

Appendices

Appendix A: Details on the demographic characteristics of the sample

Age: Of this sample, 9% were under 25 years old, 24% were between 25 and 35 years old, 30% were between 36 and 45 years old, 21% were between 46 and 55 years old, 13% were between 56 and 65 years old and the rest (3%) were over the age of 65.

Education: A small percentage of the sample (2) had no formal education, 14% had completed primary school only, 67% had completed secondary school and the rest (17%) either had some university education or had completed university education.

Income: Twenty-eight percent of the sample reported a household monthly income of below 3 million IDR, 29% reported between 3 and 6 million IDR, 18% between 6 and 9 million IDR, 13% between 9 and 12 million IDR, and 10% over 12 million IDR. The sample was split evenly between males and females.

To the extent to which they were available, the demographic statistics of the sample can be compared with statistics for all of Indonesia, reported by the World Bank's World Development Indicators (most recent year available). According to these indicators, close to 100% of the adult population have completed primary school and 81% have completed lower secondary school. These statistics are fairly consistent with the sample of subjects used here (98% completed at least primary school, and 83% completed secondary school). Also, 93% of the Indonesian adult population are between 15 and 64 years old, and 7% are over 65 years old. The sample of subjects in this experiment, therefore, seems to be slightly younger (only 3 % of the sample were over 65 years old). While this and other potential differences not unearthed should be kept in mind when drawing generalisations from this study, there is no expectation that this difference will affect the efficacy of the experiment.

Appendix B: Demographic Balance Tests of Treatments

Table 1: Pairwise Difference in Means Tests of Treatment Groups, Gender (Female: 1, Male: 0)

	Contrast	Std. Err.	P-value
Petty vs. Grand	-0.08	0.05	0.134
Gov't vs. Grand	-0.05	0.05	0.369
Civic vs. Grand	-0.09	0.05	0.100
Control vs. Grand	-0.02	0.05	0.689
Gov't vs. Petty	0.03	0.05	0.549
Civic vs. Petty	-0.01	0.05	0.842
Control vs. Petty	0.06	0.05	0.272
Civic vs. Gov't	-0.04	0.05	0.424
Control vs. Gov't	0.03	0.05	0.617
Control vs. Civic	0.07	0.05	0.194

Table 2: Pairwise Difference in Means Tests of Treatment Groups, Age

	Contrast	Std. Err.	P-value
Petty vs. Grand	0.01	0.13	0.933
Gov't vs. Grand	0.06	0.13	0.632
Civic vs. Grand	0.03	0.13	0.811
Control vs. Grand	0.17	0.13	0.175
Gov't vs. Petty	0.05	0.13	0.693
Civic vs. Petty	0.02	0.13	0.876
Control vs. Petty	0.16	0.13	0.203
Civic vs. Gov't	-0.03	0.13	0.811
Control vs. Gov't	0.11	0.13	0.380
Control vs. Civic	0.14	0.13	0.264

Table 3: Pairwise Difference in Means Tests of Treatment Groups, Education

	Contrast	Std. Err.	P-value
Petty vs. Grand	0.04	0.08	0.617
Gov't vs. Grand	0.00	0.08	0.995
Civic vs. Grand	-0.09	0.08	0.277
Control vs. Grand	-0.04	0.08	0.633
Gov't vs. Petty	-0.04	0.08	0.622
Civic vs. Petty	-0.13	0.08	0.113
Control vs. Petty	-0.08	0.08	0.329
Civic vs. Gov't	-0.09	0.08	0.275
Control vs. Gov't	-0.04	0.08	0.628
Control vs. Civic	0.05	0.08	0.544

Table 4: Pairwise Difference in Means Tests of Treatment Groups, Income

	Contrast	Std. Err.	P-value
Petty vs. Grand	0.18	0.13	0.174
Gov't vs. Grand	0.02	0.13	0.878
Civic vs. Grand	0.04	0.13	0.781
Control vs. Grand	0.16	0.13	0.227
Gov't vs. Petty	-0.16	0.13	0.227
Civic vs. Petty	-0.14	0.13	0.281
Control vs. Petty	-0.02	0.13	0.885
Civic vs. Gov't	0.02	0.13	0.901
Control vs. Gov't	0.14	0.13	0.291
Control vs. Civic	0.12	0.13	0.354

Appendix C: Full survey instrument in English and Bahasa Indonesia

Survey in English

[RESPONDENT IS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO GROUP 1-5.]

Good morning/afternoon. We are conducting a survey to learn what citizens think about public services and the experiences they have with public officials. This interview is anonymous; your name will not be printed on any document. The answers will be dealt with in a totally confidential manner. None of the questionnaires will be revealed to any person, member of government, or institution. The results of this questionnaire will be used for academic research purposes and to help design strategies that will improve governance in Indonesia. If at any point in time you would like to stop answering the survey questions, please let me know and I will stop asking them and recording your responses. The interview lasts approximately 15 minutes. Would you spare some time to answer the following questions?

We will start with some basic questions about yourself and your household.

D1 Gender [ENUMERATOR TO CODE, NOT TO ASK]

- 1 Female
- 2 Male

D2 What is your age [CODE INTO FOLLOWING CATEGORIES]

- 1 Under 25
- 2 25-35
- 3 36-45
- 4 46-55
- 5 56-65
- 6 65+

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

D3 What is the highest level of education you have completed? [CODE INTO FOLLOWING CATEGORIES]

- 1 No formal education
- 2 Primary education
- 3 Secondary education
- 4 Some University or College education
- 5 Completed University education

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

D4 Into which of the following income ranges does the total monthly income of your household fit? [CODE INTO FOLLOWING CATEGORIES]

- 1 Less than 3 million IDR
- 2 3 million to 6 million IDR
- 3 6,000,001 to 9 million IDR
- 4 9,000,001 to 12 million IDR
- 5 12,000,001 million IDR or more

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

[IF ASSIGNED TO GROUPS 1-4, READ ASSOCIATED GROUP TREATMENT. IF ASSIGNED TO GROUP 5, THE CONTROL GROUP, NO TREATMENT IS SHOWN OR READ TO RESPONDENT; FOR CONTROL GROUP MEMBERS, PROCEED TO ASKING REST OF SURVEY QUESTIONS]

[READ ALOUD TO RESPONDENTS IN GROUPS 1-4]

Before we go further, I have a very short paragraph that I would like to share with you. I can either read it to you, or if you prefer, you can read it yourself. Which would you prefer?

[RESPECT PREFERENCE AND EITHER READ ALOUD THE TREATMENT STATEMENT OR LET THE RESPONDENT READ THE TREATMENT]

TREATMENTS

Group 1: Grand/elite corruption

Corruption continues to undermine the economy, the quality of services, and the capacity of the government to reduce poverty in this country. A recent report notes that 'never in Indonesian history have there been so many politicians imprisoned for corruption, often together with officials and businesspeople.' Recent corruption cases include a former Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court taking billions of rupiahs in bribes and the Sport Minister being involved in a multi-billion rupiah corruption scandal.

Group 2: Petty/bureaucratic corruption

Corruption continues to undermine the economy, the quality of services, and the capacity of the government to reduce poverty in this country. Local-level corruption is considered to be widespread across all public services and agencies. According to a recent survey, 43% of Indonesians have had to pay a bribe to a government official in the past year and 70% believe that this type of corruption has increased in the last two years.

Group 3: Government successful

The government has received praise from the international community for its recent successes in fighting corruption. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), especially, has an impressive record of attacking corruption. Since the KPK was established it has arrested nearly 400 people on charges of corruption, and has achieved a 100% conviction rate. In the first 6 months of 2014 the KPK recovered 2.8 trillion rupiah of stolen government money.

Group 4: Civil society/individual empowerment

Now, more than ever before, ordinary citizens are finding it easy to get involved in the fight against corruption. If corruption is witnessed, ordinary citizens can either call or text the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)'s 1575 corruption hotline, and those that do are guaranteed to remain anonymous and the information shared confidential. People have the right to access government information and last year the government launched an online data portal to make it even easier for the public to access government budgets and documents. Also, several vibrant anticorruption organisations exist across the country; citizens can get further involved by becoming a member of these organisations or attending their events, like the annual anticorruption week events or rallies held on International Anticorruption Day.

Moving on from the statement, I have a few questions about how you feel about corruption in Indonesia

M1 How worried are you that grand corruption is harming development in Indonesia? By grand corruption, I mean corrupt acts involving large sums of money, committed by high profile public officials. [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Not worried at all
- 2 A little worried
- 3 Somewhat worried
- 4 Very worried

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

M2 How worried are you that petty corruption is harming development in Indonesia? By petty corruption, I mean bribes paid by ordinary citizens and corrupt acts committed by local level public officials. [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Not worried at all
- 2 A little worried
- 3 Somewhat worried
- 4 Very worried

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

M3 How proud are you with the government's efforts to control corruption? [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Very proud
- 2 Somewhat proud
- 3 A little proud
- 4 Not at all proud

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

M4 How much do you agree with the following statement: 'It is now easier than ever for an ordinary citizen like me to report corruption or attend rallies against corruption.' [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

Now I have some questions for you about how you feel about politics in Indonesia.

P1 How much interest do you have in politics?[READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 A lot
- 2 Some
- 3 A little
- 4 None

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

P2 In your opinion, how much of a democracy is Indonesia today?[READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Not a democracy
- 2 A democracy, with major problems
- 3 A democracy, with minor problems
- 4 A full democracy

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

P3 How much do you trust the government?[READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Not at all
- 2 Just a little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 A lot

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

Returning to the subject of corruption, now I will ask you a few questions about the government and public sector.

C1 To what extent do you believe corruption to be a problem that negatively impacts the public sector in your country? By public sector I mean all institutions and services which are owned and/or run by the government. [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Not a problem at all
- 2 A small problem having little impact on the public sector
- 3 A problem having some impact on the public sector
- 4 A serious problem, with serious impacts on the public sector
- 5 A very serious problem, with very serious impacts on the public sector

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

C2 How effective do you think your government's actions are in the fight against corruption?[READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Very effective
- 2 Effective
- 3 Neither effective nor ineffective
- 4 Ineffective
- 5 Very ineffective

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

C3 Taking into account your own experience or what you have heard, corruption among public officials is...[READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Very common

- 2 Common
- 3 Neither common nor uncommon
- 4 Uncommon
- 5 Very common

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

C4 Over the past 2 years how has the level of corruption in Indonesia changed? [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Decreased a lot
- 2 Decreased a little
- 3 Stayed the same
- 4 Increased a little
- 5 Increased a lot

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

C5 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement: *There is much talk from the government about fighting corruption, but very little is done to actually reduce corruption.* Do you... [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

Here we have a few sentences that might express what people think about voting and politics. Please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the statements.

[RESPONSES TO EACH SENTENCE TO BE CODED BY ENUMERATOR AS:
[READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

P4 There is no point in voting because all politicians are corrupt.

P5 Even if the government is struggling to control corruption, it is important to keep politically informed.

P6 I can help hold public officials accountable by not voting for the corrupt ones.

P7 I would be more inclined to vote for a candidate who focused their campaign on fighting corruption.

Here we have some sentences that might express what people would do or think about corruption. Please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the statements.

[RESPONSES TO EACH SENTENCE TO BE CODED BY ENUMERATOR AS:

[READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

1 Strongly agree

2 Agree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Disagree

5 Strongly disagree

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]]

A1 There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing useful will be done about it.

A2 I would protest against corruption even if it meant having to travel two hours to get to the protest.

A3 People who report corruption are likely to suffer for it.

A4 I would know where to go to report corruption.

A5 Most corruption is too trivial to be worth reporting.

A6 I would become an active member of an anticorruption organisation, spending a few hours a month at meetings and organisational events.

A7 Those who report corruption only want to create more problems.

A8 If I witnessed corruption, I would feel that it was my duty to report it to the authorities.

A9 I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.

A10 Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

Finally, I have two last questions about what you would do in an election if was held soon

P8 If the next presidential election was being held this week, would you...? [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

1 Not vote

2 Vote for the ruling party

3 Vote for an opposition candidate

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

P9 If the next legislative elections were being held this week, would you...? [READ OPTIONS ALOUD]

1 Not vote

2 Vote for the ruling party

3 Vote for an opposition candidate

98 Don't know [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

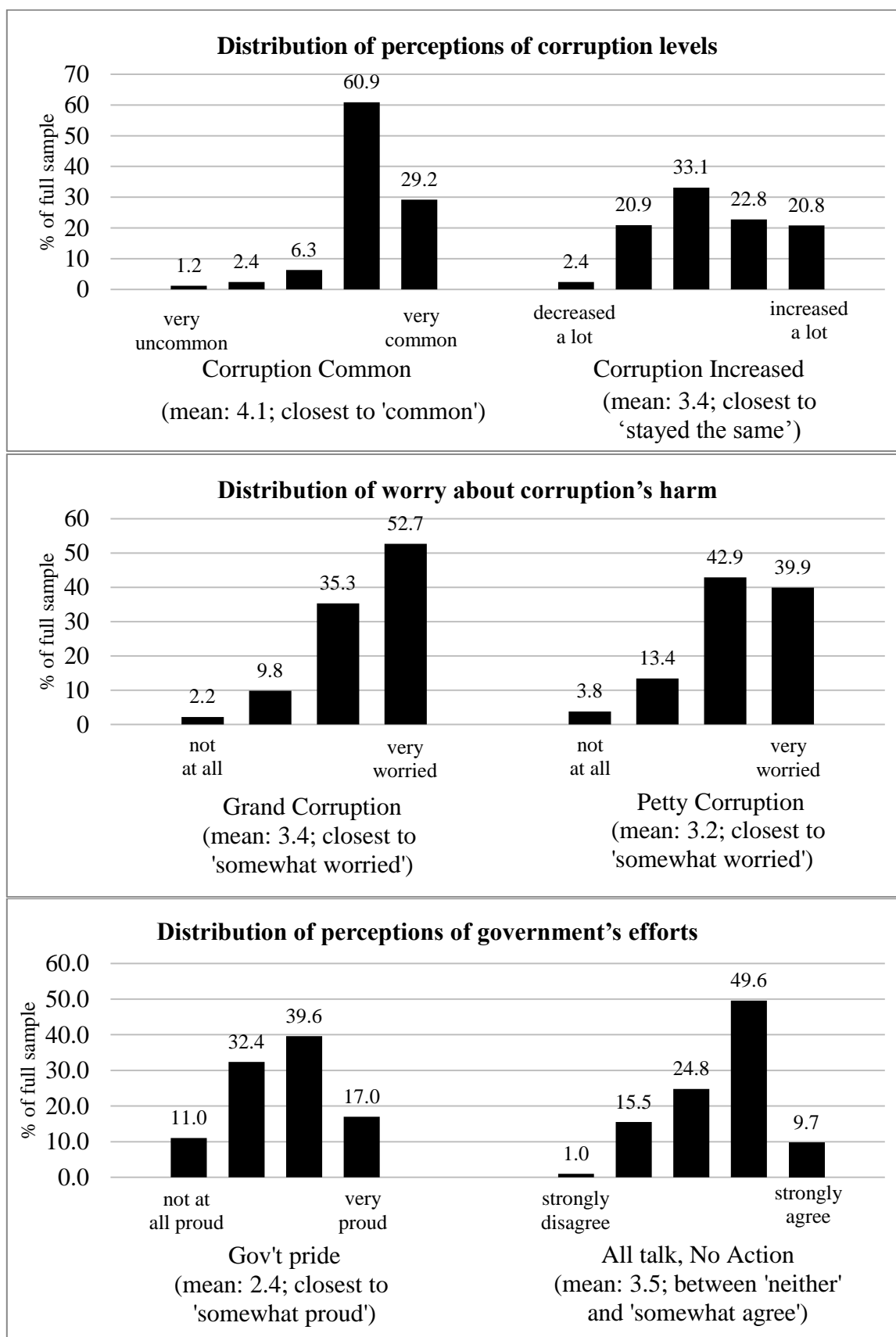
97 Refused to answer [NOT TO BE READ ALOUD]

Thank you for your participation. We previously informed you that the purpose of the study was to understand how you felt about public officials in Indonesia. The more specific goal of our research is to see how anti-corruption awareness raising messages influence how people feel about public officials.

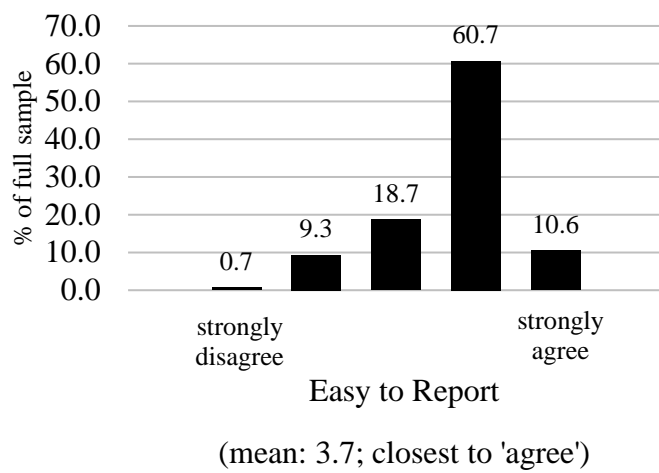
If you would like to receive a copy of the final report of this study when it is completed, please let me know and I will record your name and address separately for the purposes of mailing to you the report only. Your name and address will not be in any way recorded in association with the responses you have given to the questions I have asked you. Alternatively, you can write to the head researcher and ask for a report or contact her with any questions related to the study, its purposes, or procedures. Her name is Dr. Caryn Peiffer; she is based in the United Kingdom. I can provide to you either her office's address or her email address if you would like.

[Bahasa survey and instruments here]

Appendix D: Distribution figures of responses to dependent variable questions



Distribution of perceptions of civic engagement



Appendix E: Regression Analyses with Demographic Control Variables

	Common		Increased		Harm		Pride in Gov't		Gov't talks		Easy Report	
	Coef.	P-values	Coef.	P-values	Coef.	P-values	Coef.	P-values	Coef.	P-values	Coef.	P-values
Treatments												
<i>Grand corruption</i>	-0.21	0.302	-0.07	0.708	0.26	0.000	-1.68	0.000	0.13	0.477	-0.31	0.119
<i>Petty corruption</i>	-0.00	0.991	0.09	0.639	0.26	0.000	-1.58	0.000	0.43	0.022	-0.42	0.037
<i>Gov't success</i>	0.05	0.799	-0.32	0.080	0.20	0.007	-1.41	0.000	0.09	0.653	-0.26	0.194
<i>Civic engagement</i>	-0.21	0.308	-0.04	0.837	0.12	0.092	-1.36	0.000	0.16	0.398	-0.38	0.063
Control variables												
Age	-0.03	0.638	-0.12	0.009	0.028	0.143	0.12	0.014	0.04	0.398	0.11	0.047
Female	0.03	0.819	0.24	0.040	-0.05	0.285	0.12	0.325	-0.12	0.334	0.02	0.855
Education	0.10	0.240	-0.13	0.091	0.03	0.390	0.08	0.309	-0.07	0.352	0.04	0.630
Income	0.07	0.196	0.01	0.885	0.01	0.635	-0.04	0.475	-0.07	0.147	0.00	0.979
Constant					2.96	0.000						
Cut 1	-4.15	0.000	-4.48	0.000			-2.31	0.000	-5.46	0.000	-4.74	0.000
Cut 2	-2.96	0.000	-1.91	0.000			-0.31	0.349	-1.82	0.000	-2.01	0.000
Cut 3	-1.87	0.000	-0.45	0.167			1.70	0.000	-0.56	0.103	-0.72	0.046
Cut 4	1.22	0.001	0.66	0.045					2.06	0.000	2.33	0.000
N	974		968		971		971		972		965	
Pseudo R2	0.004		0.008				0.046		0.005		0.005	
R2					0.024							
Chi ²	8.50		21.24				114.64		12.42		9.79	
Prob of Chi ²	0.386		0.007				0.000		0.134		0.280	
F-test					2.93							
Prob of F					0.003							

Note: Ordered logistic regressions were run in each case except *Harm*. The *Harm* model is an OLS regression.

Construction, coding and summary statistics of control variables

Variable	Coding	Range	Mean	Std Dev.
Female	1) Female; 0) Male	0,1	0.50	0.50
Age	1) < 25; 2) 25-35; 3) 36-45; 4) 46-55; 5) 56-65; 6) > 65	1-6	3.14	1.25
Education	1) No formal; 2) Primary; 3) Secondary; 4) Some post-secondary; 5) University complete	1-5	3.09	0.83
Income	Household, monthly: 1) < 3 million IDR; 2) 3 to 6 million IDR; 3) 6,000,001 to 9 million IDR; 4) 9,000,001 to 12 million IDR; 5) > 12,000,001 IDR	1-5	2.47	1.31
Trust in gov't	How much do you trust the government? 1) Not at all; 2) Just a little; 3) Somewhat; 4) A lot	1-4	2.18	0.74

Note: Summary statistics were generated from the total sample (pooled across treatment and the control groups)