, icons of Indonesia (6%)
- Only adaptive to particular areas (4%)
- Unique creature (2%)
- Weak animals, cannot protect themselves (1%)
- Forests are their habitats/ homes that have been decreased in numbers (1%)
- Able to protect the forest (1%)
- Have never seen rhinos directly and worried if never really see them when they are extinct (1%)
- Needed for tourism attraction (0.3%)
- Regarded as ancient animals (0.3%)
- No one wants to keep the rhinos (high maintenance) (0.3%)
- In order to be seen by our grand children (0.3%)
- Do not know (4%)

6% (97 Respondents)

- Not much hunted (21%)
- The habitat is far away from humans (12%)
- The population is still big (9%)
- Wild and scary animals, not attractive creature (10%)
- More difficult to be hunted (4%)
- Damage plants many times (3%)
- Able to protect themselves (3%)
- Common to be bred (2%)
- Protected by law (2%)
- Easy and fast breeding (1%)
- Easy to adapt and able to live anywhere (1%)
- Do not know (24%)

Turtles

7% (115 Respondents)

- Most hunted, especially for its eggs (36%)
- Almost be extinct/ the population is getting smaller (26%)
- Weak animals, cannot protect themselves (6%)
- Slow breeding (6%)
- Unique creature (4%)
- Tame, cute (4%)
- Most found/ most seen animals (4%)
- Protected by law (2%)
- Also most hunted by other animals (2%)
- Attractive animals for tourist (2%)
- The existence is hard to be controlled due to they live in the sea (2%)
- Easy to be hunted (1%)
- In order to be seen by our grand children (1%)
- The existence of turtles beautify the sea (1%)
- Do not know (8%)

25% (435 Respondents)

- Easy dan fast breeding (22%)
- The population is still big (19%)
- Common to be bred (12%)
- Its habitat is huge (12%)
- Not much hunted (7%)
- Lebih susah diburu More difficult to be hunted (2%)
- Wild and scary animals, not attractive creature (1%)
- Long lasts life (1%)
- Easy to adapt, able to live anywhere (1%)
- Do not know (8%)

	MOST CONCERNED WILDLIFE	LEAST CONCERNED WILDLIFE
Base	Respondents who chose the wildlife as the first rank	Respondents who chose the wildlife as the fifth rank
Sharks	<p>3% (115 responden)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most hunted animals (29%)</li> <li>• Almost be extinct/ the population is getting smaller (20%)</li> <li>• Slow breeding (6%)</li> <li>• Able to protect the sea (5%)</li> <li>• Get impact from bombing by the fish farmers (6%)</li> <li>• Wild and dignified beast (4%)</li> <li>• Water areas are now more polluted (4%)</li> <li>• One of its body parts can cure human's ill (2%)</li> <li>• Its existence beautify the sea (2%)</li> <li>• Illegal fishing by other nations (2%)</li> <li>• Smart animals (2%)</li> <li>• Unique creature (2%)</li> <li>• Do not know (22%)</li> </ul>	<p>56% (970 responden)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population is still big (26%)</li> <li>• Its habitat is huge (21%)</li> <li>• Wild, scary, and dangerous animals. Predators for other animals (16%)</li> <li>• Easy dan fast breeding (10%)</li> <li>• More difficult to be hunted (8%)</li> <li>• Not much hunted (6%)</li> <li>• Able to protect themselves (1%)</li> <li>• Common to be bred (0.4%)</li> <li>• Do not know (6%)</li> </ul>

Q29. Why are you very worried about ..... **[READ THE WILDLIFE THAT GOT FIRST RANK]** compare to the other four?

Q30. Why are you least worried about ..... **[READ THE WILDLIFE THAT GOT LAST RANK]** compare to the other four?



## ANNEX 80. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD PROTECTION ACTIONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO THOUGHT THAT SOME PROTECTION ACTIONS SHOULD BE DONE (N: 1.464)

	Profile	The first important action	The second important action	The third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 765)	34%	27%	18%	0%
	Female (n : 699)	34%	24%	17%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,614 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 160)	37%	30%	9%	0%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 374)	34%	22%	19%	0%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 405)	34%	25%	18%	0%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 312)	32%	28%	20%	0%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 213)	34%	26%	19%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,007 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 281)	30%	24%	20%	0%
	Secondary (n : 349)	32%	27%	17%	0%
	High school (n : 650)	37%	25%	17%	0%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 184)	34%	29%	21%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,086 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 253)	27%	19%	15%	0%
	Middle 1 (n : 673)	33%	27%	19%	0%
	Middle 2 (n : 383)	35%	25%	18%	0%
	Lower (n : 155)	37%	26%	14%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,673 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 97)	35%	30%	15%	0%
	Self-employee (n : 510)	31%	25%	20%	0%
	Employee of government institution (n : 278)	40%	26%	17%	0%
	Not working (n : 579)	34%	26%	17%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,619 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 751)	34%	26%	18%	0%
	Rural (n : 713)	35%	26%	18%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,075 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 299)	38%	25%	20%	0%
	Java (n : 826)	33%	27%	18%	0%
	Kalimantan (n : 103)	35%	26%	17%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 101)	31%	17%	21%	0%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 90)	34%	28%	13%	0%
East Indonesia (n : 45)	38%	29%	9%	0%	
<i>Significance value : 0,719 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 249)	32%	30%	21%	0%
	Never joined (n : 1.215)	34%	25%	17%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,924 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q32B. What do you think should be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected? Rank in order of priority from 1-5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 8I. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE INCREASE PRIVATE CITIZENS CONCERN AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO WILDLIFE AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD PROTECTION ACTIONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO THOUGHT THAT SOME PROTECTION ACTIONS SHOULD BE DONE (N: 1.464)

	Profile	The first important action	The second important action	The third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 765)	30%	21%	22%	0%
	Female (n : 699)	33%	23%	21%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,145 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 160)	33%	23%	23%	0%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 374)	36%	22%	22%	0%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 405)	34%	20%	21%	0%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 312)	31%	24%	18%	0%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 213)	19%	19%	26%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,174 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 281)	29%	20%	20%	0%
	Secondary (n : 349)	31%	24%	20%	0%
	High school (n : 650)	32%	22%	23%	0%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 184)	33%	18%	22%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,012 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 253)	27%	20%	16%	0%
	Middle 1 (n : 673)	32%	22%	23%	0%
	Middle 2 (n : 383)	32%	18%	21%	0%
	Lower (n : 155)	27%	23%	24%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,07 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 97)	25%	20%	23%	0%
	Self-employee (n : 510)	32%	23%	20%	0%
	Employee of government institution (n : 278)	32%	21%	23%	0%
	Not working (n : 579)	32%	22%	23%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,284 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 751)	33%	23%	21%	0%
	Rural (n : 713)	30%	21%	23%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,1 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 299)	24%	22%	25%	0%
	Java (n : 826)	33%	23%	20%	0%
	Kalimantan (n : 103)	28%	20%	22%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 101)	37%	18%	20%	0%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 90)	44%	17%	23%	0%

Profile	The first important action	The second important action	The third important action	Don't know	
East Indonesia (n : 45)	38%	29%	9%	0%	
<i>Significance value : 0,137 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 249)	32%	30%	21%	0%
	Never joined (n : 1.215)	34%	25%	17%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,126 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q32B. What do you think should be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected ? Rank in order of priority from 1- 5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 82. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS ABOUT WILDLIFE AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD PROTECTION ACTIONS

Base: Respondents Who Thought That Some Protection Actions Should Be Done (N: 1.464)

	Profile	The first important action	The second important action	The third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 765)	28%	28%	21%	0%
	Female (n : 699)	22%	27%	21%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,025 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 160)	22%	27%	29%	0%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 374)	24%	29%	22%	0%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 405)	23%	27%	22%	0%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 312)	25%	25%	22%	0%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 213)	33%	29%	11%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,031 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 281)	29%	23%	18%	0%
	Secondary (n : 349)	24%	23%	23%	0%
	High school (n : 650)	23%	31%	21%	0%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 184)	29%	30%	21%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,690 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 253)	21%	23%	17%	0%
	Middle 1 (n : 673)	26%	27%	20%	0%
	Middle 2 (n : 383)	21%	29%	21%	0%
	Lower (n : 155)	27%	25%	26%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,212 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 97)	28%	27%	20%	0%
	Self-employee (n : 510)	27%	24%	21%	0%
	Employee of government institution (n : 278)	23%	35%	20%	0%
	Not working (n : 579)	24%	26%	22%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,816 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 751)	25%	27%	22%	0%
	Rural (n : 713)	25%	28%	20%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,998 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 299)	26%	27%	19%	0%
	Java (n : 826)	24%	26%	22%	0%
	Kalimantan (n : 103)	33%	28%	19%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 101)	24%	29%	21%	0%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 90)	18%	32%	28%	0%
	East Indonesia (n : 45)	33%	33%	16%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,003 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 249)	27%	26%	22%	0%
	Never joined (n : 1.215)	25%	28%	21%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,813 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q32B. What do you think should be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected? Rank in order of priority from 1-5 **SHOW CARD** Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 83. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE INCREASE GOVERNMENT FUNDS/EXPENSES/ MONEY FOR ACTIVITES OF PROTECTING WILDLIFE AS THIRD PROTECTION ACTIONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO THOUGHT THAT SOME PROTECTION ACTIONS SHOULD BE DONE (N: 1.464)

	Profile	The first important action	The second important action	The third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 765)	5%	15%	22%	0%
	Female (n : 699)	7%	13%	24%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,088 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 160)	5%	11%	23%	0%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 374)	5%	12%	22%	0%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 405)	5%	16%	23%	0%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 312)	9%	12%	25%	0%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 213)	7%	18%	24%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,414 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 281)	5%	19%	22%	0%
	Secondary (n : 349)	10%	14%	19%	0%
	High school (n : 650)	6%	12%	25%	0%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 184)	2%	12%	27%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,092 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 253)	3%	11%	22%	0%
	Middle 1 (n : 673)	6%	14%	24%	0%
	Middle 2 (n : 383)	7%	13%	22%	0%
	Lower (n : 155)	6%	17%	19%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,934 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 97)	6%	13%	26%	0%
	Self-employee (n : 510)	6%	17%	21%	0%
	Employee of government institution (n : 278)	4%	11%	28%	0%
	Not working (n : 579)	7%	13%	22%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,017 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 751)	6%	14%	25%	0%
	Rural (n : 713)	6%	14%	22%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,999 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 299)	8%	14%	21%	0%
	Java (n : 826)	6%	12%	25%	0%

Profile		The first important action	The second important action	The third important action	Don't know
	Kalimantan (n : 103)	2%	17%	22%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 101)	3%	24%	21%	0%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 90)	3%	18%	20%	0%
	East Indonesia (n : 45)	9%	16%	27%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,042 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 249)	4%	14%	22%	0%
	Never joined (n : 1,215)	7%	14%	23%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,990 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q32B. What do you think should be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected ? Rank in order of priority from 1- 5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 84. THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO CHOOSE INCREASE COMPANY CONCERN AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO WILDLIFE AS THE FIRST, THE SECOND, AND THE THIRD PROTECTION ACTIONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO THOUGHT THAT SOME PROTECTION ACTIONS SHOULD BE DONE (N: 1.464)

	Profile	The first important action	The second important action	The third important action	Don't know
Gender	Male (n : 765)	2%	8%	13%	0%
	Female (n : 699)	2%	11%	12%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,158 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 160)	4%	10%	16%	0%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 374)	1%	13%	12%	0%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 405)	3%	9%	13%	0%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 312)	2%	9%	12%	0%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 213)	4%	5%	13%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,021 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 281)	4%	9%	13%	0%
	Secondary (n : 349)	2%	11%	16%	0%
	High school (n : 650)	2%	9%	13%	0%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 184)	1%	10%	7%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,358 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 253)	3%	6%	11%	0%
	Middle 1 (n : 673)	2%	10%	12%	0%
	Middle 2 (n : 383)	2%	11%	12%	0%
	Lower (n : 155)	2%	8%	14%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,157 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 97)	2%	4%	10%	0%
	Self-employee (n : 510)	3%	9%	13%	0%
	Employee of government institution (n : 278)	1%	6%	10%	0%
	Not working (n : 579)	2%	13%	14%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban (n : 751)	2%	10%	12%	0%
	Rural (n : 713)	3%	9%	14%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,515 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 299)	3%	12%	13%	0%
	Java (n : 826)	2%	10%	12%	0%
	Kalimantan (n : 103)	2%	9%	19%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 101)	3%	9%	10%	0%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 90)	0%	6%	13%	0%
	East Indonesia (n : 45)	0%	2%	13%	0%



Profile		The first important action	The second important action	The third important action	Don't know
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 249)	2%	10%	12%	0%
	Never joined (n : 1.215)	2%	9%	13%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,752 (Not identify the difference)</i>					

Q32B. What do you think should be done to prevent the killing, capture, and sale of animals that are legally protected ? Rank in order of priority from 1- 5 **SHOW CARD**

Notes: The table above just illustrates the data related to the percentages of respondents who chose first, second, and third rank of the total five ranks inquired.

## ANNEX 85. BEHAVIOR PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

Base: All Respondents

	Profile	Burning them	Collect and hand over to trash management	Separate plastic and non plastic waste	Landfilling them	Re-use for our own purposes	Sell off them	Dump into the river, sea or other waterway	Dump anywhere
SES	Upper (n : 253)	51%	58%	57%	21%	15%	9%	1%	2%
	Middle 1 (n : 673)	56%	56%	46%	21%	15%	9%	3%	2%
	Middle 2 (n : 383)	70%	43%	40%	22%	15%	9%	3%	4%
	Lower (n : 155)	79%	37%	30%	26%	13%	5%	3%	5%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>									
Area	Urban	48%	60%	49%	19%	16%	10%	2%	3%
	Rural	76%	41%	38%	24%	13%	7%	3%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>									
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	68%	43%	30%	23%	12%	5%	2%	2%
	Java (n : 1.205)	58%	53%	49%	18%	15%	11%	3%	2%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	64%	61%	38%	20%	11%	2%	2%	5%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	73%	44%	41%	41%	12%	10%	2%	6%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	62%	60%	51%	31%	23%	4%	4%	4%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	75%	40%	45%	35%	27%		9%	11%
<i>Significance value : 0,010 (Identify the difference)</i>									

Q38. How do you dispose of your plastic waste (plastic bags, plastic containers)? **SHOW CAR**

## ANNEX 86. PEOPLE PERCEPTION TOWARD PLASTIC WASTE

Base: All Respondents

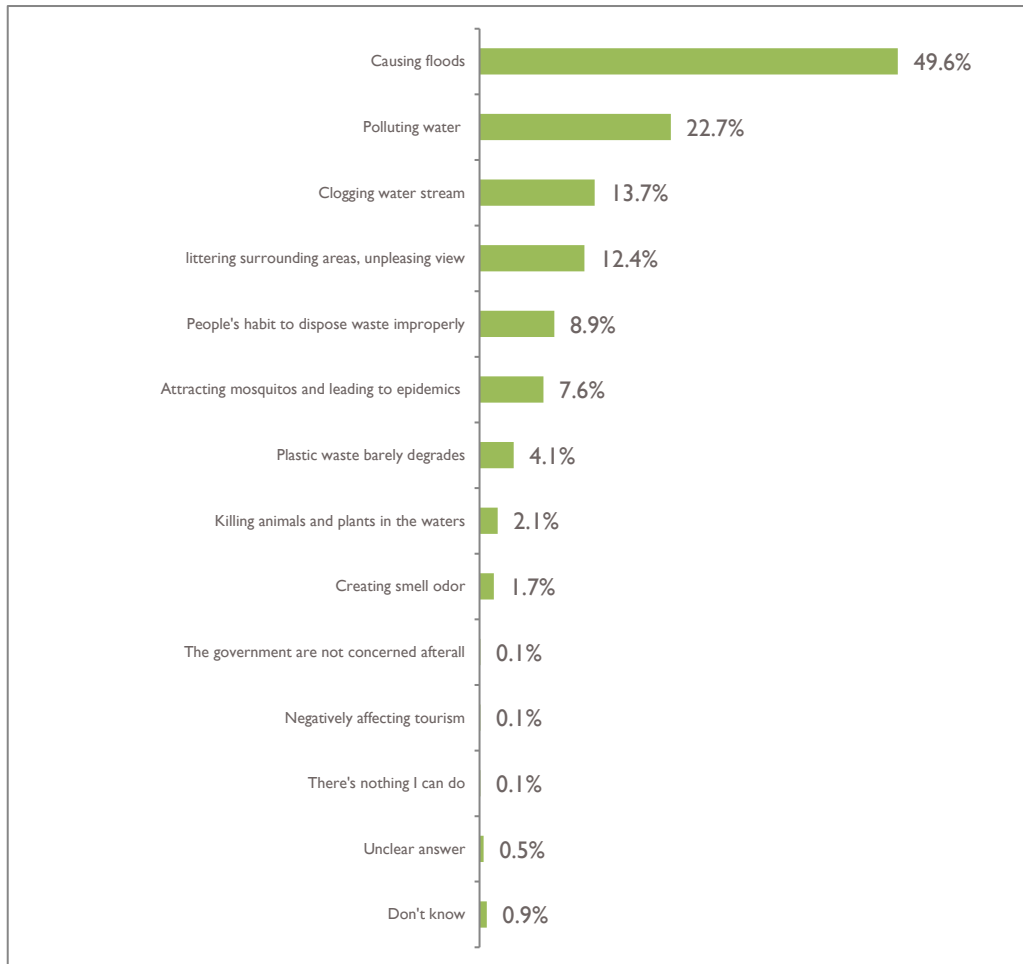
	Profile	Angry	Very sad	Sad	Just ordinary
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	28%	21%	39%	12%
	Female (n : 1.053)	40%	14%	37%	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	36%	14%	39%	11%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	38%	16%	37%	9%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	32%	17%	38%	13%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	32%	18%	41%	9%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	31%	22%	37%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,164 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	34%	14%	37%	15%
	Secondary (n : 540)	36%	14%	38%	12%
	High school (n : 852)	32%	20%	39%	9%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	36%	24%	37%	3%
<i>Significance value : 0,018 (Identify the difference)</i>					
SES	Upper (n : 315)	34%	21%	37%	8%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	35%	18%	38%	9%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	31%	16%	40%	13%
	Lower (n : 262)	35%	14%	36%	15%
<i>Significance value : 0,040 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	23%	15%	43%	19%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	33%	19%	38%	10%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	31%	22%	38%	9%
	Not working (n : 869)	38%	15%	37%	10%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Area	Urban	33%	18%	40%	9%
	Rural	34%	17%	36%	13%

	Profile	Angry	Very sad	Sad	Just ordinary
<i>Significance value : 0,258 (Not identify the difference)</i>					
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	39%	15%	34 %	12%
	Java (n : 1.205)	31%	19%	40 %	10%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	25%	13%	50 %	12%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	38%	18%	30 %	14%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	37%	23%	31 %	9%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	47%	13%	31 %	9%
<i>Significance value : 0,010 (Identify the difference)</i>					
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	44%	18%	33 %	5%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	32%	17%	39 %	12%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>					

Q39A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/strames/gutters/oceans? **SHOW CARD**

## ANNEX 87. REASON FOR NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS PLASTIC WASTE IN WATERS

BASE: RESPONDENTS FEELING UPSET, VERY SAD, OR SAD WHEN SEEING PLASTIC WASTE IN WATERS (N: 1.80)



Q39b. Why do you have **that feeling**?

## ANNEX 88. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO ASK YOUR FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR TO NOT LITTERING PLASTIC WASTE TO RIVERS/STREAMS/GUTTERS/ OCEANS

Base: All Respondents

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Will ing	Neut ral	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	21%	65%	9%	4%	1%	67%	33%
	Female (n : 1.053)	17%	70%	7%	5%	1%	62%	38%
Significance value : 0,167 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,206 (Not identify the difference)		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	22%	66%	7%	5%	0%	65%	35%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	20%	69%	7%	4%	1%	63%	37%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	17%	68%	10%	3,5%	1%	65%	35%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	19%	66%	10%	4%	1%	64%	36%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	18%	67%	8%	6%	1%	65%	35%
Significance value : 0,316 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,912 (Not identify the difference)		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	14%	65%	11%	7%	1%	53%	47%
	Secondary (n : 540)	15%	70%	8%	6%	1%	59%	41%
	High school (n : 852)	21%	68%	8%	2%	1%	70%	30%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	27%	64%	5%	2%	0%	79%	21%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	21%	68%	8%	2%	1%	70%	30%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	20%	67%	8%	4%	1%	67%	33%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	17%	68%	9%	5%	0,5%	63%	37%
	Lower (n : 262)	14%	67%	10%	8%	1%	52%	48%
Significance value : 0,040 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	11%	70%	14%	4%	1%	57%	43%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	18%	68%	8%	5%	1%	66%	34%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	24%	65%	8%	2%	1%	74%	26%
	Not working (n : 869)	19%	68%	8%	4%	1%	60%	40%
Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Area	Urban	20%	67%	9%	3%	1%	67%	33%
	Rural	17%	69%	8%	5%	1%	61%	39%
Significance value : 0,080 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,057 (Not identify the difference)		
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	20%	67%	10%	3%	0%	63%	37%
	Java (n : 1.205)	17%	69%	8%	5%	1%	65%	35%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	17%	67%	12%	4%	0%	56%	44%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	29%	63%	4%	4%	0%	68%	32%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	19%	62%	8%	6%	5%	68%	32%
East Indonesia (n : 55)	16%	69%	9%	4%	2%	53%	47%	

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Significance value : 0,012 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,079 (Not identify the difference)		
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	31%	63%	3%	2%	1%	84%	16%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	17%	68%	9%	5%	1%	61%	39%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		

Q40A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ ocean stay clean, how willing you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A-F.**

**SHOW CARD**

Q40B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 89. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO GET INVOLVED IN ACTIVITY OF CLEANING THE PLASTIC IN RIVERS/STREAMS/GUTTERS/ OCEANS

Base: All Respondents

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Will ing	Neu tral	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	18%	67%	10%	4%	1%	63%	37%
	Female (n : 1.053)	13%	71%	9%	6%	1%	52%	48%
Significance value : 0,024 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	15%	72%	9%	3%	1%	61%	39%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	18%	68%	9%	4%	1%	57%	43%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	15,5 %	69%	10%	4%	1%	58%	42%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	16%	68%	10%	6%	0%	62%	38%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	15%	68%	9%	7%	1%	50%	50%
Significance value : 0,296 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,023 (Identify the difference)		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	14%	66%	9%	10%	1%	50%	50%
	Secondary (n : 540)	14%	69%	11%	5%	1%	54%	46%
	High school (n : 852)	17%	70%	9%	3%	1%	62%	38%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	19%	71%	8%	2%	0%	65%	35%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	15%	72%	9%	3%	1%	64%	36%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	17%	69%	8%	5%	1%	59%	41%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	15%	69%	11%	4%	1%	55%	45%
	Lower (n : 262)	15%	63%	11%	10%	1%	48%	52%
Significance value : 0,040 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	15%	65%	13%	7%	0%	50%	50%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	15%	70%	9%	5%	1%	62%	38%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	18%	69%	9%	3%	1%	68%	32%
	Not working (n : 869)	16%	68%	9%	6%	1%	51%	49%
Significance value : 0,118 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Area	Urban	15%	70%	10%	4%	1%	60%	40%
	Rural	17%	67%	9%	6%	1%	55%	45%
Significance value : 0,999 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,216 (Not identify the difference)		
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	19%	67%	10%	3%	1%	55%	45%
	Java (n : 1.205)	14%	70%	10%	5%	1%	59%	41%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	11%	76%	9%	4%	0%	49%	51%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	23%	62%	7%	7%	1%	63%	37%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	19%	60%	11%	9%	1%	53%	47%



Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	16%	75%	5%	4%	0%	53%	47%	
<i>Significance value : 0,103 (Not identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,088 (Not identify the difference)</i>		
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	24%	68%	6%	1%	1%	78%	22%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	15%	69%	10%	5%	1%	54%	46%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		

Q40A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ ocean stay clean, how willing you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A-F.**

**SHOW CARD**

Q40B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 90: WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCES TO DO RE-USE OR RE-CYCLE GOODS MADE FROM PLASTIC INTO OTHER PRODUCTS

Q40A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ ocean stay clean, how willing you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A-F.**

	Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing	
		Very willing	Willi ng	Neut ral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	15%	57%	18%	9%	1%	34%	66%
	Female (n : 1.053)	14%	61%	14%	10%	1%	36%	64%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,467 (Not	
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	15%	63%	15%	7%	0%	52%	48%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	16%	59%	17%	7%	1%	38%	62%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	14%	62%	15%	8%	1%	34%	66%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	15%	56%	19%	10%	0%	31%	69%
	More than 50 y.o	12%	55%	15%	15%	3%	25%	75%
Significance value : 0,002 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify	
Education	Never attended	16%	50%	17%	16%	1%	21%	79%
	Secondary (n : 540)	11%	61%	15%	12%	1%	35%	65%
	High school (n : 852)	16%	61%	17%	5%	1%	39%	61%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3	15%	65%	15%	5%	0%	49%	51%
Significance value : 0,018 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify	
SES	Upper (n : 315)	8%	72%	15%	5%	0%	46%	54%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	16%	58%	17%	8%	1%	33%	67%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	14%	58%	15%	12%	1%	33%	67%
	Lower (n : 262)	13%	55%	15%	15%	2%	29%	71%
Significance value : 0,040 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify	
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	10%	51%	21%	17%	1%	21%	79%
	Self-employee (n :	16%	57%	16%	10%	1%	35%	65%
	Employee of	15%	63%	14%	7%	1%	42%	58%
	Not working (n : 869)	15%	60%	15%	9%	1%	35%	65%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify	
Area	Urban	14%	61%	16%	8%	1%	37%	63%
	Rural	15%	56%	17%	11%	1%	33%	67%
Significance value : 0,258 (Not identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,315 (Not	
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	13%	64,5	15%	7%	0,5%	36%	64%
	Java (n : 1.205)	13%	58%	17%	11%	1%	32%	68%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	12%	63%	14%	11%	0%	33%	67%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	24%	51%	12%	10%	3%	44%	56%
	Bali, Nusa	23%	54%	16%	7%	0%	40%	60%
	East Indonesia (n :	18%	56%	16%	9%	0%	44%	56%
Significance value : 0,010 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,022 (Identify	
Involvement in	Ever joined (n : 302)	23%	63%	8%	6%	0%	58%	42%
	Never joined (n :	13%	58%	18%	10%	1%	31%	69%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify	

### SHOW CARD

Q40B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 90. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO REDUCE THE CONSUMPTION OF PLACTIC

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willin g	Willing	Neutr al	Not willin g	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	14 %	62%	17%	6%	1%	56%	44%
	Female (n : 1.053)	11 %	68%	15%	5%	1%	58%	42%
<i>Significance value : 0,548 (Not identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,431 (Not identify the difference)</i>		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	11 %	70%	15%	4%	0%	60%	40%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	12 %	69%	14%	4%	1%	58%	42%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	13 %	66%	15%	5%	1%	61%	39%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	12 %	59%	21%	7%	1%	54%	46%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	14 %	63%	16%	6%	1%	52%	48%
<i>Significance value : 0,088 (Not identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,058 (Not identify the difference)</i>		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	12 %	58%	18 %	11%	1%	44%	56%
	Secondary (n : 540)	10 %	66%	17%	6%	1%	54%	46%
	HIGH SCHOOL (n : 852)	14 %	67%	16%	3%	0%	63%	37%
	Diploma/S1/S2 /S3 (n : 205)	14 %	71%	12%	2%	1%	74%	26%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	12 %	68%	16%	3%	1%	65%	35%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	13 %	65%	16%	5%	1%	58%	42%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	12 %	66%	16%	5%	1%	56%	44%
	Lower (n : 262)	12 %	61%	17%	9%	1%	48%	52%
<i>Significance value : 0,359 (Not identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	12 %	57%	20%	10%	1%	42%	58%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	13 %	63%	17%	6%	1%	58%	42%

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Employee of government institution (n : 344)	12%	69%	13%	5%	1%	68%	32%	
Not working (n : 869)	12%	67%	16%	5%	1%	55%	45%	
Significance value : 0,069 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Area	Urban	13%	65%	17%	4%	1%	60%	40%
	Rural	12%	65%	15%	7%	1%	55%	45%
Significance value : 0,707 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,133 (Not identify the difference)		
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	14%	68%	13%	4%	1%	53%	47%
	Java (n : 1.205)	12%	64%	17%	6%	1%	59%	41%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	8%	70%	16%	6%	0%	58%	42%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	18%	63%	12%	5%	2%	60%	40%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	16%	59%	22%	3%	0%	61%	39%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	11%	64%	22%	4%	0%	49%	51%
Significance value : 0,059 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,201 (Not identify the difference)		
Involve ment in enviroment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	19%	69%	8%	3%	1%	77%	23%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	11%	64%	18%	6%	1%	54%	46%
Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		

Q40A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ ocean stay clean, how willing you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A-F.**

**SHOW CARD**

Q40B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 9I. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO ASK YOUR FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR TO REDUCE PLASTIC USE

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	12%	63%	18%	6%	1%	55%	45%
	Female (n : 1.053)	10%	67%	14%	8%	1%	52%	48%
Significance value : 0,964 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,646 (Not identify the difference)		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	9%	65%	21%	4%	1%	51%	49%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	11%	66%	16%	6%	1%	51%	49%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	11%	67%	15%	6%	1%	52%	48%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	11%	65%	15%	8%	1%	57%	43%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	11%	62%	16%	9%	2%	57%	43%
Significance value : 0,506 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,295 (Not identify the difference)		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	11%	56%	19%	13%	1%	42%	58%
	Secondary (n : 540)	7%	66%	17%	9%	1%	48%	52%
	High school (n : 852)	12%	68%	16%	3%	1%	59%	41%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	13%	75%	10%	2%	0%	72%	28%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	12%	68%	15%	4%	1%	62%	38%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	12%	65%	15%	7%	1%	55%	45%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	9%	66%	17%	7%	1%	50%	50%
	Lower (n : 262)	10%	58%	20%	10%	2%	46%	54%
Significance value : 0,007 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	10%	60%	19%	10%	1%	47%	53%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	10%	63%	17%	9%	1%	56%	44%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	11%	73%	12%	3%	1%	66%	34%
	Not working (n : 869)	11%	65%	17%	6%	1%	48%	52%
Significance value : 0,003 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Area	Urban	11%	66%	17%	5%	1%	57%	43%
	Rural	11%	64%	16%	8%	1%	50%	50%
<i>Significance value : 0,705 (Not identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,009 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	11%	69%	15%	4%	1%	51%	49%
	Java (n : 1.205)	9%	65%	17%	8%	1%	55%	45%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	10%	63%	21%	6%	0%	51%	49%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	23%	58%	11%	8%	0%	59%	41%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	11%	62%	14%	8%	5%	51%	49%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	9%	62%	20%	5%	4%	44%	56%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,222 (Not identify the difference)</i>		
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	16%	71%	9%	3%	1%	77%	23%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	10%	64%	18%	7%	1%	50%	50%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		

Q40A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ ocean stay clean, how willing you be to do any of the following actions?

**READ A-F. SHOW CARD**

Q40B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 92. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO PAY OR GIVE EXTRA AMOUNT OF PAYMENT FOR BETTER PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

	Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing	
		Very willing	Willi ng	Neut ral	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	8%	59%	19%	13%	1%	36%	64%
	Female (n : 1.053)	6%	63%	16%	14%	1%	33%	67%
Significance value : 0,074 (Not identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,901 (Not identify the difference)	
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	8%	63%	19%	10%	0%	27%	73%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	9%	61%	16%	13%	1%	35%	65%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	6%	62%	17%	14%	1%	33%	67%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	8%	60%	20%	11%	1%	38%	62%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	6%	59%	18%	16%	1%	36%	64%
Significance value : 0,138 (Not identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,076 (Not identify the difference)	
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	6%	53%	18%	22%	1%	27%	73%
	Secondary (n : 540)	5%	58%	20%	16%	1%	31%	69%
	High school (n : 852)	9%	66%	16%	8%	1%	40%	60%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	9%	67%	15%	9%	0%	42%	58%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)	
SES	Upper (n : 315)	8%	68%	16%	7%	1%	49%	51%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	8%	62%	17%	12%	1%	36%	64%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	7%	60%	18%	14%	1%	29%	71%
	Lower (n : 262)	5%	50%	21%	23%	1%	25%	75%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)	
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	7%	46%	24%	22%	1%	22%	78%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	8%	60%	17%	14%	1%	38%	62%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	8%	68%	16%	8%	0%	41%	59%
	Not working (n : 869)	6%	62%	18%	13%	1%	31%	69%
Significance value : 0,000 (Not identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)	
Area	Urban	8%	66%	17%	8%	1%	43%	57%
	Rural	7%	56%	18%	18%	1%	26%	74%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)							Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)	
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	7%	61%	21%	11%	1%	30%	70%
	Java (n : 1.205)	7%	62%	16%	14%	1%	36%	64%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	7%	67%	19%	7%	0%	38%	62%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	14%	51%	18%	16%	1%	42%	58%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	7%	56%	17%	17%	3%	32%	68%
East Indonesia (n : 55)	4%	60%	16%	20%	0%	18%	82%	

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Significance value : 0,379 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,007 (Identify the difference)		
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	12%	70%	10%	8%	0%	57%	43%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	7%	59%	19%	14%	1%	31%	69%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		

Q40A. To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ ocean stay clean, how willing you be to do any of the following actions?

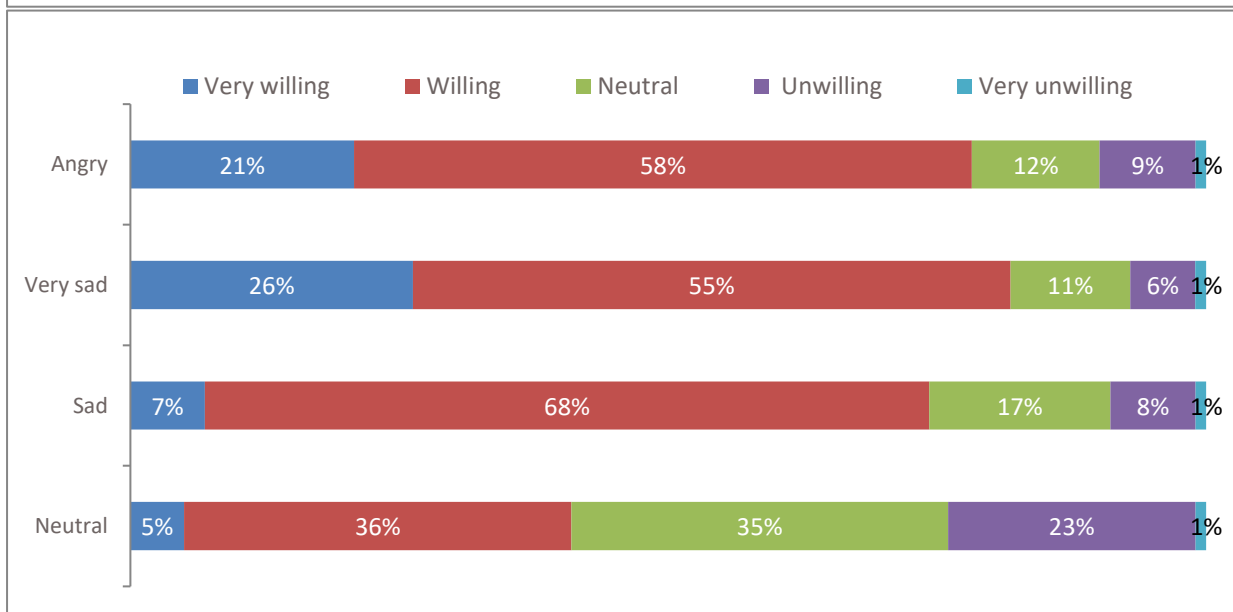
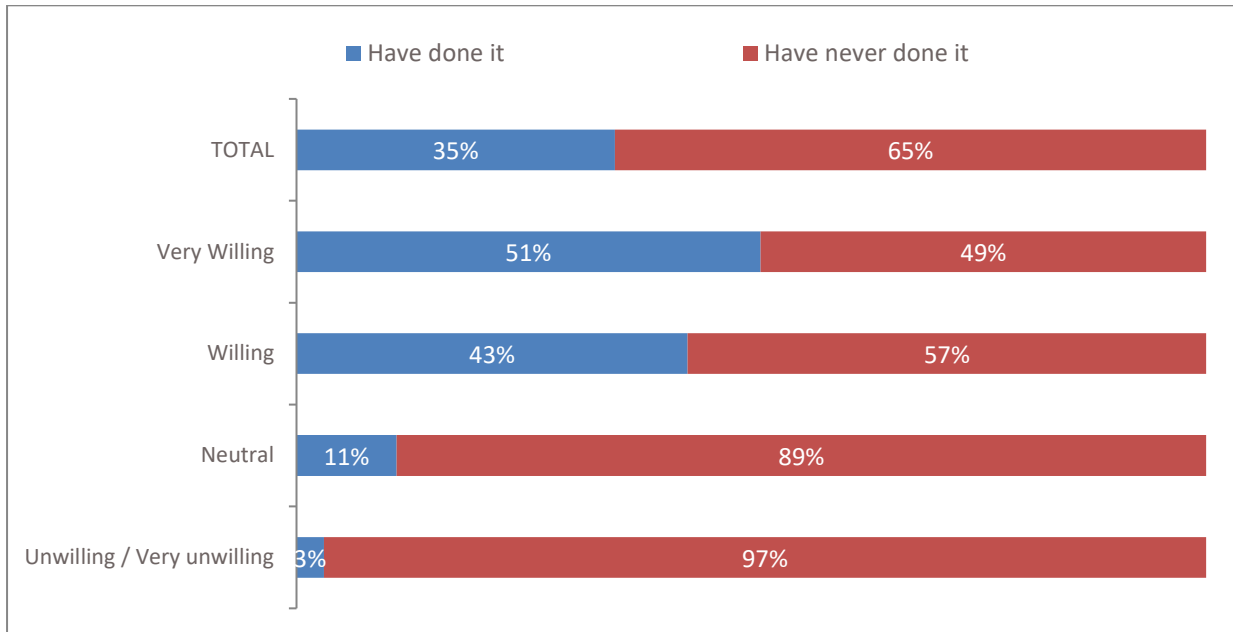
**READ A-F. SHOW CARD**

Q40B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?Annex 93. Willingness and experience to do re-use or re-cycle plastic waste actions



# ANNEX 94

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



Q39A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/ streams/ gutters/ oceans? **SHOW CARD**

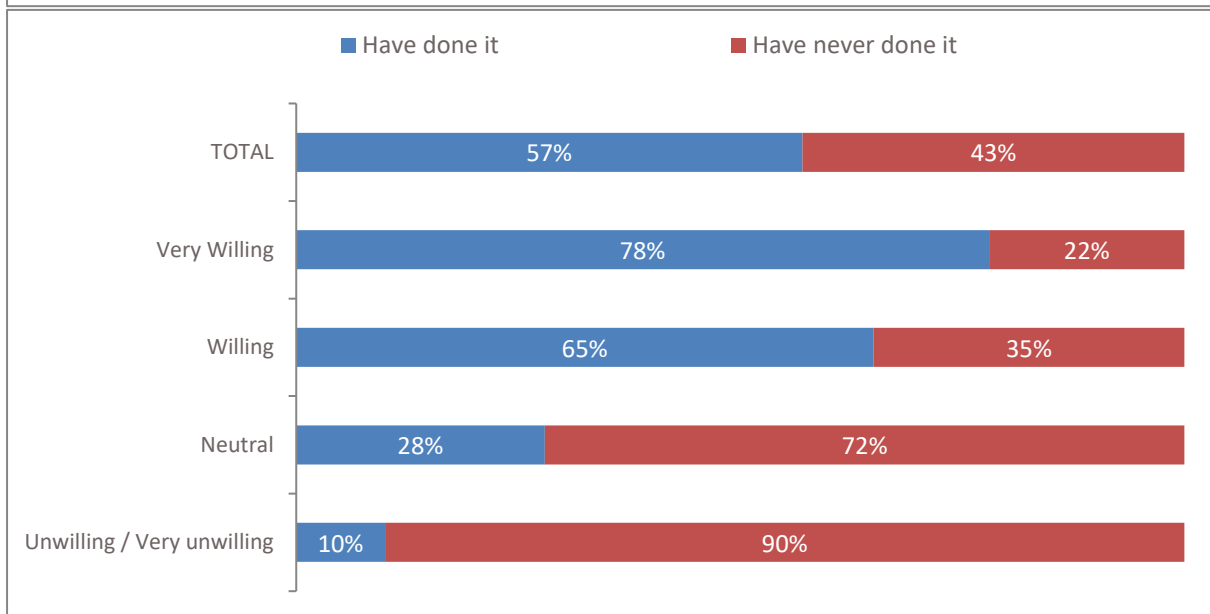
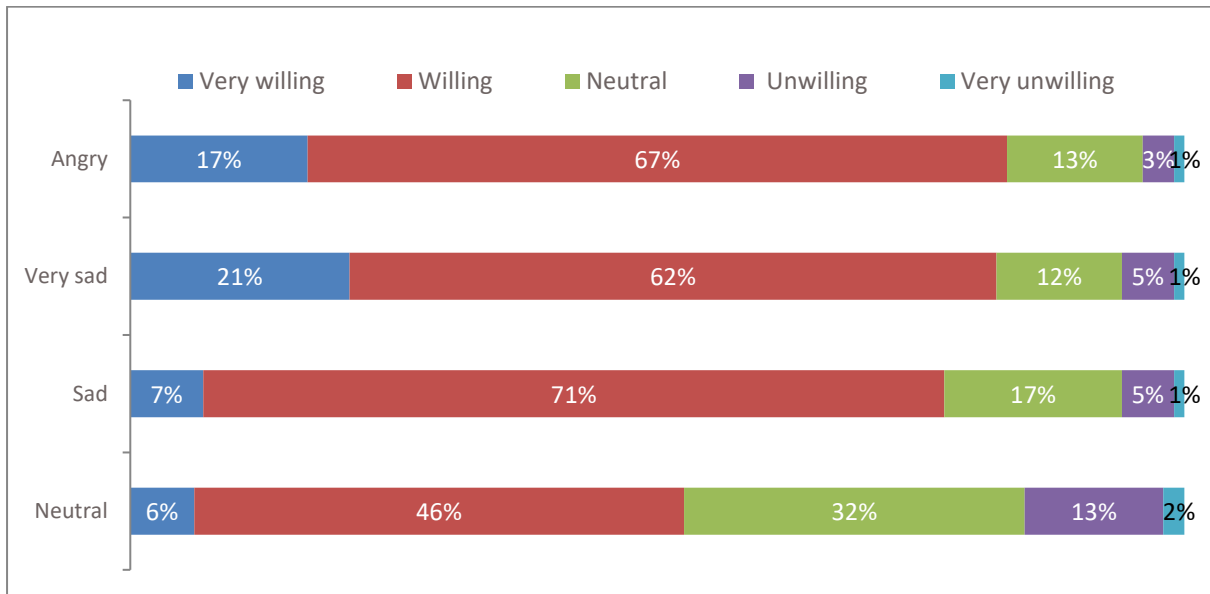
Q40A.A To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to do Re-use or re-cycle goods made from plastic into other products actions

Q40B.A Have you done those things in the last one year?

# ANNEX 94. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO REDUCE THE CONSUMPTION OF PLASTIACTIONS

BASE:

ALL RESPONDENTS



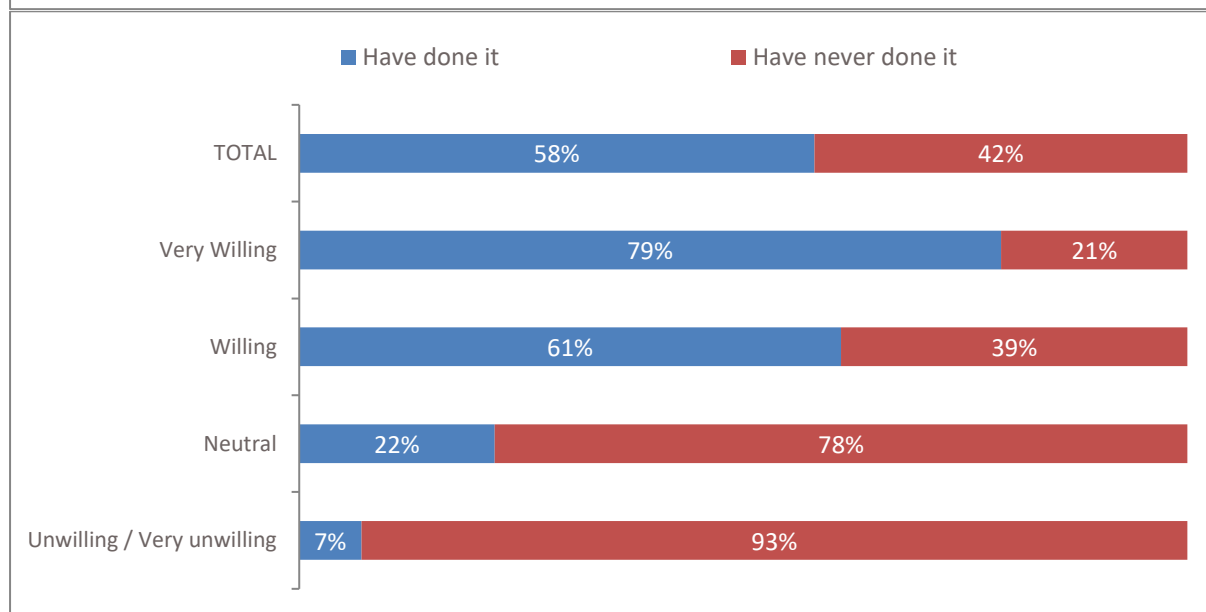
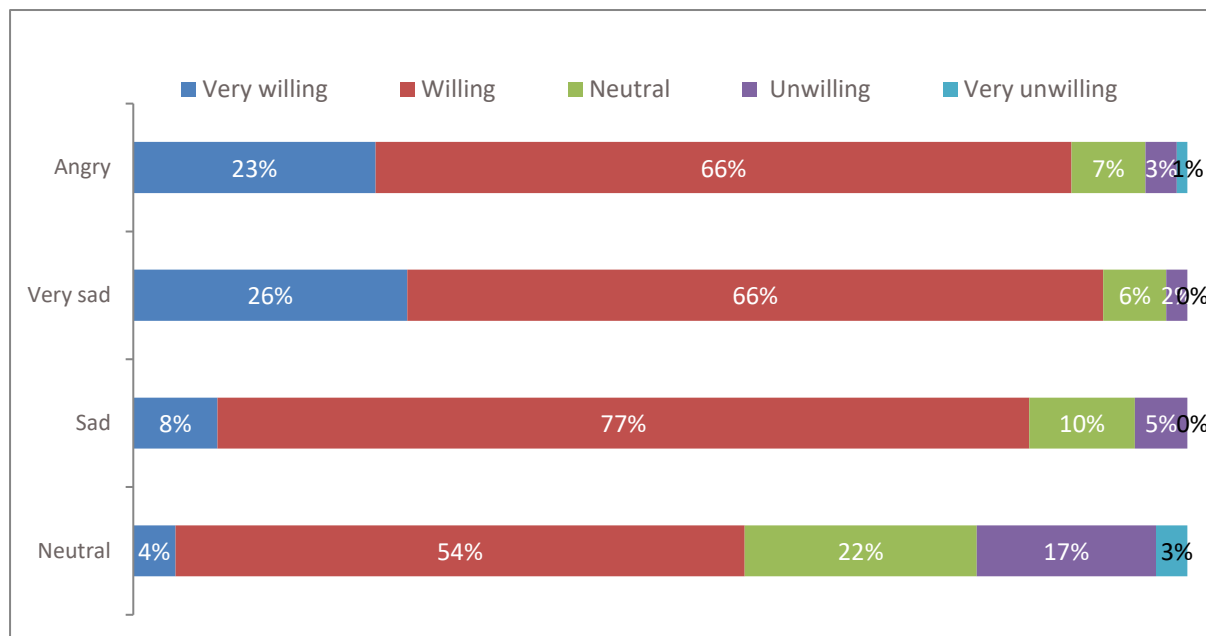
Q39A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/ streams/ gutters/ oceans? **SHOW CARD**

Q40A.B To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to *do Reduce the consumption of plastic actions*

Q40B.B Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX 95. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO GET INVOLVED IN ACTIVITY OF CLEANING THE PLASTIC IN RIVERS/STREAMS/GUTTERS/ OCEANS ACTIONS

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



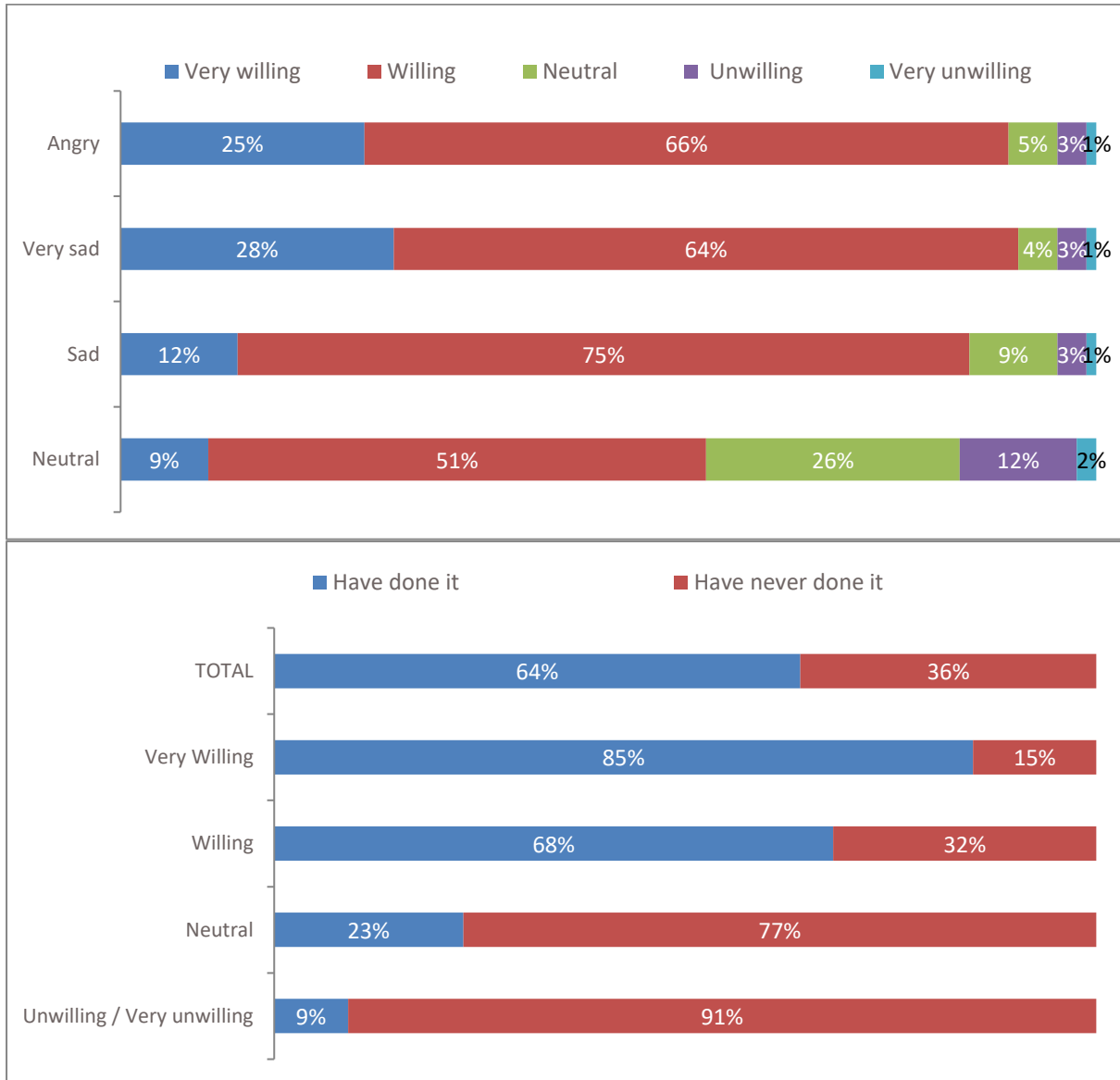
Q39A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/ streams/ gutters/ oceans? **SHOW CARD**

Q40A.C To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to *do Get involved in activity of cleaning the plastic in rivers/streams/gutters/ oceans actions*

Q40B.C Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX 96. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO ASK YOUR FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR TO NOT LITTERING PLASTIC WASTE TO RIVERS/STREAMS/GUTTERS/ OCEANS ACTIONS

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



Q39A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/ streams/ gutters/ oceans? **SHOW CARD**

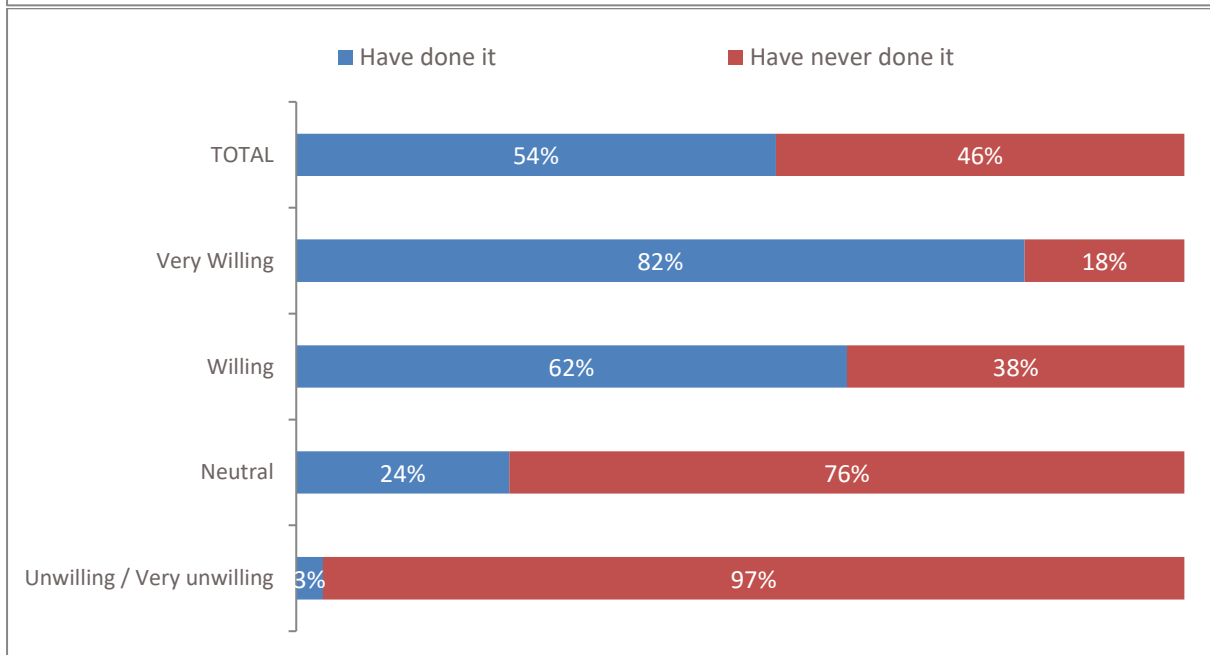
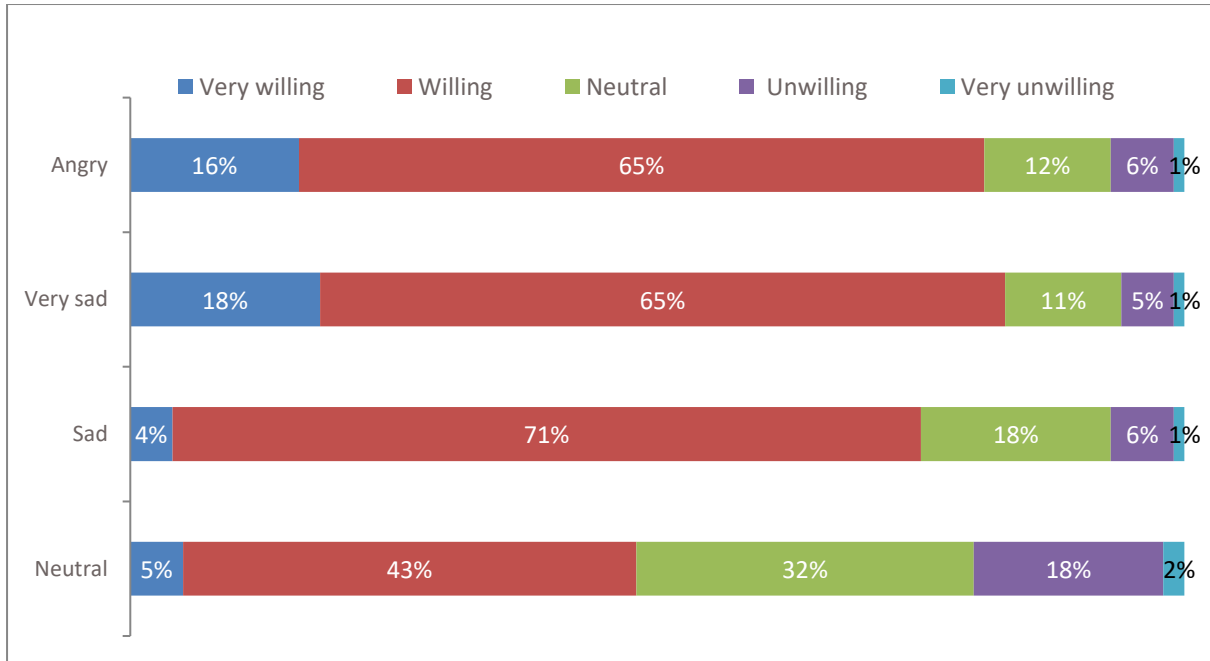
Q40A

.D To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to *do Ask your family/friend/neighbor to not littering plastic waste to rivers/streams/gutters/ oceans actions*

Q40B.D Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX 97. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO ASK YOUR FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR TO REDUCE PLASTIC USE ACTIONS

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



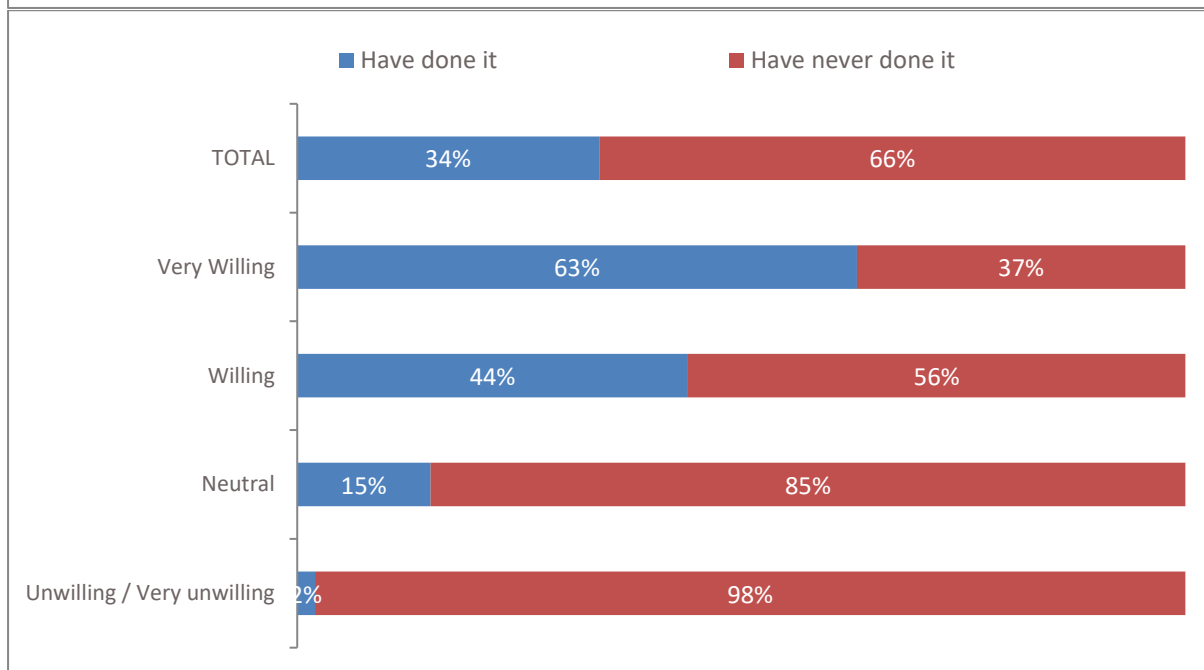
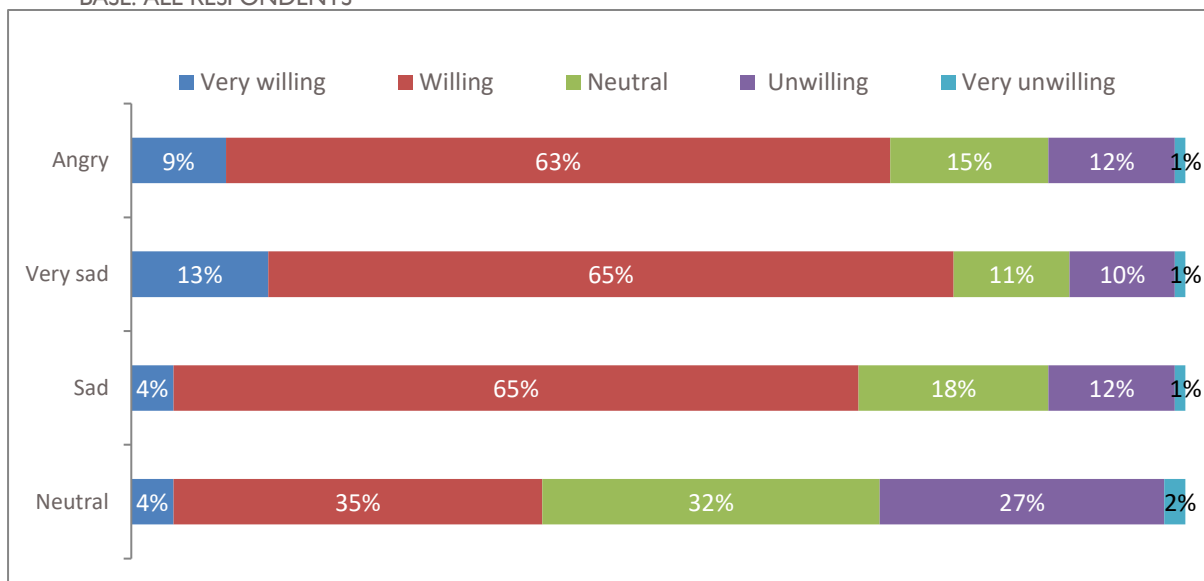
Q39A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/ streams/ gutters/ oceans? **SHOW CARD**

Q40A.E To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to do Ask your family/friend/neighbor to reduce plastic use actions

Q40B.E Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX 98. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO PAY OR GIVE EXTRA AMOUNT OF PAYMENT FOR BETTER PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



Q39A. How do you feel when you see plastic waste in rivers/ streams/ gutters/ oceans? **SHOW CARD**

Q40A.F To keep the rivers/streams/gutter/ oceans stay clean, how willing would you be to *do Pay or give extra amount of*

*payment for better plastic waste management actions*

Q40B.F Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX 99. PUBLIC CONCERN FOR INDONESIA'S FOREST PROTECTION

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

	Profile	Very concerned	Concerned	Neutral	Unconcerned	Very Unconcerned
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	37%	52%	10%	1%	0%
	Female (n : 1.053)	33%	55%	10%	1%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,06 (Not identify the difference)</i>						
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	42%	51%	5%	1%	0%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	35%	55%	10%	1%	0%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	33%	54%	11%	1%	1%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	34%	56%	9%	1%	0%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	35%	49%	13%	2%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,038 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	32%	51%	13%	3%	1%
	Secondary (n : 540)	31%	57%	10%	1%	1%
	High school (n : 852)	36%	53%	9%	1%	1%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	46%	47%	7%	0%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						
SES	Upper (n : 315)	38%	53%	7%	1%	1%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	35%	53%	10%	1%	1%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	33%	55%	10%	1%	1%
	Lower (n : 262)	35%	50%	13%	2%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,316 (Not identify the difference)</i>						
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	31%	52%	15%	2%	0%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	34%	54%	10%	1%	1%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	40%	52%	7%	1%	0%
	Not working (n : 869)	35%	53%	10%	1%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,022 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	36%	52%	10%	1%	1%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	34%	54%	10%	1%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,442 (Not identify the difference)</i>						
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	36%	52%	11%	1%	0%
	Java (n : 1.205)	32%	56%	10%	1%	1%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	25%	61%	12%	1,5%	0%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	43%	4%	10%	3%	1%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	52%	37%	10%	0%	1%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	53%	44%	3%	0%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						
	Ever joined (n : 302)	46%	49%	5%	0%	0%

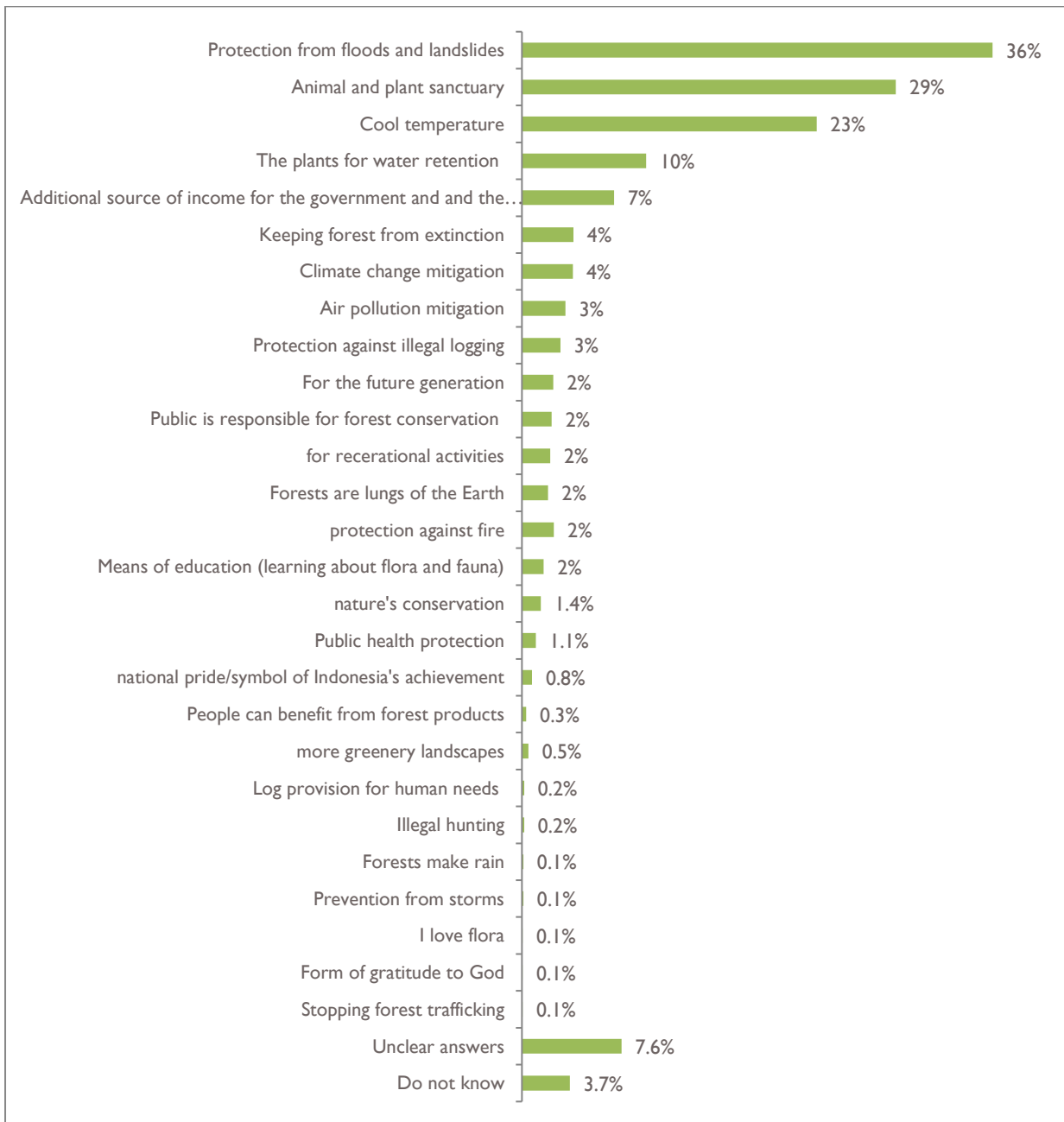
Profile		Very concerned	Concerned	Neutral	Unconcerned	Very Unconcerned
Involvement in environment activity	Never joined (n : 1.795)	33%	54%	11%	1%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,00 (Not identify the difference)</i>						

Q23A. Do you care about the **protection of Indonesia's forest**? **SHOW CARD**



## ANNEX 100. REASONS FOR CONCERNS FOR FOREST PROTECTION IN INDONESIA

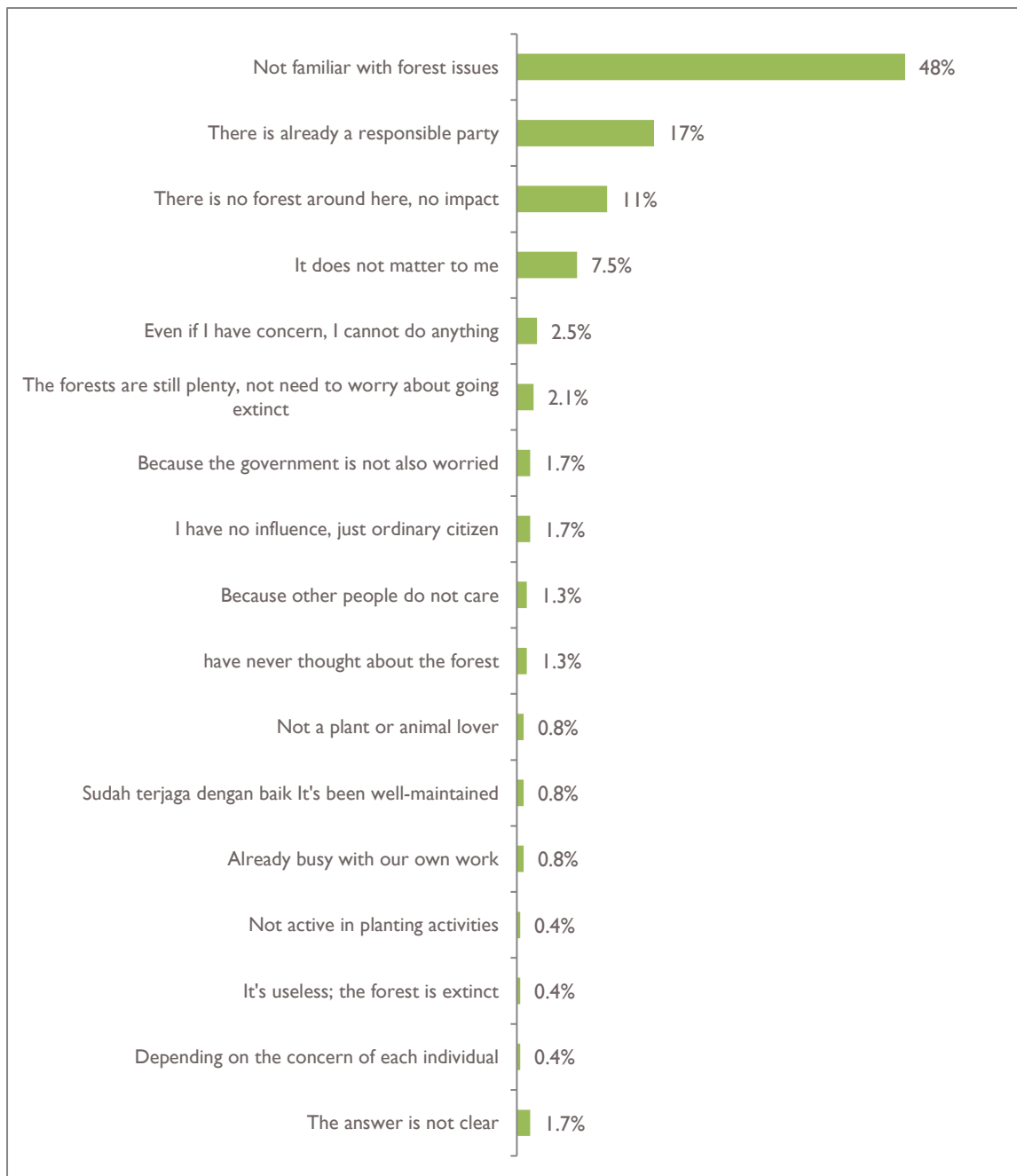
BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO ARE CONCERNED OR DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT FOREST PROTECTION IN INDONESIA (N: 1.855)



Q23B. Why do you care?

## ANNEX 101. REASONS FOR LACK OF CONCERN OVER FOREST PROTECTION IN INDONESIA

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO ARE CONCERNED OR VERY CONCERNED ABOUT FOREST FIRE PREVENTION IN INDONESIA (N : 242)



Q23C. Why you **DON'T** care?

## ANNEX 102. PUBLIC CONCERN FOR INDONESIA'S FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

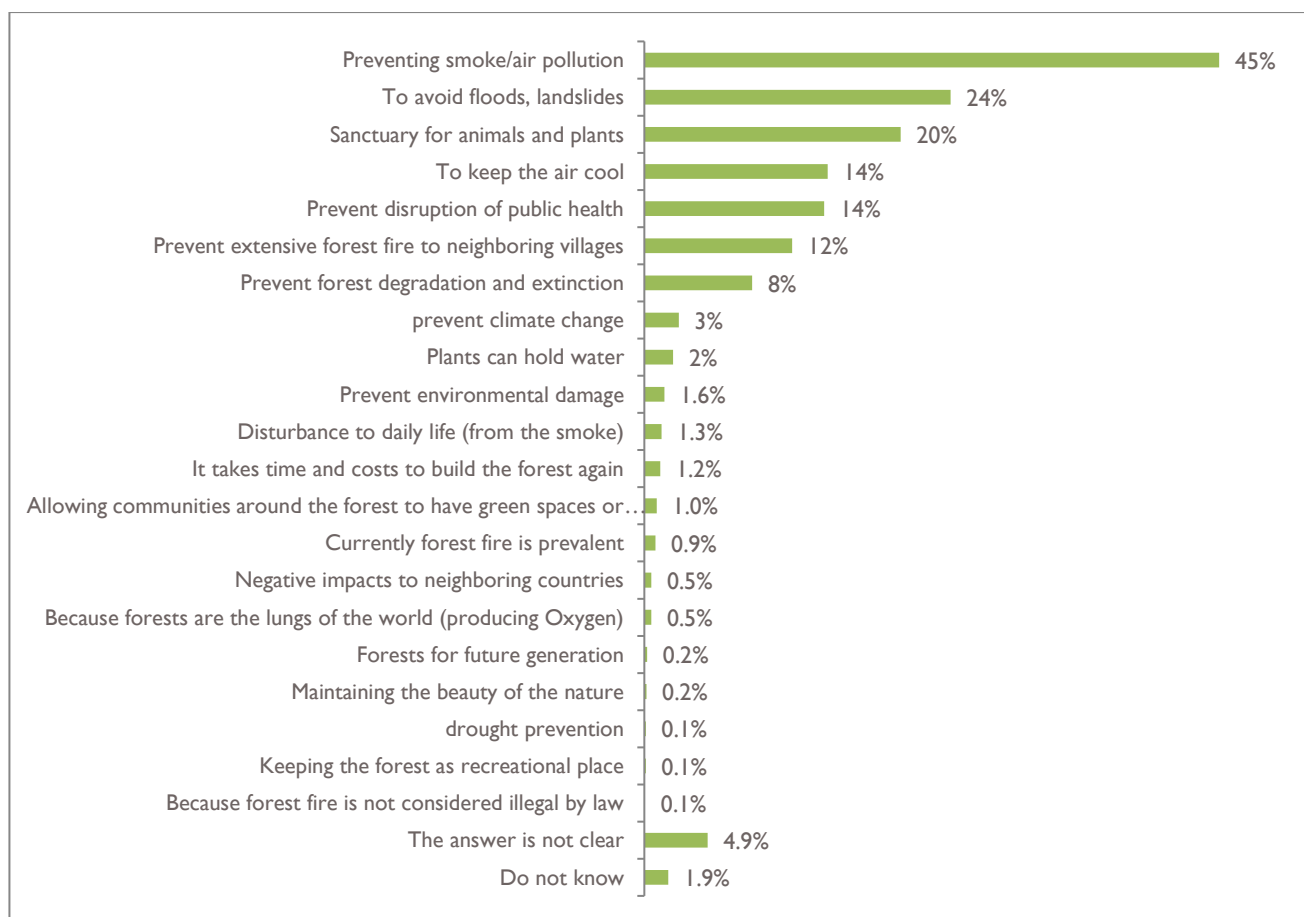
	Profile	Very concerned	Concerned	Neutral	Unconcerned	Very Unconcerned
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	30%	62%	6%	1%	1%
	Female (n : 1.053)	26%	65%	7%	1%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,008 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	27%	63%	7%	2%	1%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	26%	65%	7%	1%	1%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	28%	65%	5%	1%	1%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	28%	63%	7%	1%	1%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	32%	57%	8%	2%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,890 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	25%	62%	9%	3%	1%
	Secondary (n : 540)	22%	68%	8%	1%	1%
	High school (n : 852)	32%	61%	5%	1%	1%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	37%	59%	3%	0%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						
SES	Upper (n : 315)	31%	62%	5%	1%	1%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	29%	62%	7%	1%	1%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	25%	67%	5%	2%	1%
	Lower (n : 262)	26%	61%	10%	2%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,087 (Not identify the difference)</i>						
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	22%	63%	12%	2%	1%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	29%	62%	6%	2%	1%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	33%	62%	4%	1%	0%
	Not working (n : 869)	27%	64%	7%	1%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Area	Urban (n : 1.050)	30%	62%	6%	1%	1%
	Rural (n : 1.047)	26%	65%	7%	1%	1%
<i>Significance value : 0,017 (Identify the difference)</i>						
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	30%	64%	4%	1%	1%
	Java (n : 1.205)	25%	65%	7%	2%	1%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	26%	67%	5%	1%	1%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	36%	55%	7%	1%	1%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	38%	56%	4%	1%	1%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	31%	58%	7%	4%	0%
<i>Significance value : 0,003 (Identify the difference)</i>						

Profile	Very concerned	Concerned	Neutral	Unconcerned	Very Unconcerned
Involvement in environment activity					
Ever joined (n : 302)	39%	56%	4%	1%	0%
Never joined (n : 1,795)	26%	65%	7%	2%	0%
Significance value : 0,00 (Identify the difference)					

Q24A. Do you care about the **prevention of forest fires**? *SHOW CARD*

## ANNEX I03. REASONS FOR CONCERN ABOUT FOREST FIRE PREVENTION IN INDONESIA

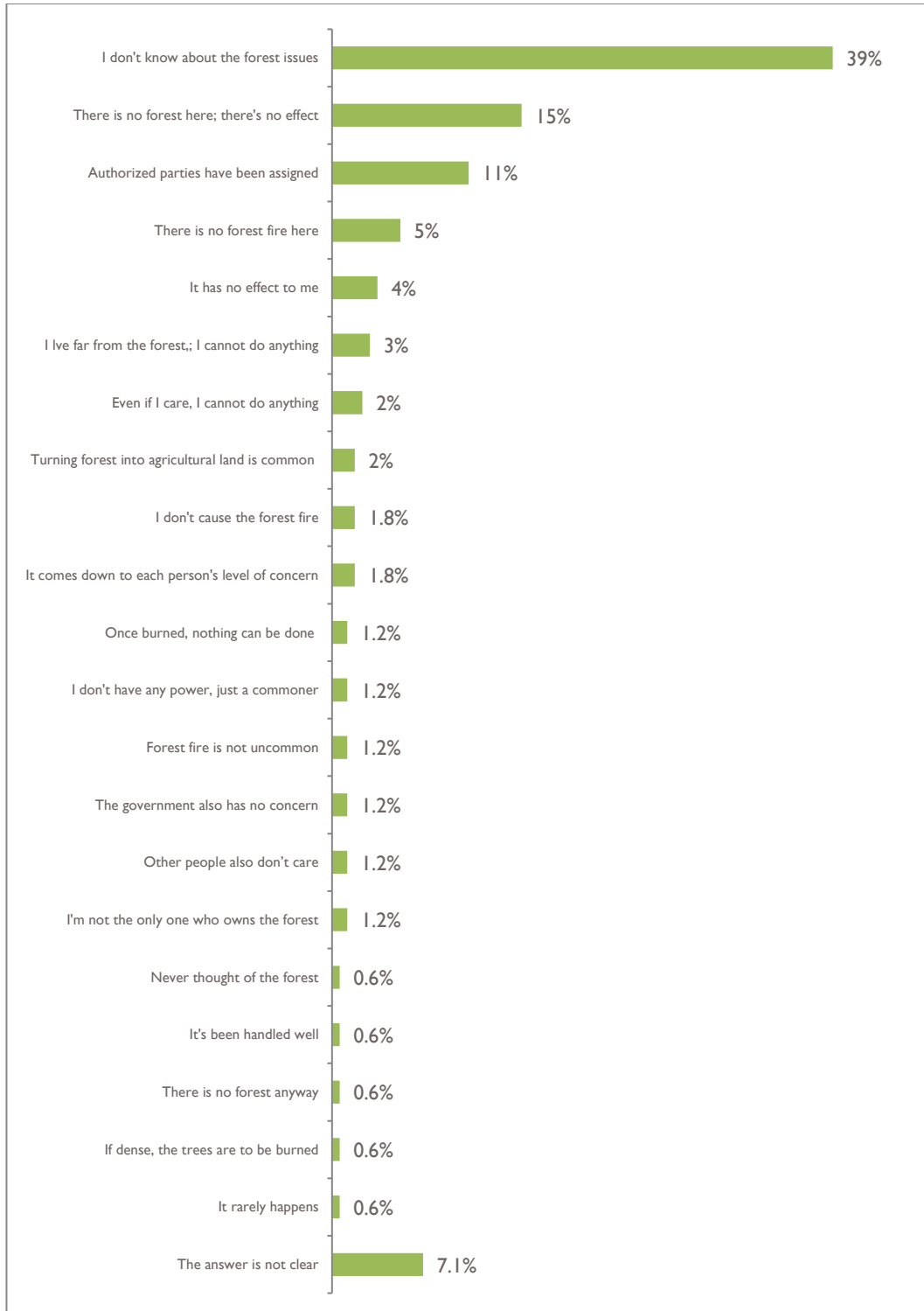
BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO ARE CONCERNED OR DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT FOREST FIRE PREVENTION IN INDONESIA (N : 1.919)



Q24B. Why do you **care**?

## ANNEX I04. REASONS FOR LACK OF CONCERN OVER FOREST FIRE PREVENTION IN INDONESIA

BASE: RESPONDENTS WHO ARE CONCERNED OR VERY CONCERNED ABOUT FOREST FIRE PREVENTION IN INDONESIA (N : 178)



Q24C. Why you **DON'T** care?

## ANNEX 105. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO BUY THE PRODUCTS MADE WITHOUT DAMAGING ENVIRONMENT

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	15%	65%	13%	7%	0,4%	45%	55%
	Female (n : 1.053)	13%	67%	12%	8%	0,2%	40%	60%
<i>Significance value : 0,165 (Not identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	16%	72%	6%	5%	1%	54%	46%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	17%	67%	12%	4%	0%	47%	53%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	13%	68%	13%	6%	0%	45%	55%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	12%	63%	14%	11%	1%	37%	63%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	11%	62%	14%	12%	1%	32%	68%
<i>Significance value : 0,00 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	11%	56%	16%	16%	1%	28%	72%
	Secondary (n : 540)	11%	66,5%	13%	9%	1%	39%	61%
	High school (n : 852)	16%	70%	11%	3%	1%	50%	50%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	16%	75%	8%	1%	0%	59%	41%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	15%	69%	10,5%	5%	1%	55%	45%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	14%	68%	11%	7%	1%	43%	57%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	14%	65,5%	14%	7%	1%	40%	60%
	Lower (n : 262)	13%	58%	17%	11,5%	1%	34%	66%
<i>Significance value : 0,005 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	10%	60%	19%	11%	0%	32%	68%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	13%	64%	14%	8%	1%	43%	57%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	16%	71%	8%	4%	0%	54%	46%
	Not working (n : 869)	14%	66,5%	12%	7%	1%	40%	60%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Area	Urban	14%	66,5%	13%	6%	1%	45%	55%
	Rural	14%	66%	12%	8%	1%	40%	60%
<i>Significance value : 0,489 (Not identify the difference)</i>								

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Sumatera (n : 442)	15%	69%	12%	4,5%	0%	43%	57%	
Java (n : 1.205)	12%	66%	13%	9%	1%	41%	59%	
Kalimantan (n : 132)	14%	69%	11%	7%	0%	49%	51%	
Sulawesi (n : 154)	23%	61%	8%	7%	1%	46%	54%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	17%	57%	18%	7%	0%	49%	51%	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	13%	73%	11%	2%	2%	36%	64%	
<i>Significance value : 0,006 (Identify the difference)</i>					<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			
Involve ment in enviroment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	23%	66%	8%	3,3%	0,3%	64%	36%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	12%	66%	13%	8%	1%	39%	61%
<i>Significance value : 0,007 (Identify the difference)</i>					<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>			

Q41A. In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A – G. SHOW**

**CARD**

Q41B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 106. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO REFORESTATION

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Will ing	Neu tral	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	16%	64%	13%	7%	1%	38%	62%
	Female (n : 1.053)	12%	64%	12%	10%	1%	23%	77%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	21%	67%	8%	4%	0%	43%	57%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	15%	67%	11%	6%	1%	36%	64 %
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	13%	65%	14%	7%	1%	27%	73%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	14%	62%	13%	10%	1%	27%	73%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	10%	58%	15%	15%	2%	22%	78%
Significance value : 0,00 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	10%	57%	16%	16%	2%	19%	81%
	Secondary (n : 540)	11%	64%	14%	10%	1%	29%	71%
	High school (n : 852)	16%	67%	11%	5%	1%	34%	66%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	21%	66%	8%	4%	0%	46%	54%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	13%	68%	14%	5%	1%	37%	63%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	14%	65%	12%	9%	1%	30%	70%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	15%	61%	13%	9%	1%	26%	74%
	Lower (n : 262)	14%	60%	13%	13%	1%	33%	67%
Significance value : 0,007 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	11%	59%	20,5 %	10%	0%	36%	64%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	12%	65%	12%	10%	1%	27%	73%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	18%	67%	10%	5%	1%	44%	56%
	Not working (n : 869)	15%	63%	13%	9%	1%	27%	73%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Area	Urban	13%	64%	14%	8%	1%	28%	72%
	Rural	15%	63,5 %	12%	9%	1%	33%	67%
Significance value : 0,215 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,215 (Not identify the difference)		
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	14,5%	66%	13%	6%	0%	33%	67%
	Java (n : 1.205)	12%	64%	14%	10,5 %	1%	26%	74%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	11%	75%	8%	4,5%	1%	36%	64%



Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Will ing	Neu tral	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Sulawesi (n : 154)	28%	56%	7%	7%	2%	36%	64%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	19%	57%	12%	8%	4%	47%	53%	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	22%	64%	9%	4%	2%	38%	62%	
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Involve ment in envirom ent activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	24%	70%	3%	2%	1%	62%	38%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	12%	63%	14%	10%	1%	25%	75%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		

Q41A. In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A – G. SHOW CARD**

Q41B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 107. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO SHARE INFORMATION OR TELL YOUR FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR ABOUT THE FOREST PROTECTION IN INDONESIA

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	13%	65%	15%	6%	0,5%	44%	56%
	Female (n : 1.053)	11%	67%	15%	7%	1%	35%	65%
Significance value : 0,239 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	15%	69%	13%	4%		46%	54%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	15%	66%	14,5%	4%	1%	41%	59%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	9,5%	69%	15%	6%	1%	40%	60%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	10%	66%	14%	10%	1%	38%	62%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	11%	59,5%	18%	10%	1%	33%	67%
Significance value : 0,00 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	11%	54%	19%	14%	1%	24%	76%
	Secondary (n : 540)	8%	67%	17%	6,5%	1%	35%	65%
	High school (n : 852)	13%	70%	13%	3%	1%	46%	54%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	18%	73%	6%	3%	0%	60%	40%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	14%	70%	12%	3,5%	1%	55%	45%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	12%	68%	14%	6%	1%	39%	61%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	9,5%	67%	15,5%	8%	1%	35%	65%
	Lower (n : 262)	15%	54%	19,5%	11%	1%	31%	69%
Significance value : 0,527 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	12%	57%	20,5%	10%	1%	34%	66%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	10%	67%	15%	7%	1%	39%	61%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	15%	72%	9%	4%	0%	55%	45%
	Not working (n : 869)	12%	65%	16%	6%	1%	35%	65%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Area	Urban	12%	67%	14,5%	5%	1%	42%	58%
	Rural	12%	65%	15%	8%	1%	37%	63%
Significance value : 0,215 (Not identify the difference)								
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	12%	70%	14%	3%	0%	38%	62%
	Java (n : 1.205)	10%	65%	16%	8%	1%	38%	62%

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willing	Neutral	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Kalimantan (n : 132)	14%	68%	11%	6%	0%	45%	55%	
Sulawesi (n : 154)	17%	68%	9%	5%	1%	42%	58%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	18%	57%	12%	11%	2%	47%	53%	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	16%	67%	14,5%	0%	2%	42%	58%	
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	24%	69%	5,3%	1%	1%	69%	31%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	10%	66%	16%	8%	1%	35%	65%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		

Q41A. In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A – G. SHOW**

**CARD**

Q41B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 108. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO DONATE FUNDS TO HELP WITH CONSERVATION OR RESTORATION EFFORTS

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willi ng	Neutr al	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	7,5%	57%	21%	13,5%	1%	22%	78%
	Female (n : 1.053)	6%	62%	17%	13,0%	1,5%	19%	81%
Significance value : 0,329 (Not identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,608 (Not identify the difference)		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	9,5%	66%	18%	6,8%	1%	25%	75%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	9%	62%	18%	10,2%	1%	27%	73%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	7%	59%	19%	14,1%	2%	19%	81%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	6%	59,5 %	19%	14,5%	1%	19%	81%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	4%	53%	22%	19,1%	2%	14%	86%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	7%	49%	19%	21,6%	3%	15%	85%
	Secondary (n : 540)	4%	59%	20%	15,7%	1%	20%	80%
	High school (n : 852)	8%	63%	19%	8,9%	1%	24%	76%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	7%	71%	18%	4,4%	0%	25%	75%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	8%	70,5 %	16%	5%	1%	32%	68%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	8%	60%	18%	13%	1%	21%	79%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	4%	56%	23%	14%	2%	16%	84%
	Lower (n : 262)	6%	53%	18%	21%	2%	17%	83%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	2%	46%	28%	23,5%	1%	18%	82%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	6%	59,5 %	19%	14%	1%	20%	80%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	8%	69%	17%	7%	1%	28%	72%
	Not working (n : 869)	8%	59%	18%	14%	2%	19%	81%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,004 (Identify the difference)		
Area	Urban	7%	61%	21%	10%	1%	22%	78%
	Rural	7%	58%	18%	17%	1%	20%	80%
Significance value : 0,013 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,971 (Not identify the difference)		

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willi ng	Neutr al	Not willing	Very not willing	Ever do	Never do	
Sumatera (n : 442)	6%	59,5 %	23%	11%	1%	21%	79%	
Java (n : 1.205)	6%	59%	19%	15%	1%	20%	80%	
Kalimantan (n : 132)	11%	67%	15%	6%	0%	20%	80%	
Sulawesi (n : 154)	11%	61%	16%	12%	1%	26%	74%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	8%	53%	20%	17%	1%	27%	73%	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	11%	65,5 %	16%	2%	5,5%	22%	78%	
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,324 (Not identify the difference)</i>		
Involvement in enviroment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	17%	66%	10%	6%	1%	48%	52%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	5%	58,5 %	21%	14%	1%	16%	84%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		

Q41A. In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A – G. SHOW**

**CARD**

Q41B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX 109. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO TALK TO ELECTED OFFICIALS ABOUT YOUR CONCERN OF FOREST PROTECTION

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willin g	Neutr al	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n: 1.044)	12%	53%	20%	14%	1%	24%	76%
	Female (n: 1.053)	8%	51%	20%	21%	1%	12%	88%
<i>Significance value : 0,018 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n: 222)	11%	52%	23%	13,5%	1%	10%	90%
	21 – 30 y.o (n: 1.044)	12%	55%	20%	13%	1%	18%	82%
	31 – 40 y.o (n: 1.044)	9%	52%	19%	18%	1%	20%	80%
	41 – 50 y.o (n: 1.044)	9%	51%	19%	20%	1%	20%	80%
	More than 50 y.o (n: 1.044)	8%	48%	20%	22%	2%	20%	80%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,012 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n: 500)	7%	42%	22%	27%	2%	12%	88%
	Secondary (n: 540)	7%	50%	22%	20%	1%	12%	88%
	High school (n: 852)	12%	57%	17,5%	13%	1%	22%	78%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n: 205)	13%	62%	17%	8%	0%	32%	68%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
SES	Upper (n: 315)	13%	59%	18%	10,5%	0%	24%	76%
	Middle 1 (n: 938)	9%	53%	19%	18%	1%	19%	81%
	Middle 2 (n: 582)	8%	52%	21%	18%	1%	16%	84%
	Lower (n: 262)	12%	42%	24%	22%	1%	16%	84%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,017 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Occupation	Farmer (n: 166)	8%	48%	22%	20,5%	2%	19%	81%
	Self-employee (n: 718)	9%	51,5%	21%	18%	1%	20%	80%
	Employee of government institution (n: 344)	12%	59%	16%	12%	1%	29%	71%
	Not working (n: 869)	10%	50%	20%	18%	1%	13%	87%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Area	Urban	9%	53%	21%	17%	1%	18%	82%
	Rural	11%	51%	18%	18%	1%	18%	82%
<i>Significance value : 0,013 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,93 (Not identify the difference)</i>		
Region	Sumatera (n: 442)	12%	56%	20%	12%	0%	19%	81%
	Java (n: 1.205)	8%	50%	20%	21%	1%	17%	83%
	Kalimantan (n: 132)	8%	52%	28%	11%	1%	16%	84%

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willin g	Neutr al	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Sulawesi (n : 154)	17%	60%	12%	10%	1%	25%	75%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	11%	49,5%	22%	17%	0%	22%	78%	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	20%	51%	16%	13%	0%	29%	71%	
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,036 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	23%	58%	12%	7%	1%	43%	57%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	7,5%	51%	21%	19%	1%	14%	86%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		

Q41A. In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A – G. SHOW CARD**

Q41B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX I 10. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO JOIN A LOCAL OR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) THAT DEDICATELY WORKS TO PROTECT THE FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENT

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Will ing	Neut ral	Not willi ng	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	10%	55%	20%	14%	1%	23%	77%
	Female (n : 1.053)	6%	49%	23%	22%	1%	12%	88%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	10%	60%	21%	9%	0%	19%	81%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	10%	51%	23,5 %	15%	1%	18%	82%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	6%	53,5 %	21%	19%	1%	14%	86%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	8%	50%	21,5 %	21%	1%	19%	81%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	8%	49%	19%	23%	1%	16%	84%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,254 (Not identify the difference)		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	7%	43%	22%	27%	1%	12%	88%
	Secondary (n : 540)	6%	50%	23%	21%	1%	14%	86%
	High school (n : 852)	9%	56%	22%	13%	1%	20%	80%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	12%	63%	15%	10%	0%	24%	76%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	10%	57%	21%	11%	1%	24%	76%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	7%	52%	22%	19%	1%	16%	84%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	8%	51%	22%	19%	1%	14%	86%
	Lower (n : 262)	8%	49%	22%	20%	1%	18%	82%
Significance value : 0,011 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,003 (Identify the difference)		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	7%	50%	21%	21%	1%	18%	82%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	8%	52%	22%	18%	1%	17%	83%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	10,5%	60,5 %	17%	11%	1%	23%	77%
	Not working (n : 869)	7,5%	50%	23%	20%	1%	14%	86%



Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Will ing	Neut ral	Not willi ng	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,003 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Area	Urban	7%	52%	23%	17%	1%	18%	82%
	Rural	9%	52%	20%	19%	1%	17%	83%
<i>Significance value : 0,754 (Not identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,1 (Not identify the difference)</i>		
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	8%	59%	20%	12%	1%	17%	83%
	Java (n : 1.205)	7%	50%	22,5 %	21%	1%	15%	85%
	Kalimantan (n : 132)	9%	51%	23,5 %	17%	0%	17%	83%
	Sulawesi (n : 154)	12%	55%	16%	15%	2%	23%	77%
	Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	10%	49,5 %	21%	18%	1%	19%	81%
	East Indonesia (n : 55)	20%	51%	20%	7%	2%	35%	65%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)</i>		
Involvement enviroment activity	in Ever joined (n : 302)	21%	63%	9%	7%	1%	53%	47%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	6%	50%	23,5 %	20%	1%	11%	89%
<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>						<i>Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)</i>		

Q41A. In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A – G. SHOW CARD**

Q41B. Have you done those things in the last one year ?

## ANNEX III. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO TALK TO COMPANIES WHOSE PRODUCTS DAMAGING FORESTS AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS

Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willi ng	Neut ral	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Gender	Male (n : 1.044)	10%	51%	20%	18%	1%	17%	83%
	Female (n : 1.053)	5%	48%	19%	26%	2%	8%	92%
Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
Age	15 – 20 y.o (n : 222)	8%	51%	24%	17%	1%	8%	92%
	21 – 30 y.o (n : 1.044)	8%	53%	21%	18%	1%	12%	88%
	31 – 40 y.o (n : 1.044)	9%	48%	19%	22%	2%	13%	87%
	41 – 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	6%	48%	19%	25%	2%	14%	86%
	More than 50 y.o (n : 1.044)	8%	46%	18%	27%	1,5%	12%	88%
Significance value : 0,027 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,224 (Not identify the difference)		
Education	Never attended formal education / Elementary (n : 500)	6%	39%	19%	33%	3%	7%	93%
	Secondary (n : 540)	5%	45%	22%	26,5%	1%	9%	91%
	High school (n : 852)	9%	54%	20%	16%	1%	16%	84%
	Diploma/S1/S2/S3 (n : 205)	10%	64%	17%	9%	1%	18%	82%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		
SES	Upper (n : 315)	10%	57%	20%	13%	1%	19%	81%
	Middle 1 (n : 938)	7%	51%	18%	22%	1,5%	12%	88%
	Middle 2 (n : 582)	6%	48%	22%	23%	1%	10%	90%
	Lower (n : 262)	10%	35,5%	21%	31%	2%	10%	90%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)		
Occupation	Farmer (n : 166)	8%	37%	24%	27%	3%	12%	88%
	Self-employee (n : 718)	7%	49%	21%	22%	1%	14%	86%
	Employee of government institution (n : 344)	11%	59%	17%	13%	1%	17%	83%
	Not working (n : 869)	7%	47,5%	19%	25%	1%	9%	91%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,001 (Identify the difference)		
Area	Urban	7%	51%	22%	19%	1%	13%	87%
	Rural	8%	47,5%	18%	25%	1%	11%	89%
Significance value : 0,037 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,968 (Not identify the difference)		
Region	Sumatera (n : 442)	8%	54%	19%	18%	1%	14%	86%
	Java (n : 1.205)	7%	47%	20%	26%	1%	10%	90%

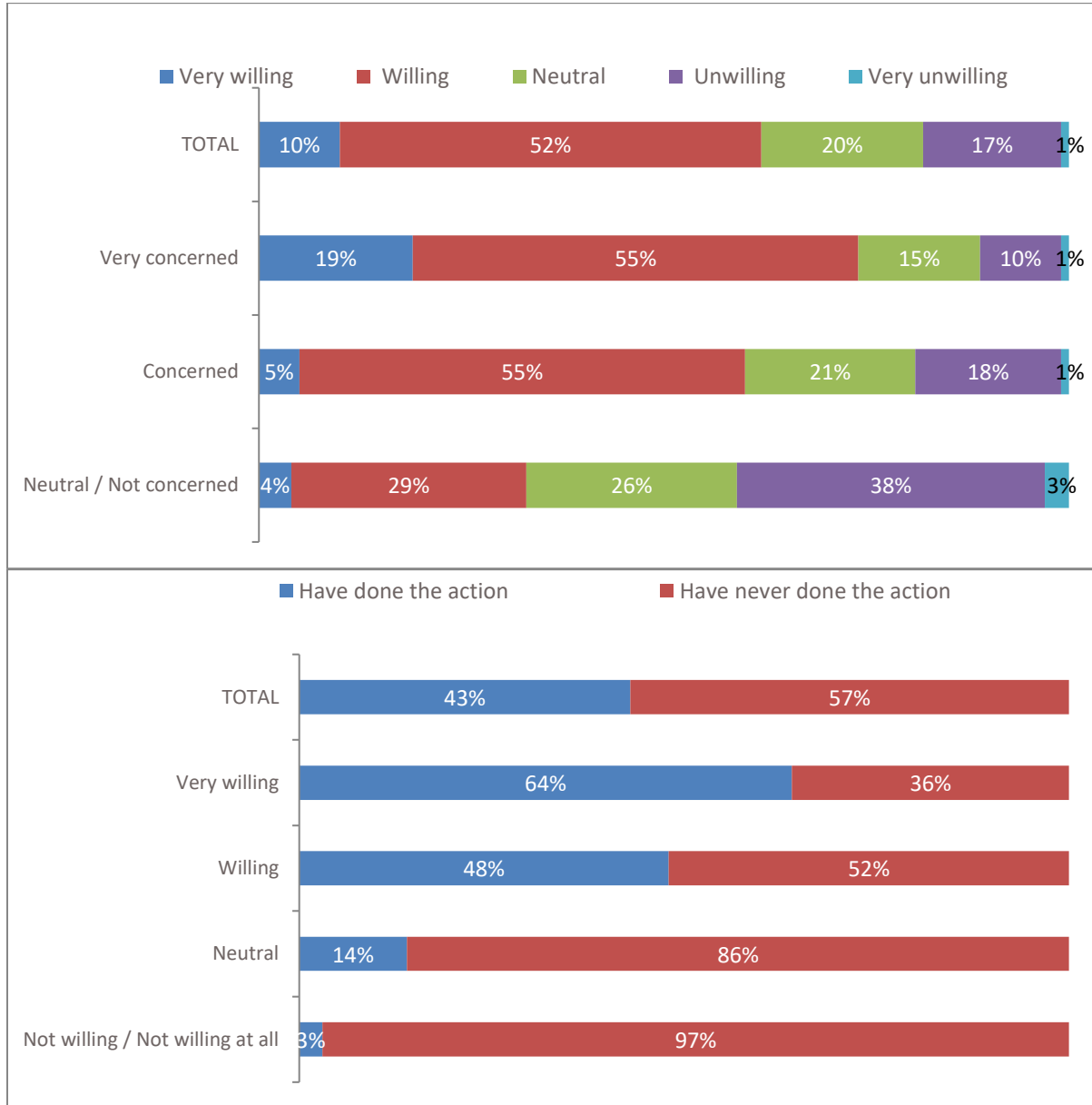
Profile	Willingness to do					Experience of doing		
	Very willing	Willi ng	Neut ral	Not willin g	Very not willin g	Ever do	Never do	
Kalimantan (n : 132)	6%	48%	28%	17%	1%	13%	87%	
Sulawesi (n : 154)	12%	58%	13%	15%	2%	21%	79%	
Bali, Nusa Tenggara (n : 109)	7%	48%	23%	19%	3%	16%	84%	
East Indonesia (n : 55)	11%	45,5%	22%	16%	5,5%	16%	84%	
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,002 (Identify the difference)		
Involvement in environment activity	Ever joined (n : 302)	17%	61%	12%	11%	1%	33%	67%
	Never joined (n : 1.795)	6%	47%	21%	24%	1%	9%	91%
Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)						Significance value : 0,000 (Identify the difference)		

Q41A. In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to do any of the following actions? **READ A – G. SHOW CARD**

Q41B. Have you done those things in the last one year

## ANNEX I 12. WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO BUY THE PRODUCTS MADE WITHOUT DAMAGING ENVIRONMENT

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



Q23A. Do you care about the protection of Indonesia's forests? **SHOW CARD**

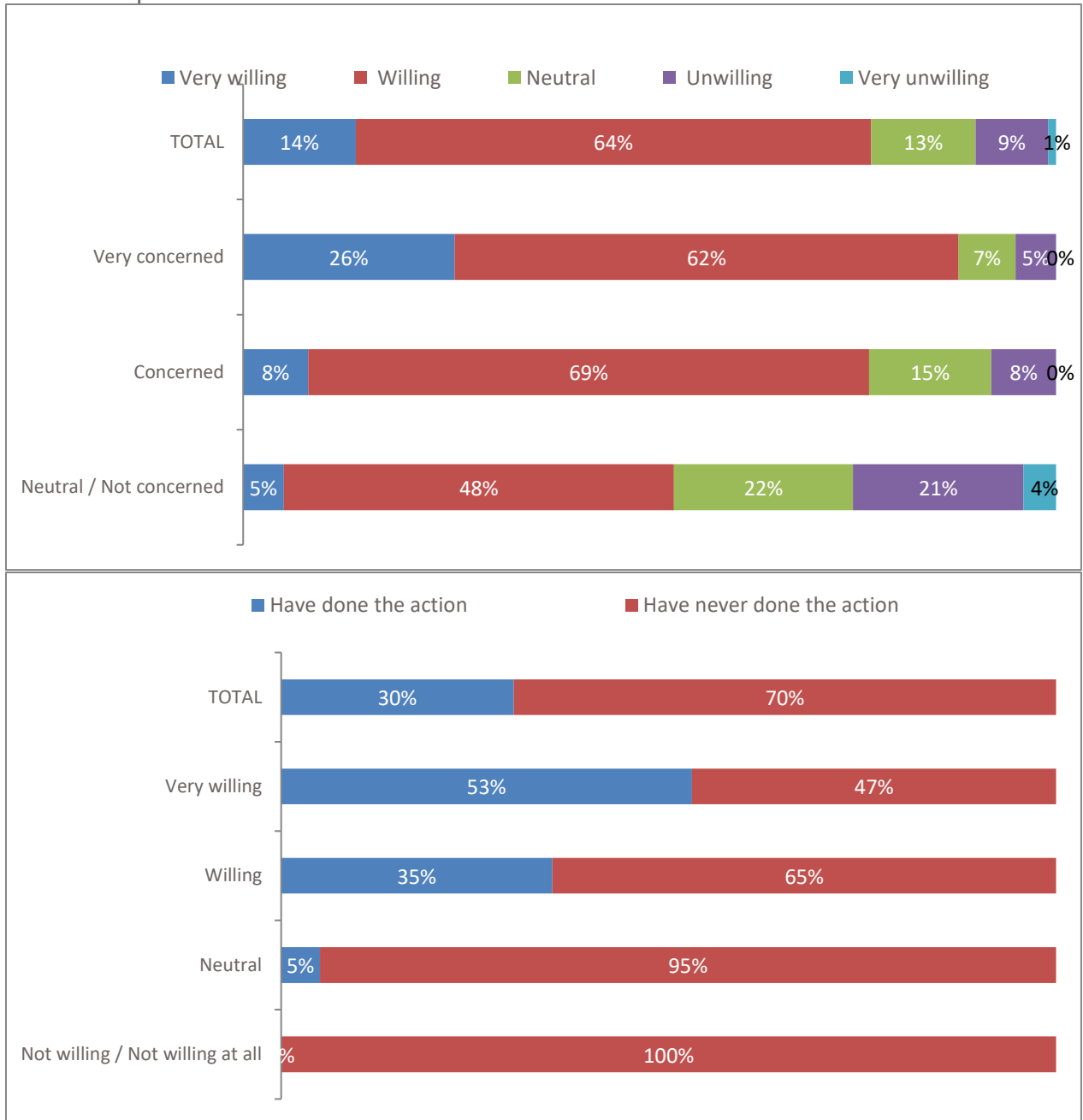
Q41A.G In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to *Buy the products made without damaging environment actions*?

**(READ A-F) SHOW CARD**

Q41B.G Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX I | 3 Willingness and experience to do reforestation

Base: All Respondents



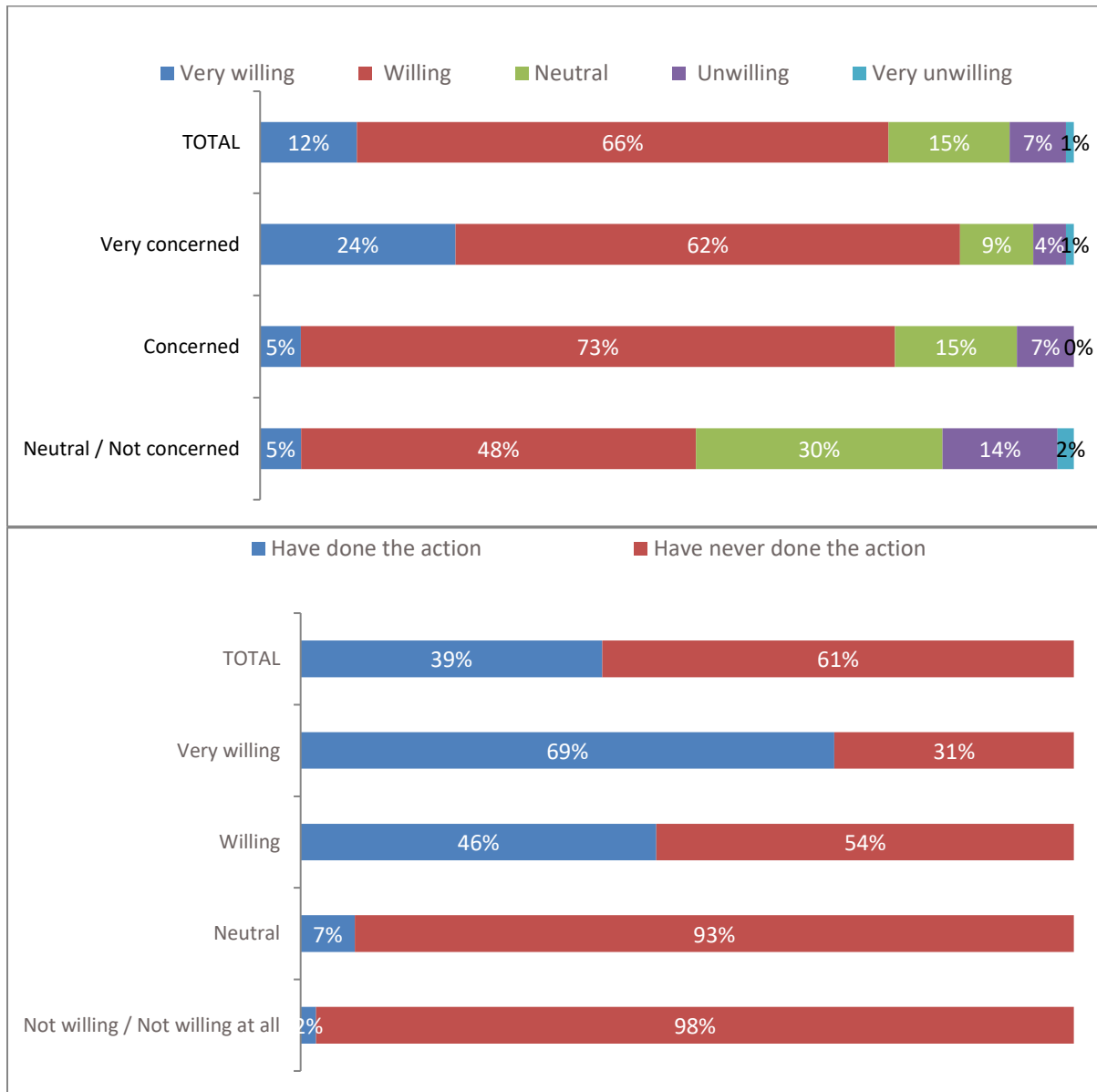
Q23A. Do you care about the **protection of Indonesia's forests**? **SHOW CARD**

Q41A.G In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to *reforestation* actions? **(READ A-F) SHOW CARD**

Q41B.G Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX 114 WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO SHARE INFORMATION OR TELL YOUR FAMILY/FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR ABOUT THE FOREST PROTECTION IN INDONESIA

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



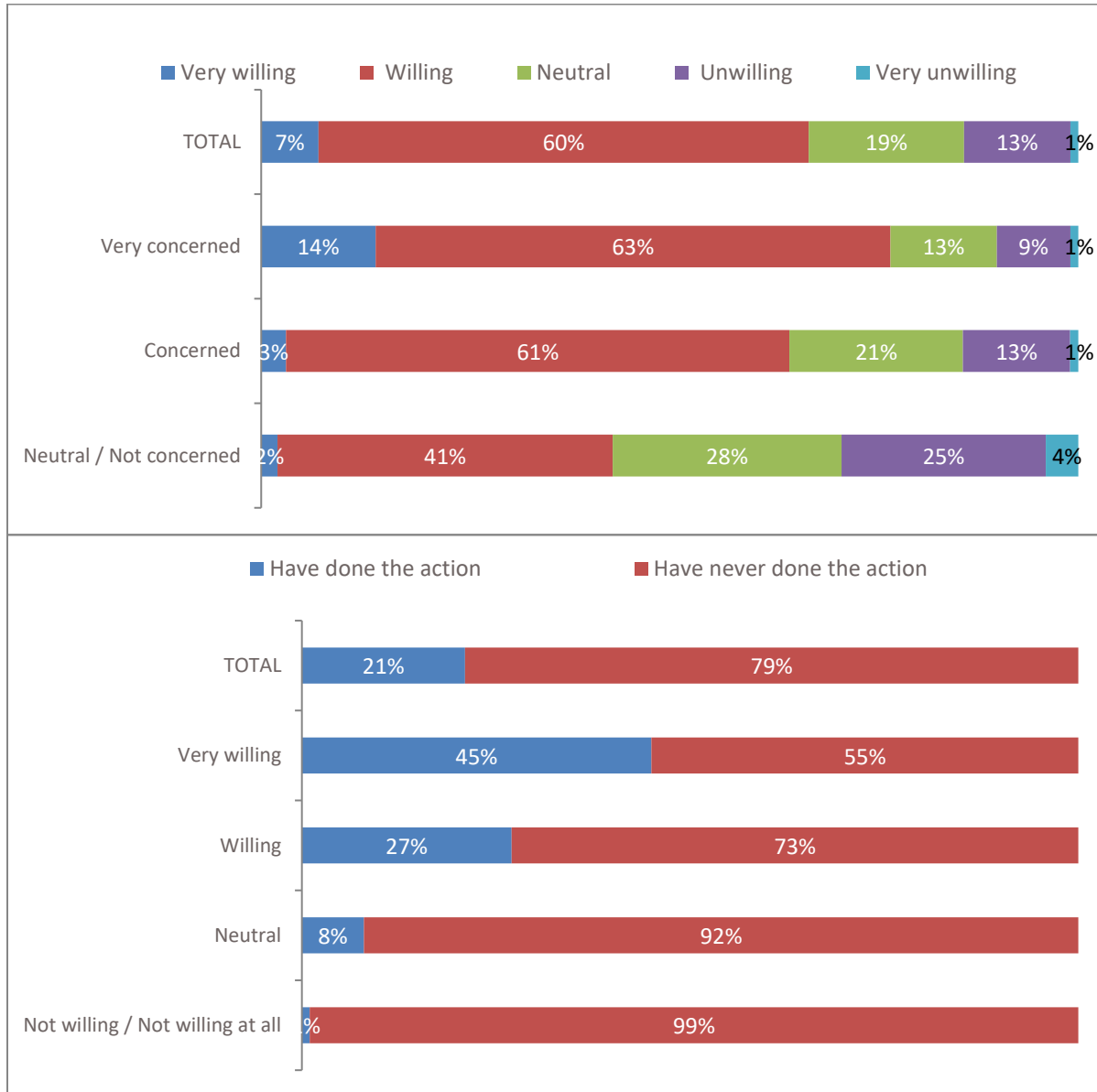
Q23A. Do you care about the **protection of Indonesia's forests?** **SHOW CARD**

Q41A.G In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to *Share information or tell your family/friend/neighbor about the forest protection in Indonesia actions?* **(READ A-F) SHOW CARD**

Q41B.G Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX I | 5 WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO DONATE FUNDS TO HELP WITH CONSERVATION OR RESTORATION EFFORTS

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



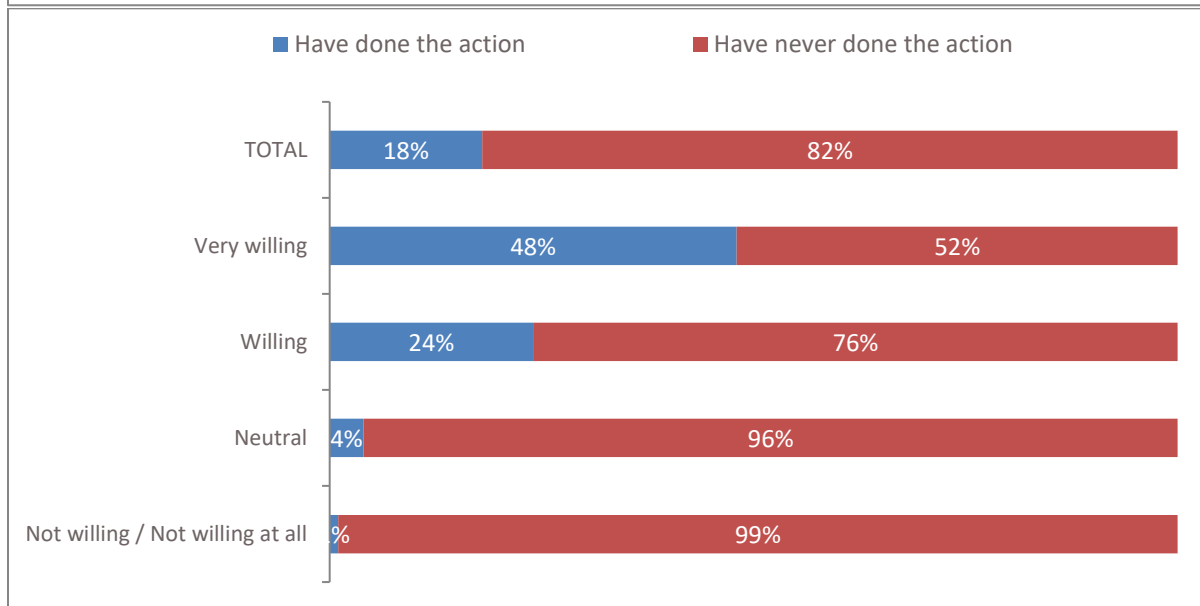
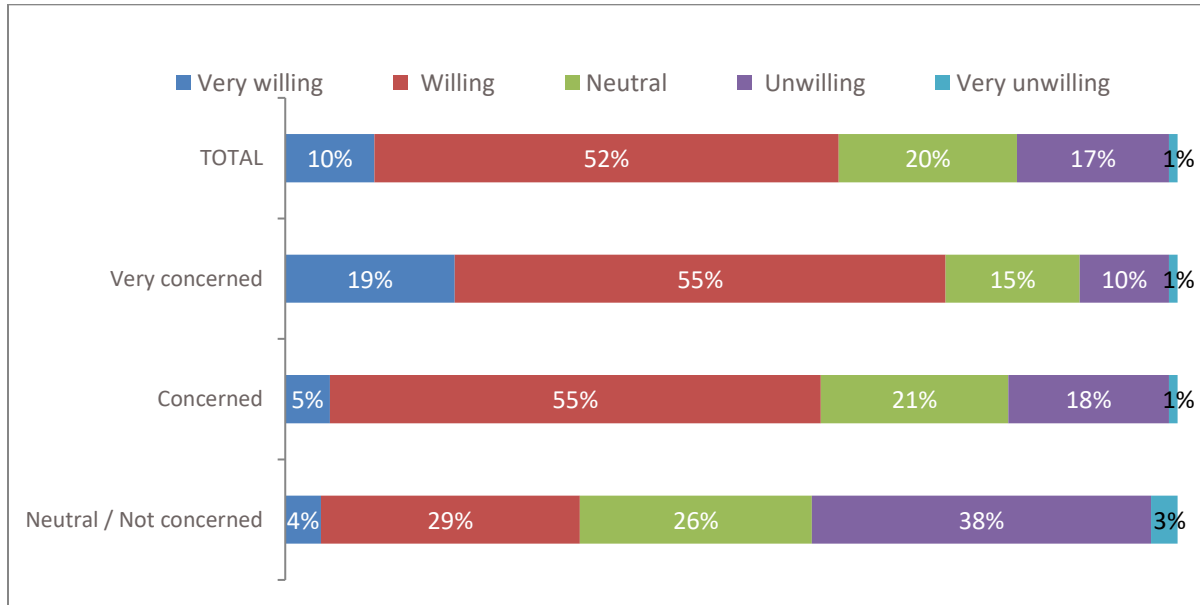
Q23A. Do you care about the **protection of Indonesia's forests?** **SHOW CARD**

Q41A.G In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to *Donate funds to help with conservation or restoration efforts* actions? **(READ A-F) SHOW CARD**

Q41B.G Have you done those things in the last one year

## ANNEX 116 WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO TALK TO ELECTED OFFICIALS ABOUT YOUR CONCERN OF FOREST PROTECTION

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



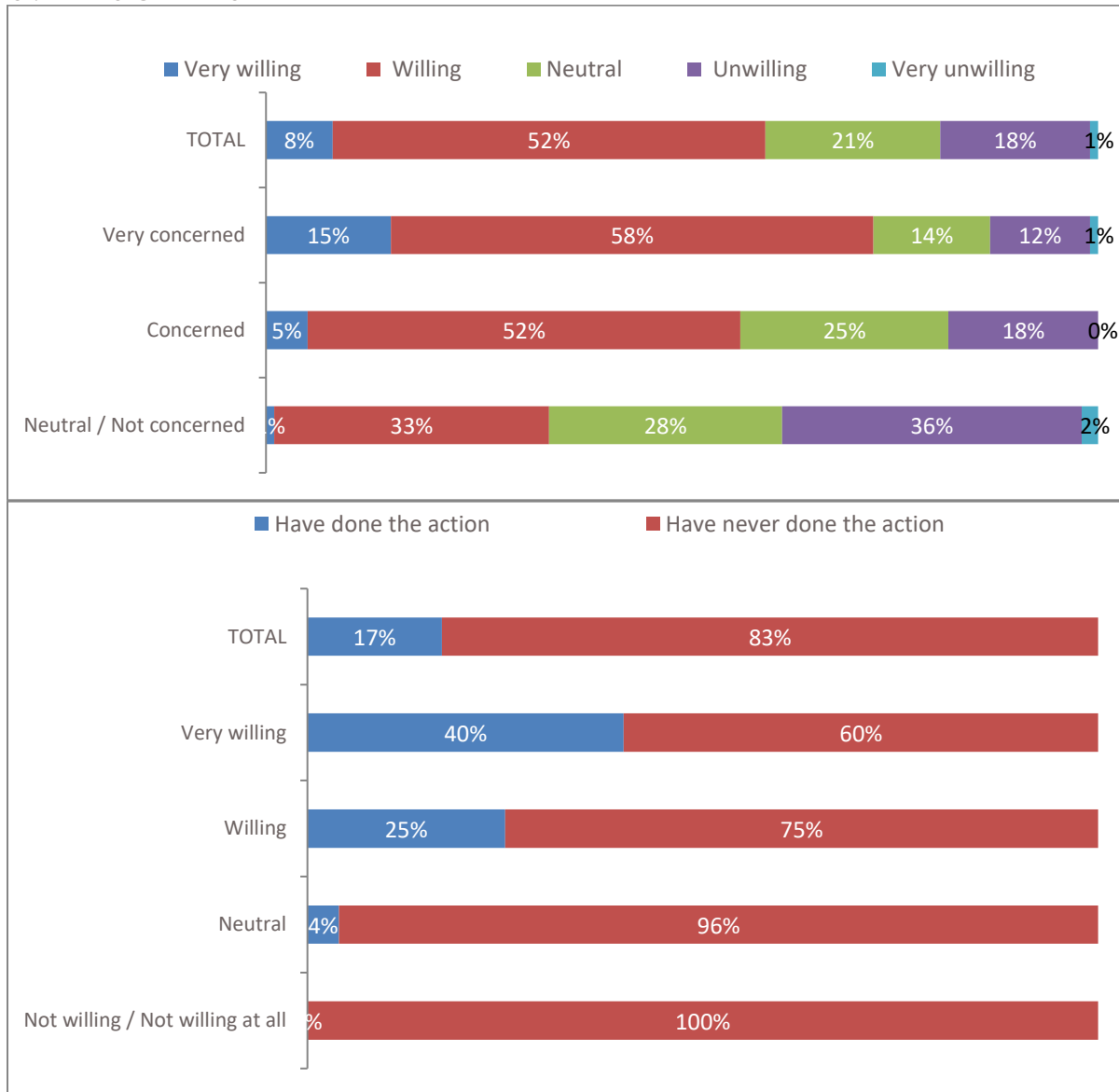
Q23A. Do you care about the **protection of Indonesia's forests?** **SHOW CARD**

Q41A.G In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to *Talk to elected officials about your concern of forest protection actions?* **(READ A-F) SHOW CARD** Q41B.G Have you done those things in the last one year?



## ANNEX I | 7 WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO JOIN A LOCAL OR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) THAT DEDICATELY WORKS TO PROTECT THE FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENT

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



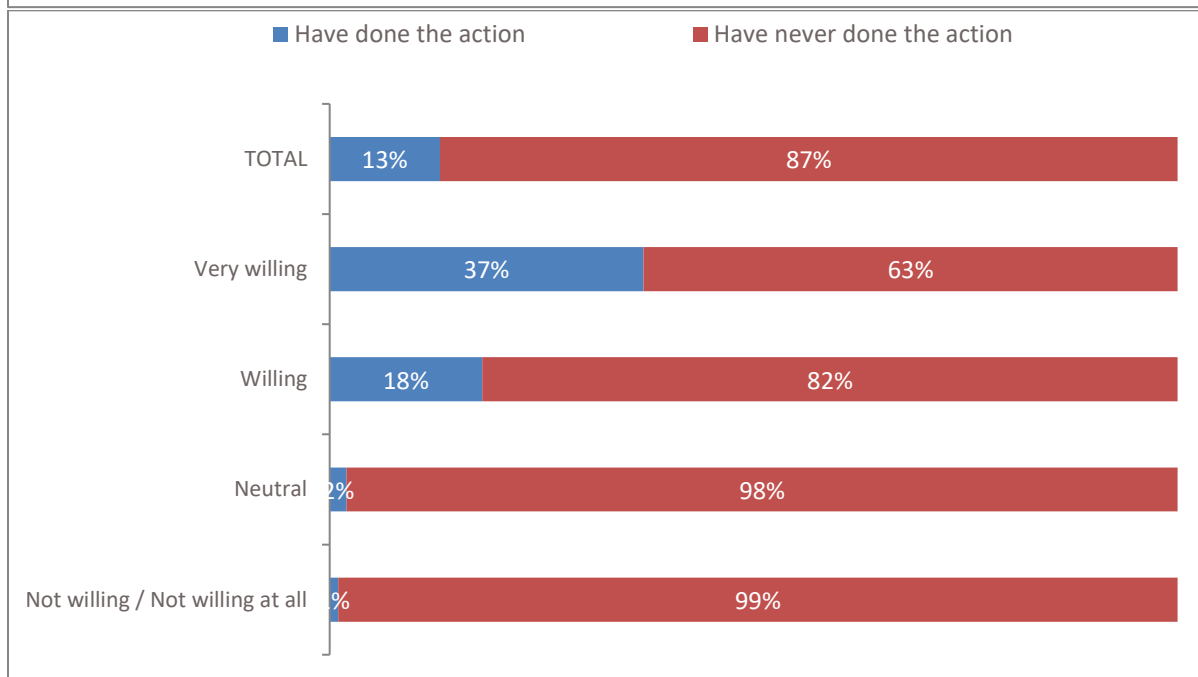
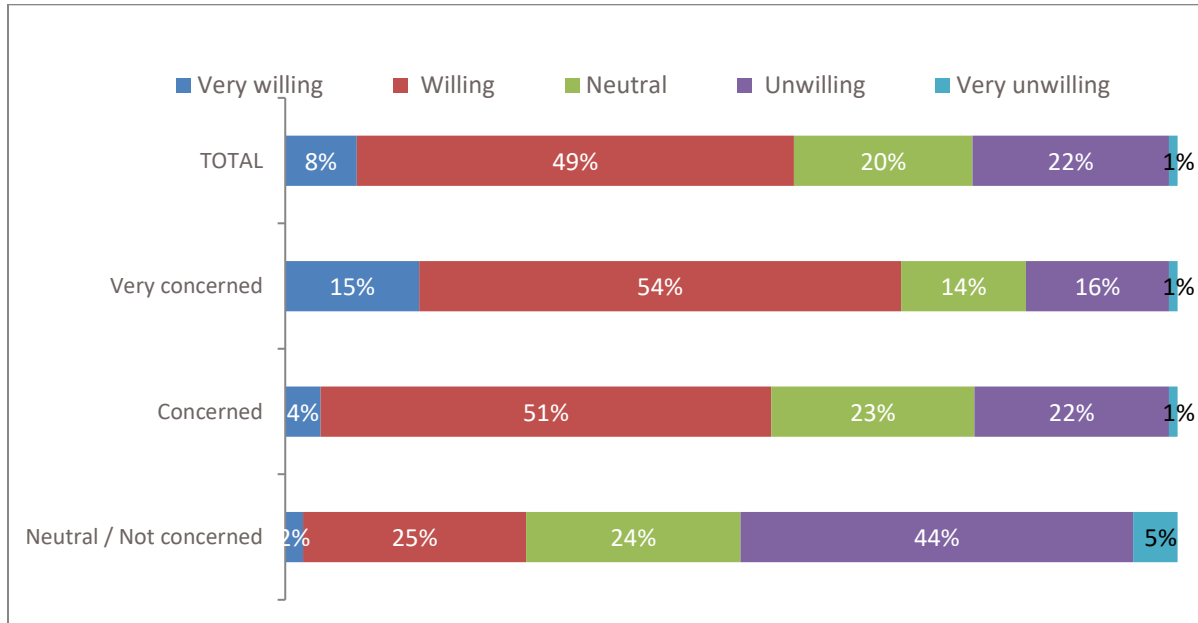
Q23A. Do you care about the **protection of Indonesia's forests**? **SHOW CARD**

Q41A.G In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to *Join a local or national organization (NGO) that dedicately works to protect the forests and environment actions?* **(READ A-F) SHOW CARD**

Q41B.G Have you done those things in the last one year?

## ANNEX 118 WILLINGNESS AND EXPERIENCE TO DO TALK TO COMPANIES WHOSE PRODUCTS DAMAGING FORESTS AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

BASE: ALL RESPONDENTS



Q23A. Do you care about the **protection of Indonesia's forests?** **SHOW CARD**

Q41A.G In order to help protect Indonesia's forest how willing would you be to *Talk to companies whose products damaging forests and natural environment actions?* **(READ A-F) SHOW CARD**

Q41B.G Have you done those things in the last one year?

# INFOGRAPHICS

## SECTION I – ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL

# ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF CONCERN

**FOREST LOST** is the environmental issue of greatest concern in INDONESIA

### 1 Loss of forest due to forest cutting



### 2 Air pollution



### 3 Flooding and Landslides



### 4 No good waste management



### 5 Forest fires



### 6 Reduction of plant and animal species



### 7 Hotter temperature



### 8 Poaching or trading wildlife



Respondent asked to rank the importance of eight environment issues  
first rank: most important issue and eighth rank: less important issue  
above is the data only for first to third rank

## SECTION II – CLIMATE CHANGE

### CLIMATE CHANGE caused by humans is real



**78%**

believe that climate change is occurring



### DEFORESTATION AND EMISSION are the perceived top causes of climate change

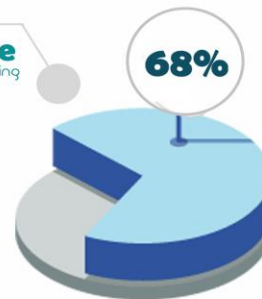
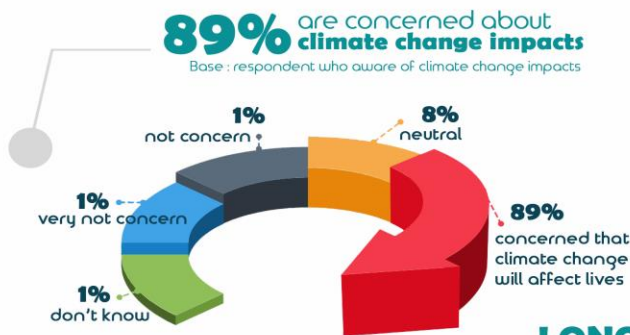
Base: respondent who agree that human are one of causes of climate change\*



\* respondent asked to rank six human activities from the greatest to least impact on climate change. [vehicle emission, industrial emission, deforestation, Forest Fire, power plants providing electricity, and waste disposal or burning waste]. Above is the data only for first to third rank

### claimed to understand the impacts of climate change

Base: respondent who believe that climate change is occurring



### LONGER WET AND DRY SEASON Are the climate changes impacts of highest concern

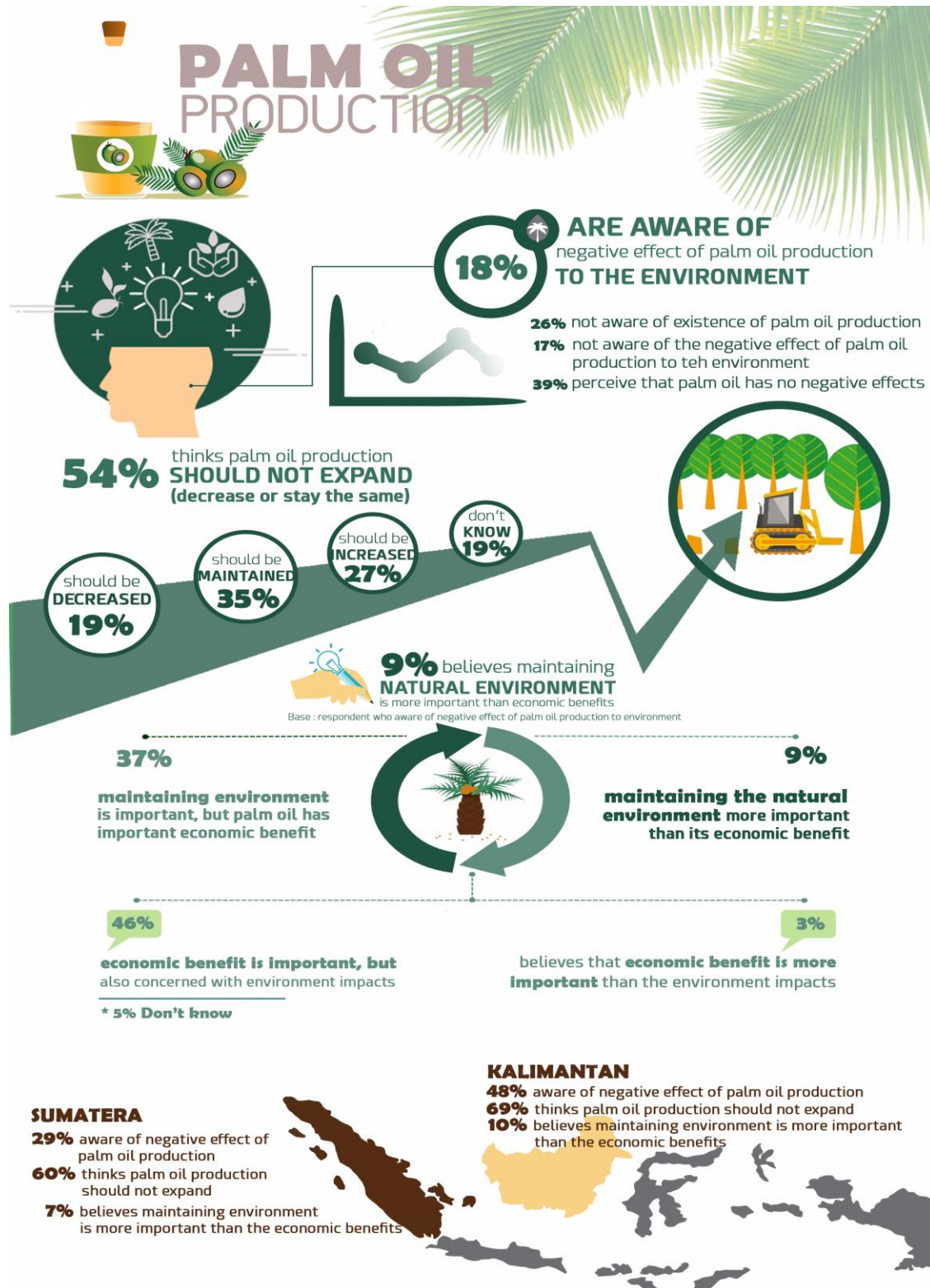
Base: respondent who aware of climate change impact



\* respondent asked to rank nine impact concerned from the greatest to least impact on climate change [longer rainy or dry season, health problems, increased risks of flooding landslides, change in temperature, reduced agricultural outputs, declined in clean water supply, more frequent storms, reduced fishery and marine yields, rise in sea water level]. Above is the data only for first to third rank



## SECTION III – PALM OIL PRODUCTION



## SECTION IV - NATIONAL PARKS



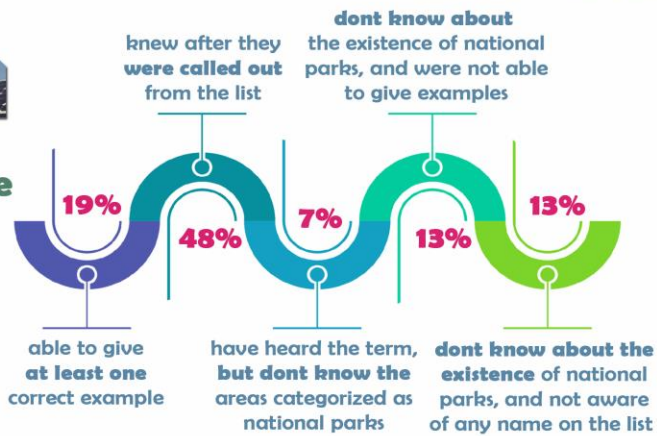
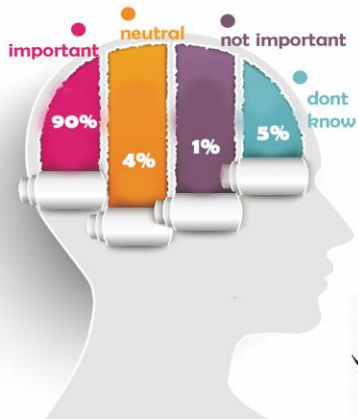
# NATIONAL PARKS



**74%** aware of national parks existence

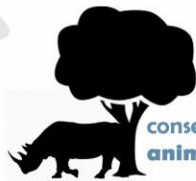
**90%** feel that national parks are important

Base : respondents who know national parks



## why important

Base : respondents who feel that national park is important



**37%**

conservation area for animals and plants



**23%**

recreational place



**14%**  
to decrease flood and landslide



**11%**  
introduce animals and plants for future generation



**11%**  
to create fresh air



**11%**  
to protect forest from logging and burning

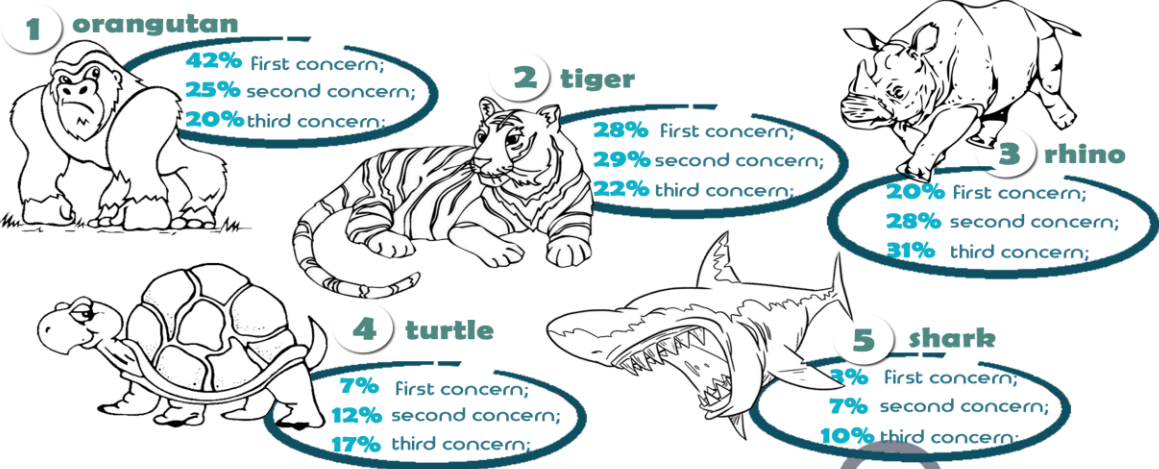
SECTION V – WILDLIFE

# THE WILDLIFE PROTECTION

**86%** are concerned about **illegal wildlife trade**



**83%** concern of wildlife extinction  
**orangutan is the most concerned**

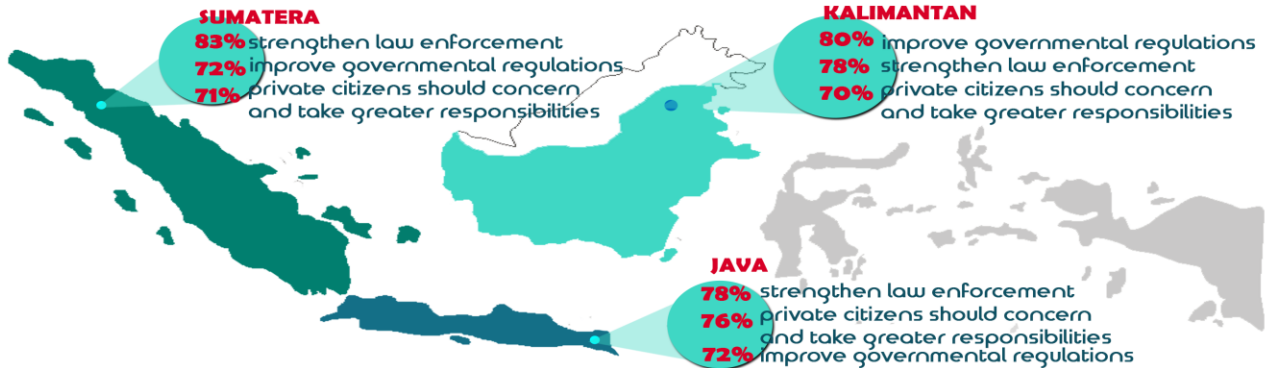


\* respondent asked to rank 5 wildlife from the most concerned to the least concern

**66%** have witnessed the trading of wildlife



**70%** believe something should be done to protect Indonesian wildlife





## SECTION IV – PLASTIC WASTE



# Plastic waste management



## 94% are willing to do at least ONE WASTE CLEAN UP ACTION

very willing willing neutral unwilling very unwilling

Encourage people not to dispose of plastic in waterways



Reusing or recycling plastic bag/goods



Taking part in the waste clean up in a waterways



Encouraging to reduce the use of plastic bag/goods



Cutting down the use of plastic bag/goods



Pay extra cost for better plastic waste management

**The most preferred activity is**  
to encourage people not to dispose of plastic in waterways

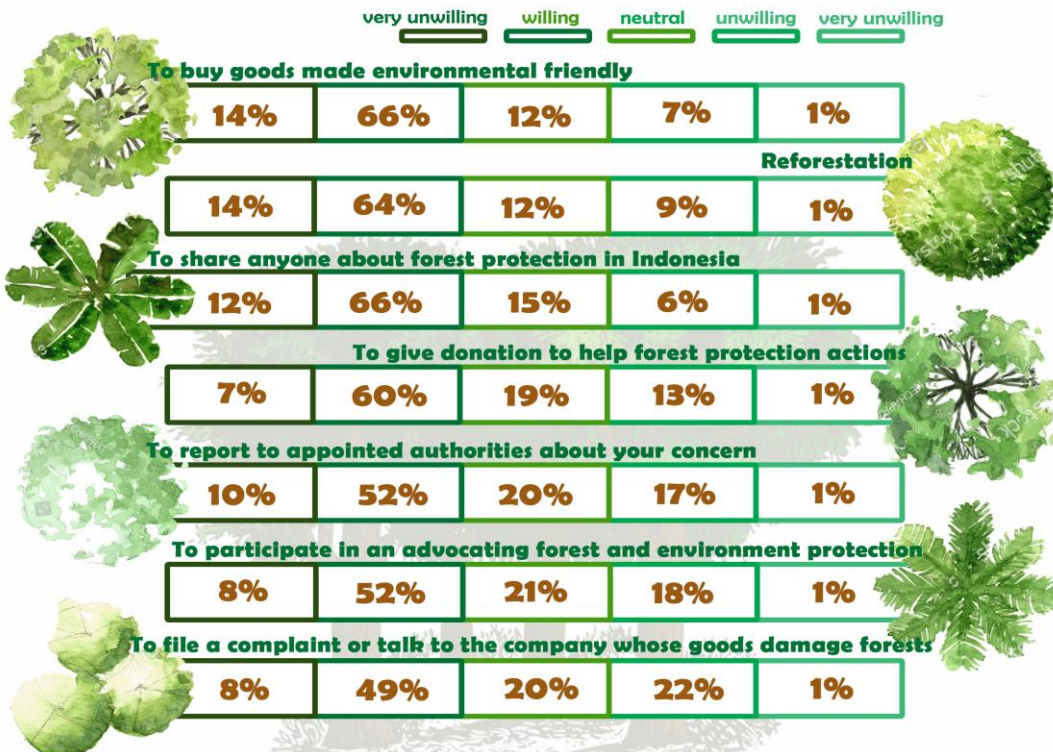
**The least preferred activity is**  
to pay extra for a better waste management



## SECTION IIV – FORESTS



**93% are willing to do at least ONE FOREST PROTECTION ACTION**



S