

CHAPTER III

THE INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL NEWS ATTITUDE AND PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS ON INTENTION TO SUPPORT PDIP AFTER 2024 INDONESIAN GENERAL ELECTION

The research entitled “The Influence of Political News Attitude and Perceived Importance of Religious on Intention to Support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election” provided the research findings that will be addressed in this chapter. The respondents already filled the *google form* by online, which is a self-administered questionnaire was distributed to 100 respondents. Research findings are processed by Microsoft Excel by using diagram and explained by descriptive.

3.1 Respondents’ Identity

The data collection approach employed in this study was to provide written questions to 100 respondents, who then answered them. This study's sample consists of women and men aged 19-30 who live in Semarang and are interested in political trends and the 2024 Indonesian elections. The characteristics of respondents examined in this study included gender, age, employment, highest level of education, and monthly income. Purposive sampling was used to select the respondents.

3.1.1 Age

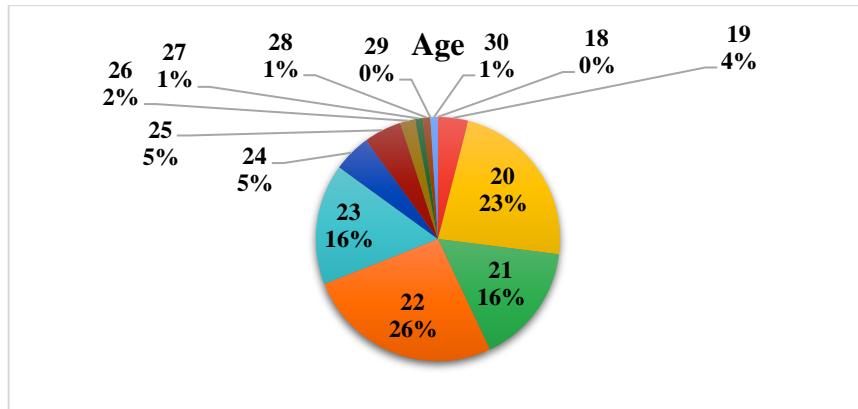


Figure 3.1 The Age Group of respondents who participate in Indonesian Politics (n=100)

According to the findings, the majority of respondents are citizens who participate in Indonesian politics between the ages of 20, 21, 22, and 23. The respondents that made up the lowest percentage were aged 26, 27, 28, and 30.

3.1.2 Gender

Jenis Kelamin
102 responses

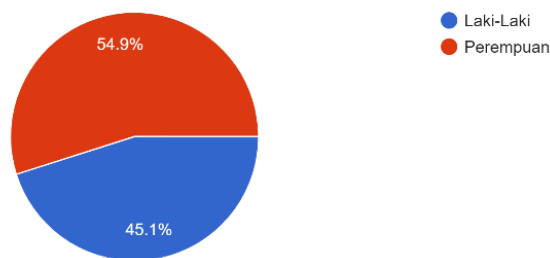


Figure 3.2 Respondents Gender (n=100)

According to the findings, women made up 54.9% of respondents, while men made up 45.1%.

3.1.3 Last Education

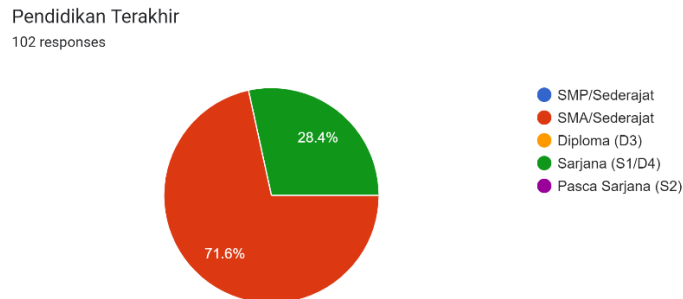


Figure 3.3 Respondents Last Education (n=100)

The results of the image above show that the research respondents were high school graduates with a figure of 71.9% and 28.4% were undergraduate graduates.

3.1.4 Occupation

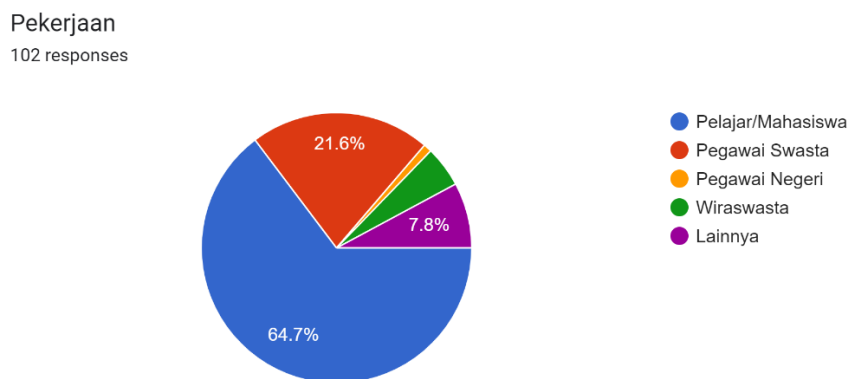


Figure 3.4 Respondents Occupations (n=100)

Figure 2.4 indicates that college students make up most respondents' occupations with 64.7% of population. Government employee is the category with the lowest percentage, in comparison.

3.1.5 Income

Penghasilan atau tunjangan Anda per bulan
102 responses

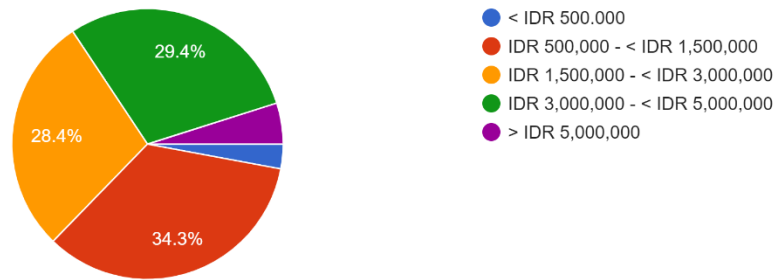


Figure 3.5 Respondents Income (n=100)

The majority of respondents, or 34.3% of the total, have monthly incomes in IDR 500.000 to less than IDR 1.500.000, followed by IDR 3.000.000 to less than IDR 5.000.000 with 29.4%, and IDR 1.500.000 to less than IDR 3.000.000 with 28.4%. Minor respondents are those whose income is less than IDR 500.000 owned 2.9% of the total.

3.2 Political News Attitude

In this study, three indicators were used to assess political news attitude. The indicators include measurements of cognitive, affective, and evaluative. Respondents were asked fifteen statements to verify their political news attitudes. There are five answers option of variable of political news attitudes:

1. Strongly Disagree are valued by 1, indicating participant of their political news attitudes are strongly disagreed.
2. Disagree are valued by 2, indicating participant of their political news attitudes are disagreed.

3. Neutral are valued by 3, indicating participant of their political news attitudes are neutral.

4. Agree are valued by 4, indicating participant of their political news attitudes are agreed.

5. Strongly Agree are valued by 5, indicating participant of their political news attitudes are strongly agreed.

Political News Attitude are consisting of two categories as resulted of total respondents scoring, which are positive as high scoring and negative as low scoring in political news attitude of respondents

3.2.1 Cognitive

3.2.1.1 Political System Works

The first statement of the first indicator of the attitudes of participants who support PDIP is measuring their knowledge. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding knowledge that stated, “I have knowledge about PDIP political system works.”.

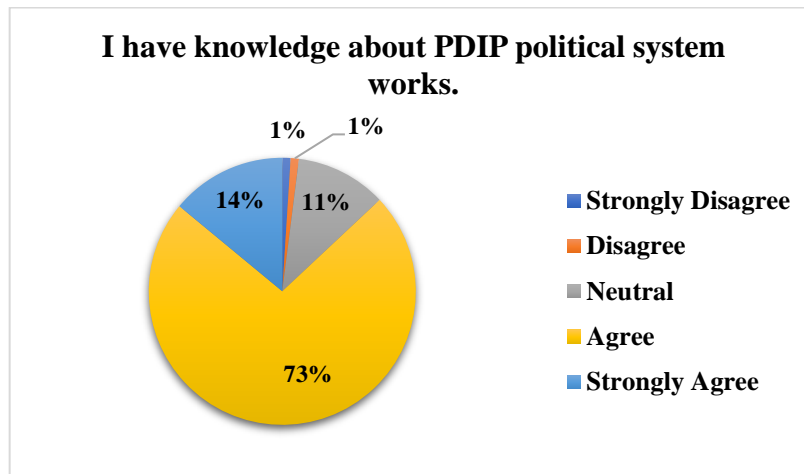


Figure 3.6 Respondents' Knowledge about PDIP political system works
(n=100)

The statement on the five scale, as can be seen in the graph above, the majority, represented by a agree, concurs with the assertion. It indicates that respondents' is agreed have knowledge about PDIP political system works.

The second statement of the first indicator of the participants attitudes who support PDIP is measuring their belief. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding belief that stated, "I have belief about PDIP political system works".

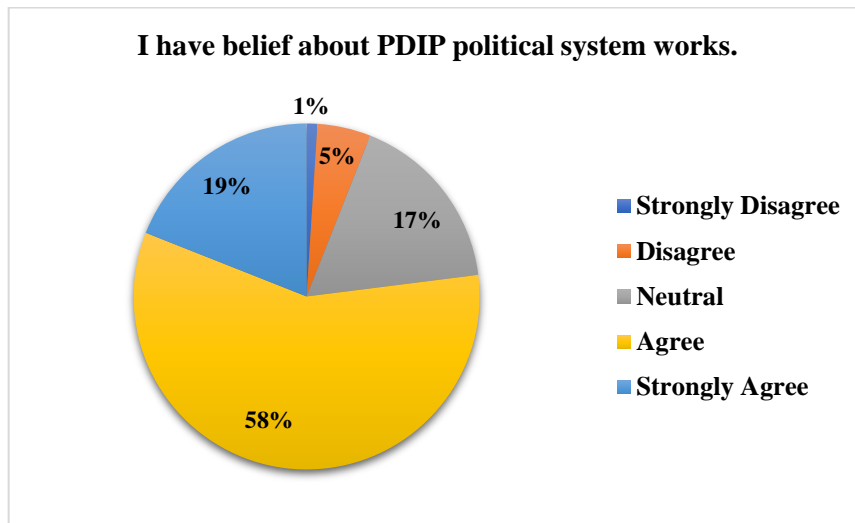


Figure 3.7 Respondents' Belief about PDIP political system works (n=100)

More than half of the respondents agreed with the statement of political system works belief, which are the majority. It indicates that respondents' is agreed have belief about PDIP political system works.

3.2.1.2 Political Leading Figures

The third statement of the first indicator of the attitude is measuring their knowledge of political leading figures. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, "I have knowledge about PDIP leading political figures".

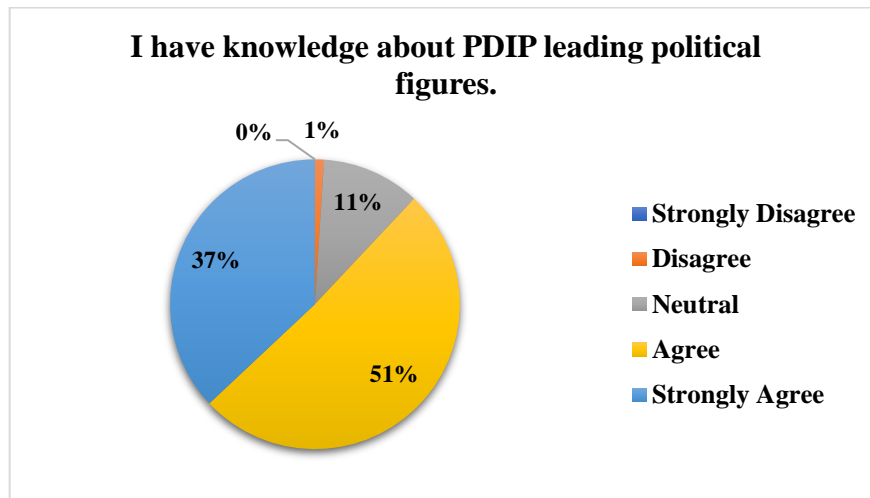


Figure 3.8 Respondents’ Knowledge about PDIP leading political figures (n=100)

Half of the respondents agreed with the statement on the having knowledge about PDIP leading political figures, which is majority. It indicates that respondents’ is agreed have knowledge about PDIP leading political figures.

The fourth statement of the first indicator of the respondent’s political news attitude is measuring their belief of political lead figures. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, “I have belief about PDIP leading political figures”.

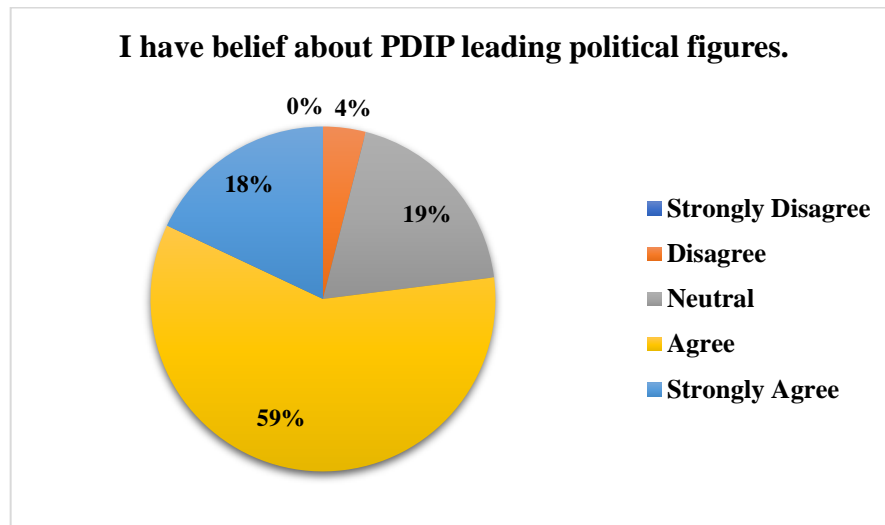


Figure 3.9 Respondents’ Belief about PDIP leading political figures (n=100)

More than a half of the respondents agreed with the statement on the having belief about PDIP leading political figures. It indicates that respondents’ is agreed have belief about PDIP leading political figures.

3.2.1.3 Political Current Problems of Policy

The fifth statement of the first indicator of the news attitude of political is measuring their knowledge of political current problem of policy. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, “I have knowledge about PDIP political current problems of policy”.

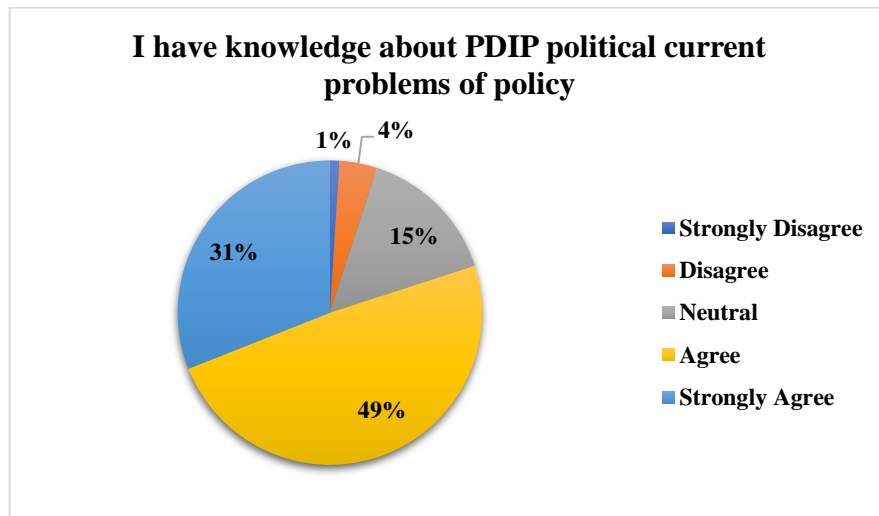


Figure 3.10 Respondents’ Knowledge about PDIP political current problems of policy (n=100)

The graph above shows that the majority represented by agrees. It indicates that respondents’ is agreed have knowledge about PDIP political current problems of policy.

The sixth question of the first indicator of the respondent’s political news attitude is measuring their belief. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, “I have belief about PDIP political current problems of policy”.

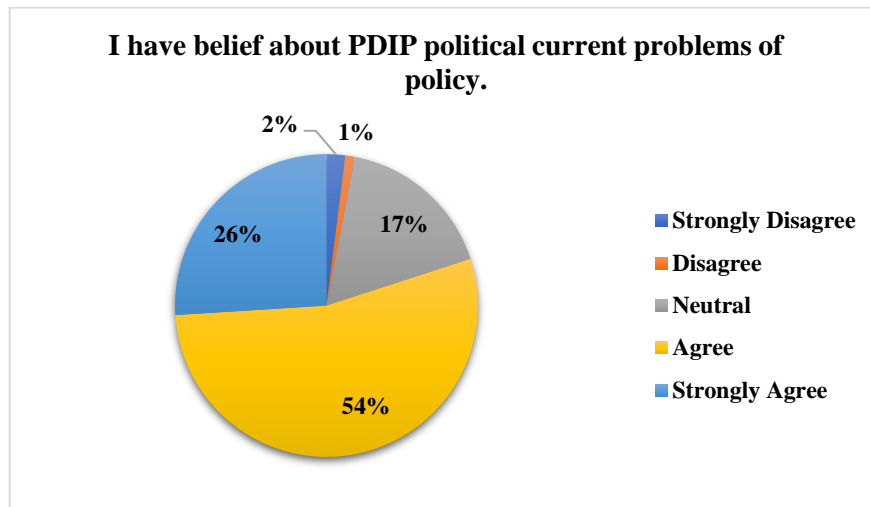


Figure 3. 11 Respondents’ Belief about PDIP political current problems of policy (n=100)

The graph above shows that the majority, more than half of the respondents agreed with the statement on the belief about PDIP political current problems of policy. It indicates that respondents’ is agreed have belief about PDIP political current problems of policy

3.2.2 Affective

3.2.2.1 Attachment

The seventh question of the second indicator of the attitude of political news is measuring their first affective of instrument, feel of attachment. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding loyalty that stated, “I have feelings of attachment on PDIP”.

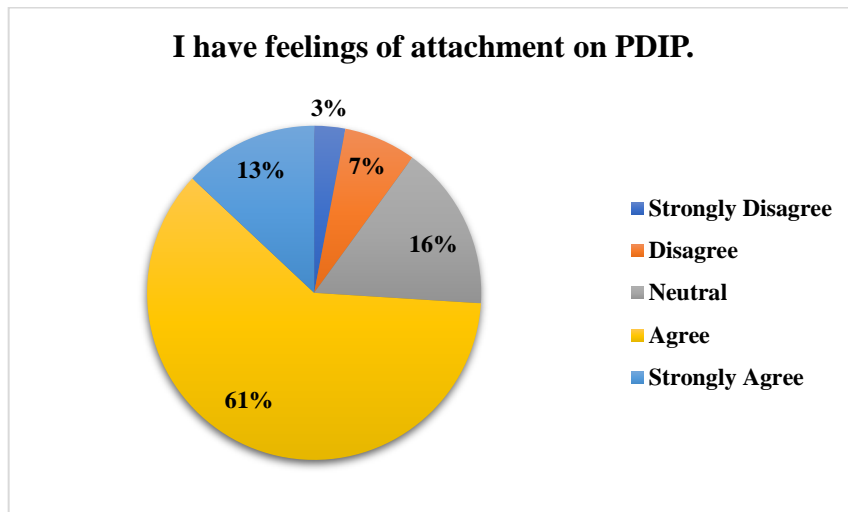


Figure 3.12 Respondents' Feelings of Attachment on PDIP (n=100)

As can be seen in the graph above, the majority, represented by yellow part concurs with the agree. It indicates that respondents' is agreed have feelings of attachment on PDIP

3.2.2.2 Involvement

The eightieth question of the variable of the political news attitude with affective as indicators is measuring their involvement feelings. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding political news attitude that stated "I have feelings of involvement on PDIP".

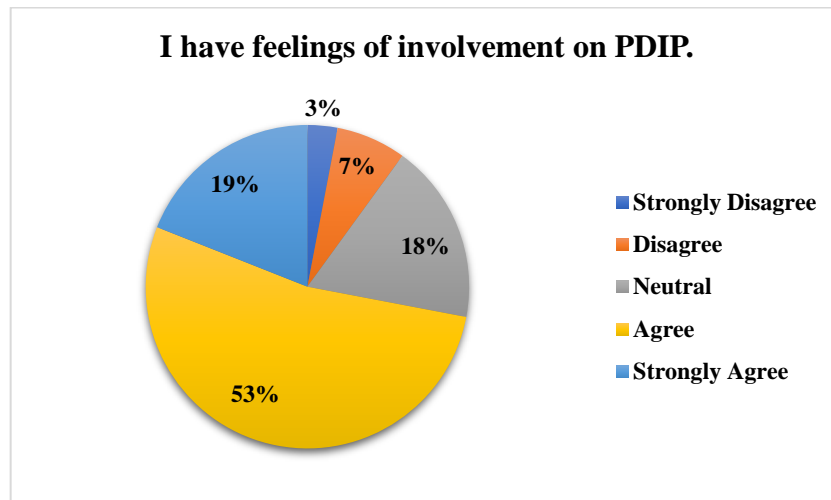


Figure 3.13 Respondents' Feelings of involvement on PDIP (n=100)

The graph above shows that the majority, which are more than half of the respondents agreed with the statement on the eightieth. It indicates that respondents' is agreed have feelings of involvement on PDIP

3.2.2.3 Acceptance

The ninth statement of the second indicator of the political news attitude is measuring their acceptance feelings. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding loyalty that stated, "I have feelings of acceptance on PDIP.".

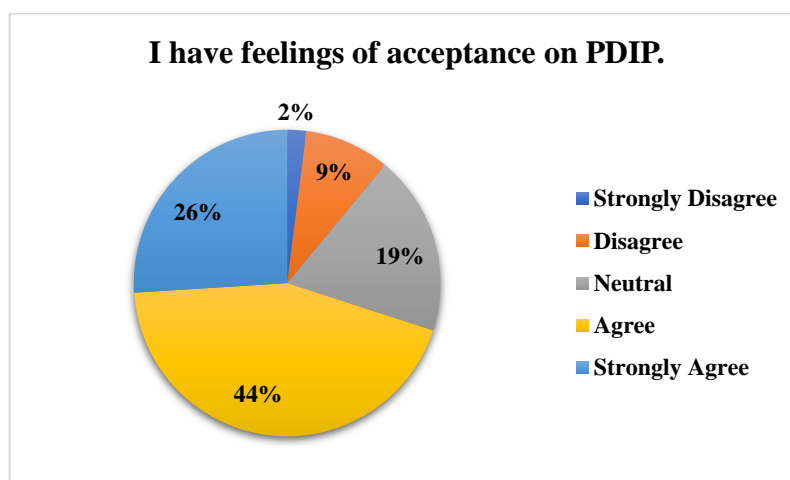


Figure 3.14 Respondents' Feelings of Acceptance on PDIP (n=100)

More than half of the respondents strongly agreed and agree with the statement on the having feelings of acceptance on PDIP. It indicates that respondents' is agreed in having feelings of acceptance on PDIP.

3.2.3 Evaluative

3.2.3.1 Political System Works

The first question of the evaluative as third indicator of the political news attitude is measuring their judgement of political system works. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, "I have judgments about political system works on political support to PDIP".

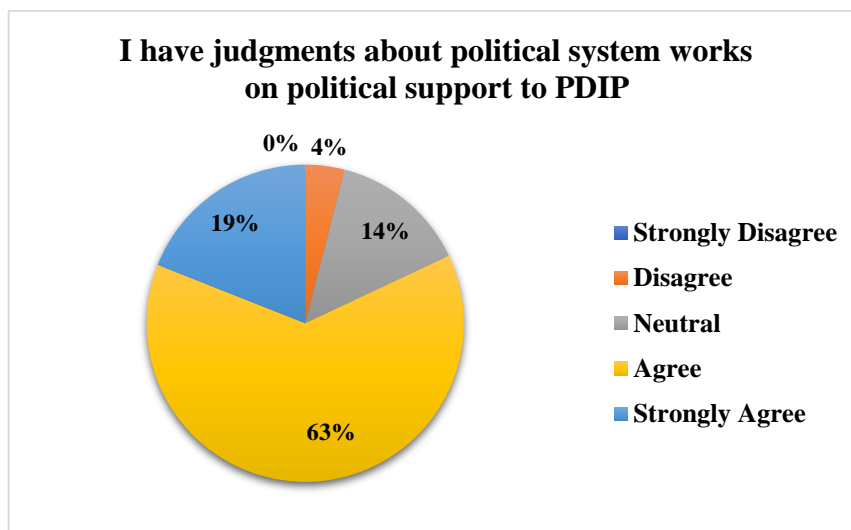


Figure 3.15 Respondents' judgments about political system works on political support to PDIP (n=100)

More than three out of five of the respondents agree with the statement on the having judgements on PDIP political system works. It indicates that respondents' is agreed in having judgments about political system works on political support to PDIP.

Measuring their views on how the political system functions is the second evaluative statement, which serves as the third indicator of the political news attitude. The indication presented to the respondents was, "I have opinions about political system works on political support to PDIP," which said something about attitude.

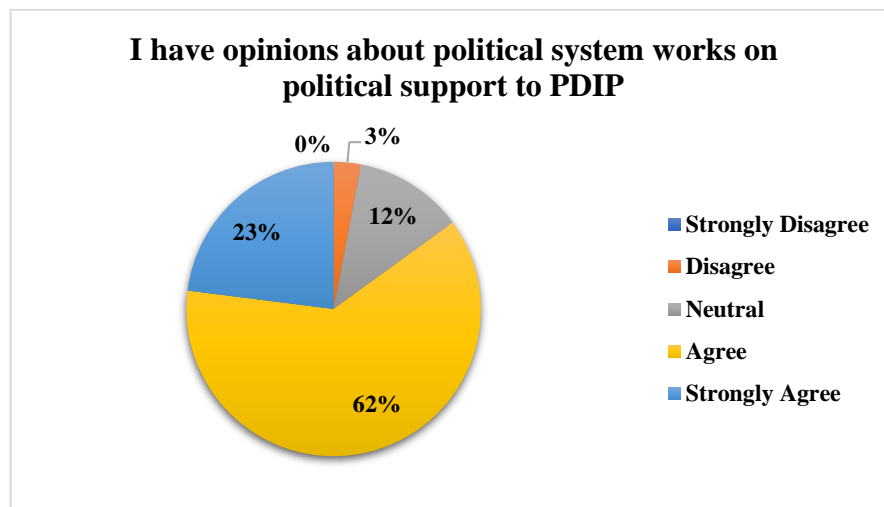


Figure 3.16 Respondents' opinions about political system works on political support to PDIP (n=100)

More than three out of five of the respondents agree with the statement on the having opinions of political system works on PDIP. It indicates that respondents' is agreed in having opinions about political system works on political support to PDIP.

3.2.3.2 Political Leading Figures

The third question of the third indicator of the political news attitude is measuring their judgments of political leading actors or figures. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, "I have judgments about political leading actors on political support to PDIP".

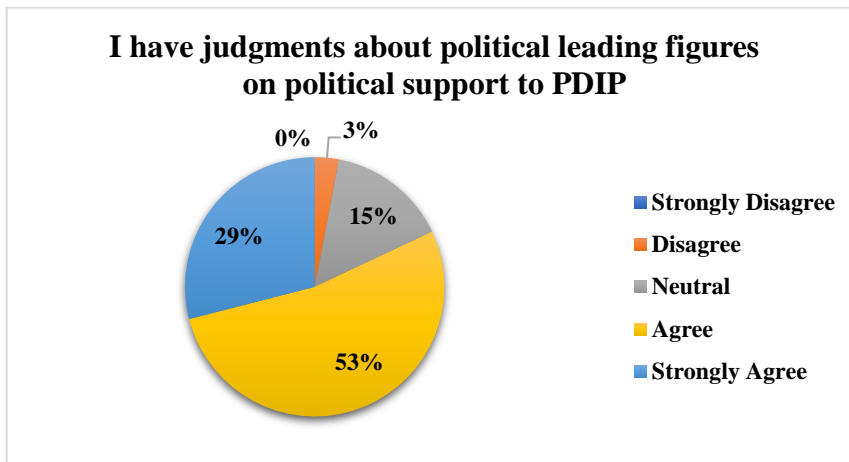


Figure 3.17 Respondents’ judgments about political leading figures on political support to PDIP (n=100)

More than half of the respondents agree with the statement on the having opinions of political system works on PDIP. It indicates that Respondents’ is agreed in judgments about political leading figures on political support to PDIP.

The fourth question of the third indicator of the political news attitude is measuring their opinions of political leading actors or figures. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, “I have opinions about political leading actors on political support to PDIP”.

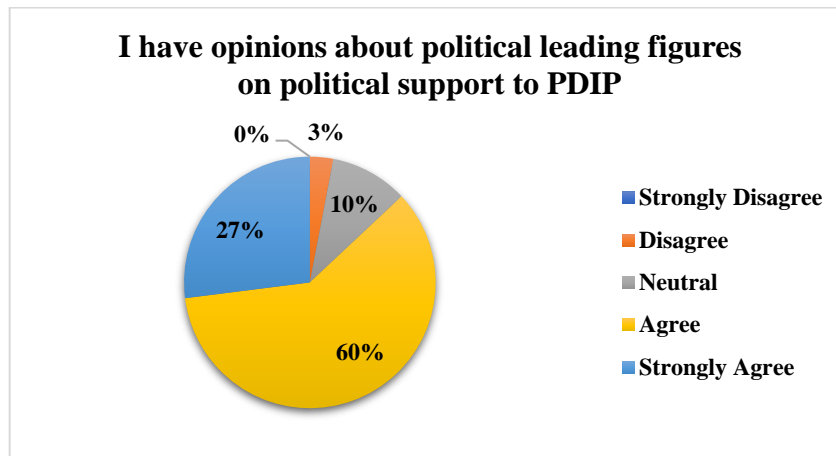


Figure 3.18 Respondents’ opinions about political leading figures on political support to PDIP (n=100)

Three over five of the respondents agreed with the statement on having opinions about political leading figures on political support to PDIP. It indicates that Respondents’ is agreed in have opinions about political leading figures on political support to PDIP

3.2.3.3 Political Current Problems of Policy

The fifth question of the third indicator of the political news attitude is measuring their judgement of political current problems of policy. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, “I have judgment about political current problems of policy on political support to PDIP”.

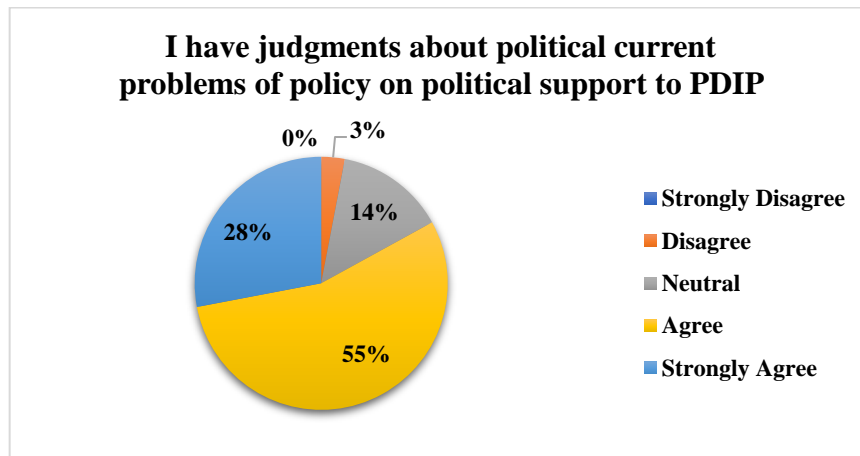


Figure 3.19 Respondents' judgments about political current problems of policy on political support to PDIP (n=100)

More than half of respondents are agreed with the statement on having judgements about political current problems of policy on political support to PDIP. It indicates that judgements about political current problems of policy on political support to PDIP is agreed by respondents.

The sixth question of the third indicator of the political news attitude is measuring their opinion of political current problems of policy. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding attitude that stated, "I have opinion about political current problems of policy on political support to PDIP".

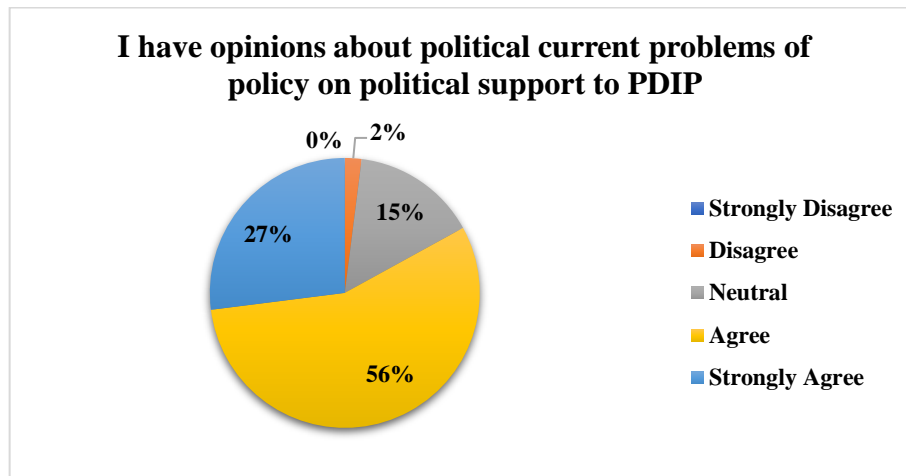


Figure 3.20 Respondents' opinions about political current problems of policy on political support to PDIP (n=100)

More than half of respondents are agreed with the statement on having judgements about political current problems of policy on political support to PDIP. It indicates that opinions about political current problems of policy on political support to PDIP is agreed by respondents.

3.3 Perceived Importance of Religious

In this study, two indicators were used to assess perceived importance of religious. The indicators include injunctive and descriptive. Respondents were given six questions to answer as a means of importance of their perceived importance of religious. There are five answers option of variable of political news attitudes:

1. Strongly Unimportant are valued by 1, indicating participant of their perceived importance of religious are very unimportant.
2. Unimportant are valued by 2, indicating participant of their perceived importance of religious are unimportant.

3. Neutral are valued by 3, indicating participant of their perceived importance of religious are neutral.

4. Important are valued by 4, indicating participant of their perceived importance of religious are important.

5. Strongly Important are valued by 5, indicating participant of their perceived importance of religious are very important.

Perceived Importance of Religious are consisting of two categories as resulted of total respondents scoring, which are positive as high scoring and negative as low scoring in perceived importance of religious of respondents in here.

3.3.1 Injunctive

3.3.1.1 Functionality

Measuring their functionality is the first question on the first indicator of the political participant's perceived importance of religious is measuring their importance of religious organization approval about functionality. In this indication, a statement about cost activity (functionality) was provided to the respondents, which said, "I have been approved by religious organization that think about functionality (activism) to support PDIP Party".

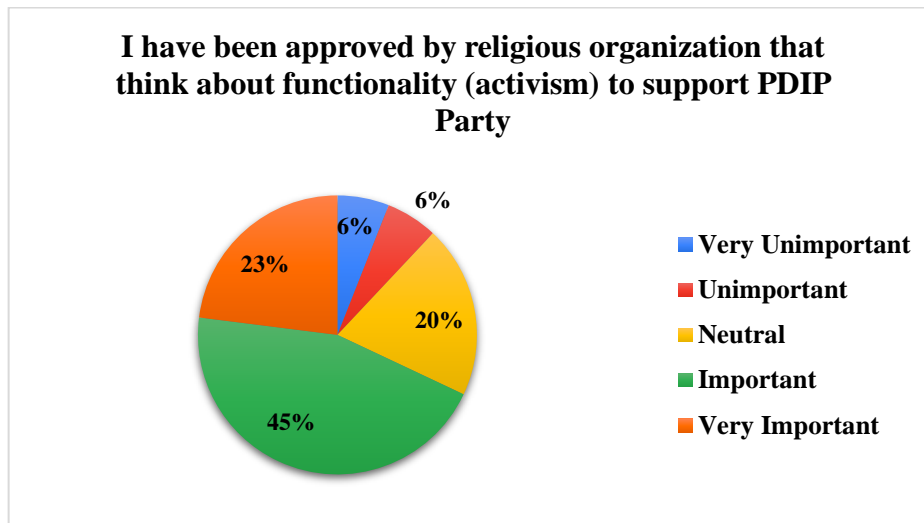


Figure 3.21 Respondents percentage about approved by religious organization that think about functionality to support PDIP Party (n=100)

Most of it said it was important about being approved by religious organization that think about functionality to support PDIP Party. It indicates that approved by religious organization that think about functionality to support PDIP Party is importance.

3.3.1.2 Gender-based Stereotyping

Measuring their gender-based stereotyping is the second question on the first indicator of the political participant's perceived importance of religious measuring their importance of religious organization approval about gender-based stereotyping. In this indication, a statement about woman as party leader was provided to the respondents, which said, "I have been approved by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party".

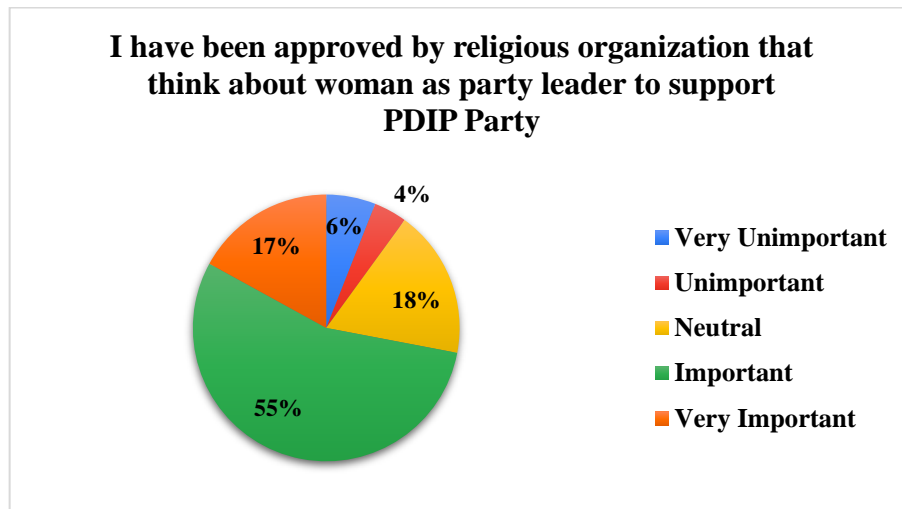


Figure 3.22 Respondents’ percentage about have been approved by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party (n=100)

Most of it said it was important about being approved by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party. It indicates that being approved by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party is importance.

3.3.1.3 Media Exposure

The third assertion made in response to the first indicator of the political participant's perceived importance of religious is measuring their importance of religious organization approval about media exposure. The respondents in this indication were given a statement regarding media exposure that stated, “I have been approved by religious organization that think about media exposure to support PDIP Party”.

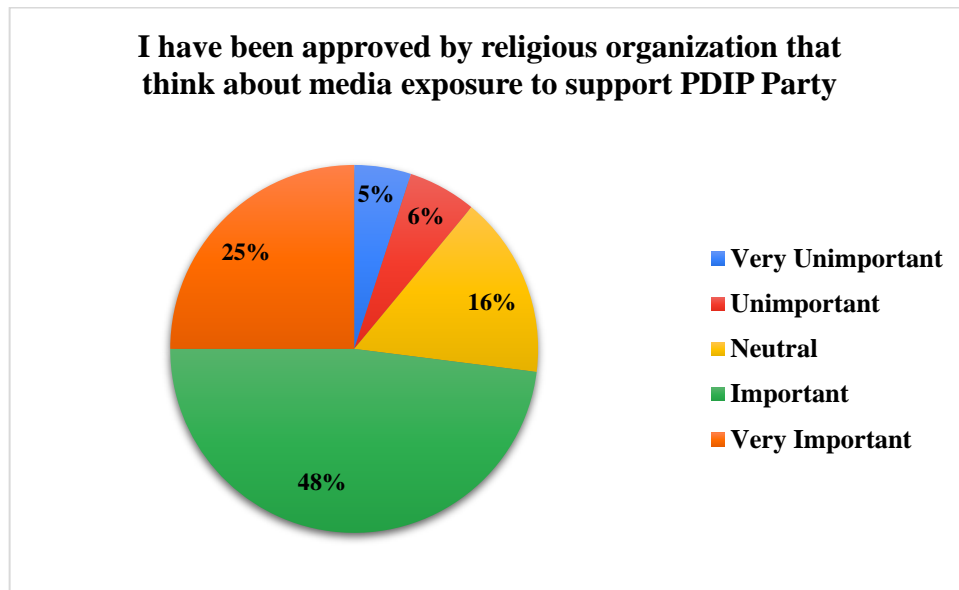


Figure 3.23 Respondents' percentage about have been approved by religious organization that think about media exposure to support PDIP Party (n=100)

Most of it said it was important about being approved by religious organization that think about media exposure to support PDIP Party. It indicates that approved by religious organization that think about media exposure to support PDIP Party is importance.

3.3.2 Descriptive

3.3.2.1 Functionality

Measuring their descriptive of functionality is the first question on the second indicator of the political participant's perceived importance of religious. In this indication, a statement about committed of cost activity (functionality) was provided to the respondents, which said, "I have been committed by religious organization that think about functionality (activism) to support PDIP Party".

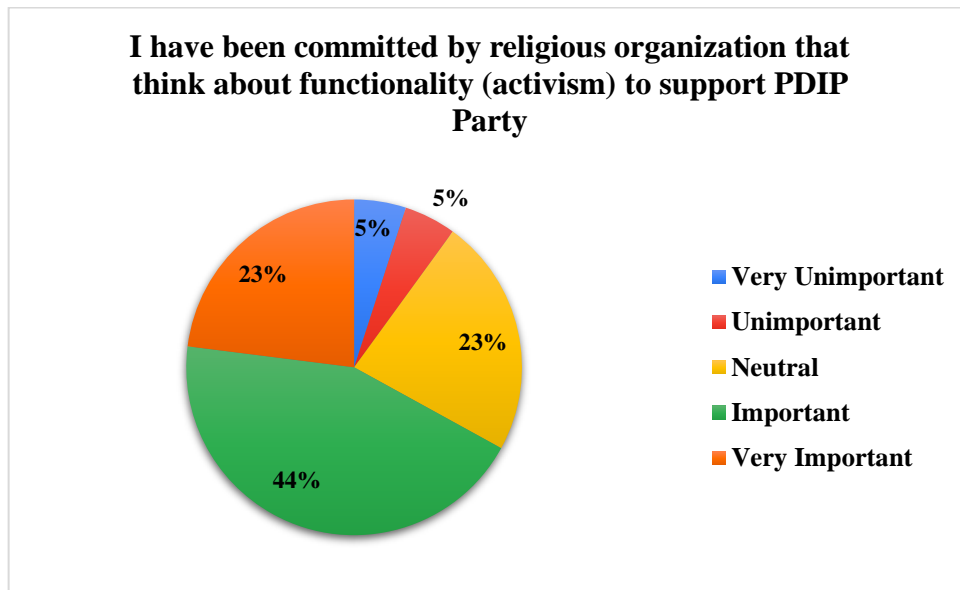


Figure 3.24 Respondents’ percentage about have been committed by religious organization that think about functionality to support PDIP Party (n=100)

Most of it said it was important about being committed by religious organizations that think about functionality to support PDIP Party. It indicates that committed by religious organizations that think about functionality to support PDIP Party is importance.

3.3.2.2 Gender-based Stereotyping

The second inquire as to on the second indicator of the political participant's perceived importance of religious is measuring their descriptive of gender-based stereotyping. In this instance, the respondents were given a statement regarding the commitment of women as party leaders, which stated, “I have been committed by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party”.

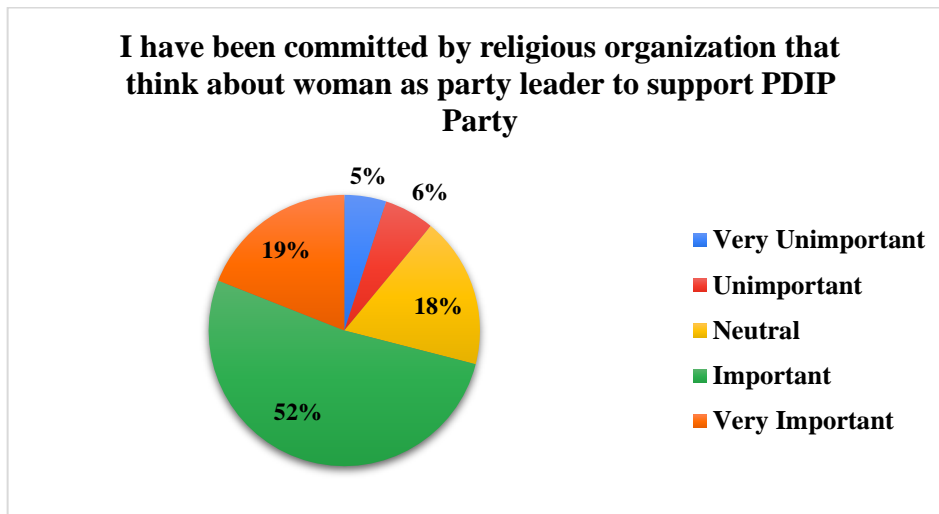


Figure 3.25 Respondents’ percentage about have been committed by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party (n=100)

Most respondents said that they had committed to religious organizations that thought of women as party leaders to support the PDIP Party. It indicates that committed to religious organizations that thought of women as party leaders to support the PDIP Party is importance.

3.3.2.3 Media Exposure

The third assertion made in response to the second indicator of the political participant's perceived importance of religious is measuring their importance of religious organization committed about media exposure. The respondents in this indication were given a statement regarding media exposure that stated, “I have been committed by religious organization that think about media exposure to support PDIP Party”.

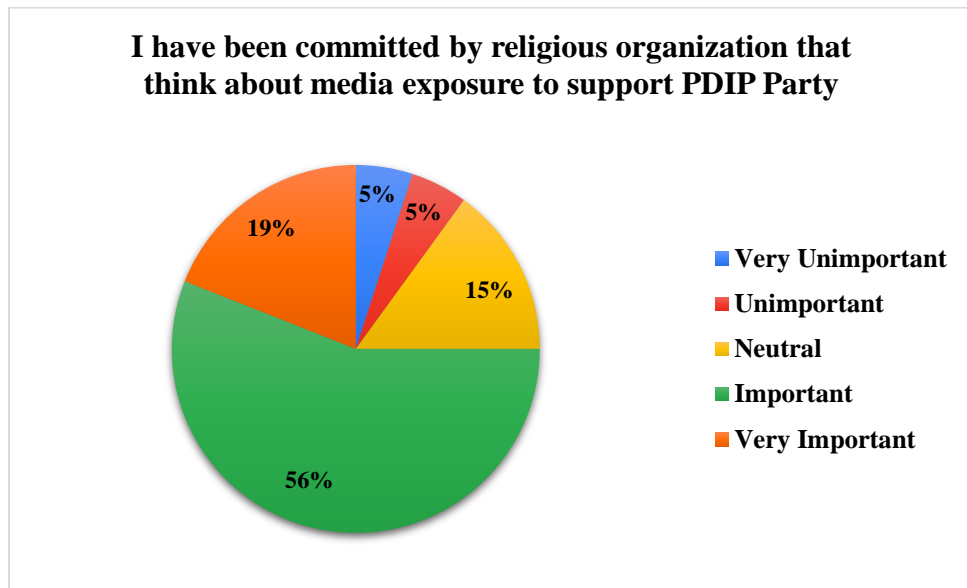


Figure 3.26 Respondents' percentage about have been committed by religious organization that think about media exposure to support PDIP Party (n=100)

Almost One-fifth said it was very important that they have been committed by religious organizations that think about media exposure to support the PDIP Party, with almost half saying it was important. It indicates that committed by religious organizations that think about media exposure to support the PDIP Party is importance.

3.4 Intention to Support

In this study, four indicators were used to assess political participant intention to support. The indicators include measurements of behaviour, target, situation, and time. Respondents were given twelve statement to answer agree, neutral, or disagree as a means of intention of their support PDIP after election. There are five answers option of variable of intention to support:

1. Strongly Disagree are valued by 1, indicating participant of their intention to support are strongly disagreed.
2. Disagree are valued by 2, indicating participant of their intention to support are disagreed.
3. Neutral are valued by 3, indicating participant of their intention to support are neutral.
4. Agree are valued by 4, indicating participant of their intention to support are agreed.
5. Strongly Agree are valued by 5, indicating participant of their intention to support are strongly agreed.

Intention to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election are consisting of two categories as resulted of total respondents scoring, which are positive as high scoring and negative as low scoring in intent to support of respondents in here.

3.4.1 Behavior

3.4.1.1 Intended

The first statement of the first indicator of the political participant is measuring their intended behavior. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding intended that stated, “I intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, by campaigning and candidates online or offline and, voting candidates, and join discussions”.

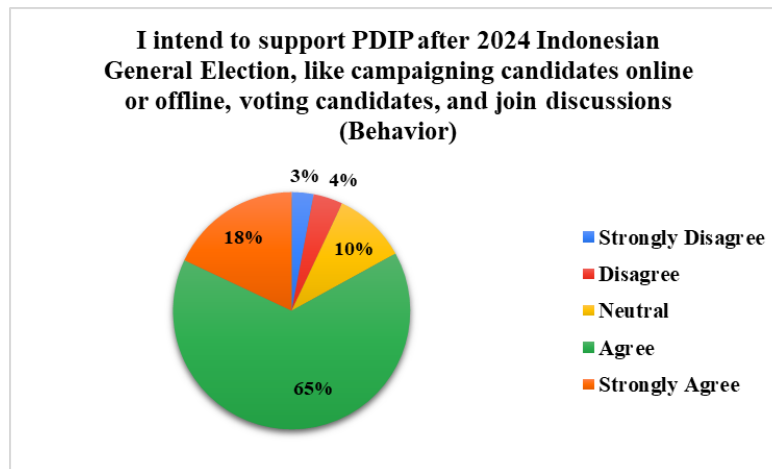


Figure 3.27 Respondents intend support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, like campaigning candidates online or offline, voting candidates, and join discussions. (n=100)

The graph above shows that the vast majority are in agree. This indicates that they intend to support PDIP after the 2024 Indonesian General Election within campaigning for candidates online or offline, voting for candidates, and participating in discussions.

3.4.1.2 Plan

The second statement of the first indicator of the political participant is measuring their plan behavior. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding plan that stated, “I plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, by campaigning and candidates online or offline and, voting candidates, and join discussions”.

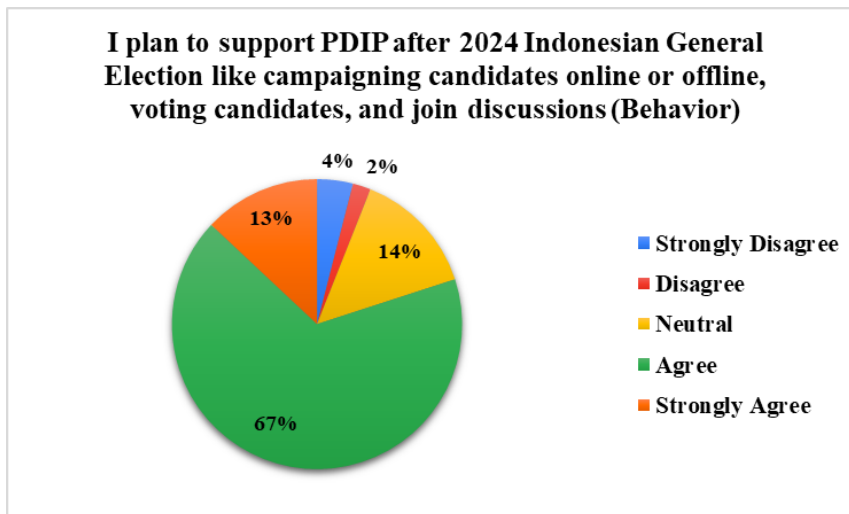


Figure 3.28 Respondents plan support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, like campaigning candidates online or offline, voting candidates, and join discussions. (n=100)

The graph above shows that the vast majority are in agree. This indicates that they plan to support PDIP after the 2024 Indonesian General Election within campaigning for candidates online or offline, voting for candidates, and participating in discussions.

3.4.1.3 Predict

The third statement of the first indicator of the political participant is measuring their plan behavior. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding plan that stated, “I plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, by campaigning and candidates online or offline and, voting candidates, and join discussions”.

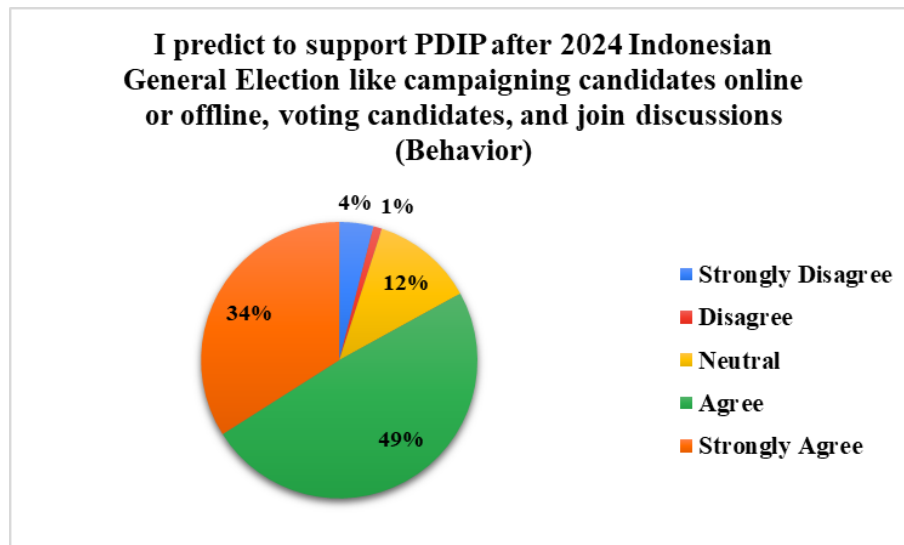


Figure 3.29 Respondents predict support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, like campaigning candidates online or offline, voting candidates, and join discussions. (n=100)

The graph above shows that the vast majority are in agree. This indicates that they predict to support PDIP after the 2024 Indonesian General Election within campaigning for candidates online or offline, voting for candidates, and participating in discussions.

3.4.2 Target

3.4.2.1 Intended

The first statement of the second indicator of the political participant is measuring their intended target. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding intend that stated, “I intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman”.

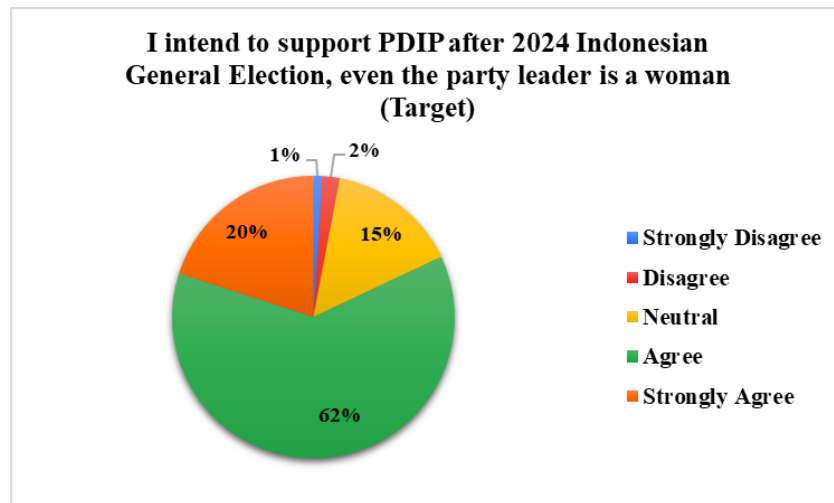


Figure 3.30 Respondents intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman (n=100)

The graph above demonstrates that the majority are in agree. This indicates that they intend support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman.

3.4.2.2 Plan

The second statement of the second indicator of the political participant is measuring their plan target. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding plan that stated, “I plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman”.



Figure 3.31 Respondents plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman (n=100)

The graph above demonstrates that the majority are in agree. This indicates that they plan support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman.

3.4.2.3 Predict

The third statement of the second indicator of the political participant is measuring their predict target. In this indication, respondents are given a statement regarding predict that stated, “I predict to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman”.

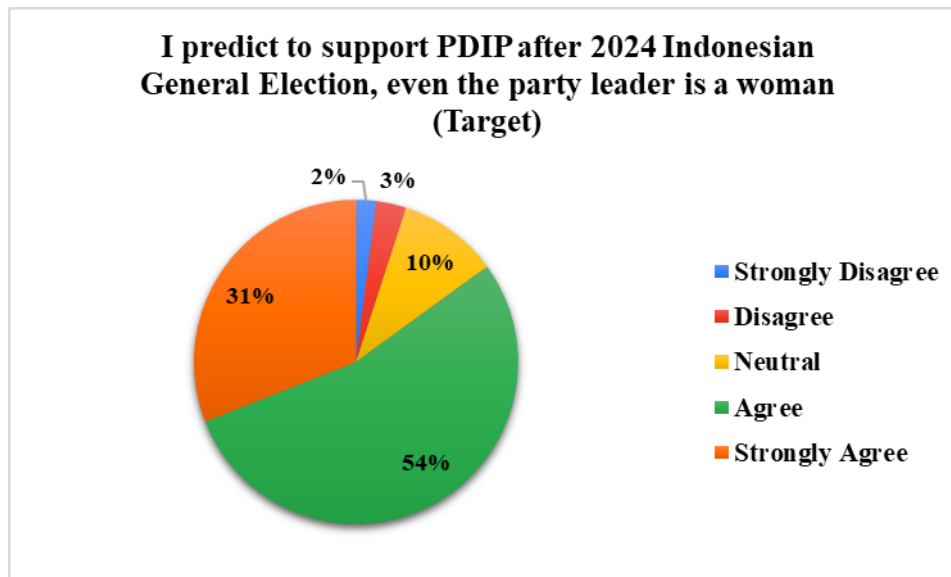


Figure 3.32 Respondents predict to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman (n=100)

The graph above demonstrates that the majority are in agree. This indicates that they predict support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman.

3.4.3 Situation

3.4.3.1 Intended

Measuring their intended situation is the first part of the third indicator of the political participant. Respondents are provided with a statement about the intended that indicates, “I intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even there are internal and external conflict in the party”.

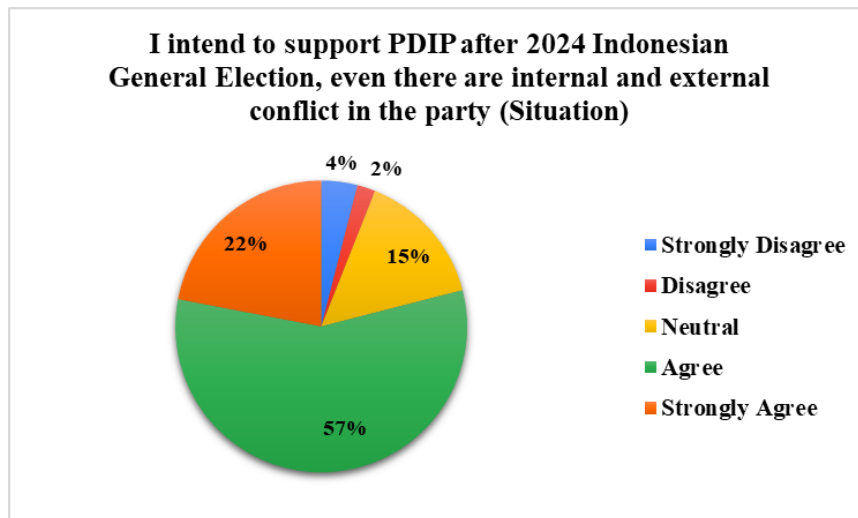


Figure 3.33 Respondents intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even there are internal and external conflict in the party (n=100)

The graph above demonstrates that the majority are in agree. This indicates that they intend to support PDIP after the 2024 Indonesian general election, despite internal and external conflict within the party.

3.4.3.2 Plan

Measuring their plan situation is the second part of the third political participant indicator. In this indication, a plan statement is provided to the respondents, which reads, “I plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even there are internal and external conflict in the party”.

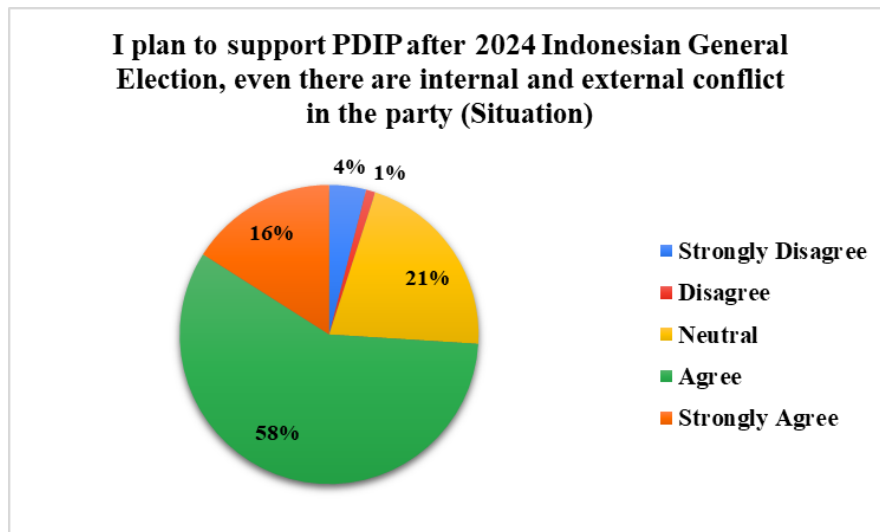


Figure 3.34 Respondents plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even there are internal and external conflict in the party (n=100)

The graph above demonstrates that the majority are in agree. This indicates that they plan to support PDIP after the 2024 Indonesian general election, despite internal and external conflict within the party. According to how they decided on the figure, a minority disagrees with the statement. The rest, however, are neutral.

3.4.3.3 Predict

Measuring their predicted situation is the third assertion of the third political participant indicator. In the preceding instance, participants are provided with a prediction statement that reads, “I predict to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even there are internal and external conflict in the party”.

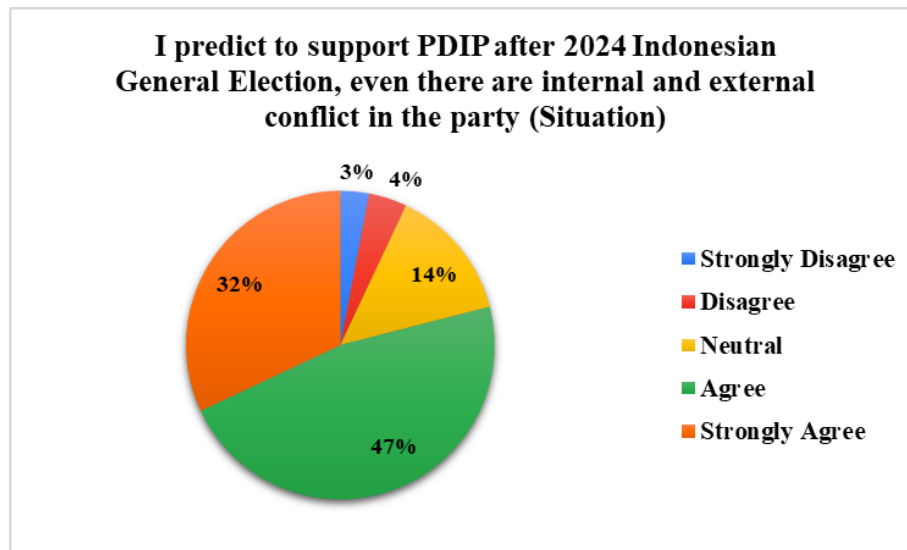


Figure 3.35 Respondents predict to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even there are internal and external conflict in the party (n=100)

The graph above shows that the majority are agree. Which indicates that they are predict support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even there are internal and external conflict in the party. According to their selection on the figure, there are minority disagreeing with the statement. While the rest are neutral

3.4.4 Time

3.4.4.1 Intended

Measuring their intend time is the first part of the fourth indicator of the political participant. Respondents are provided with a statement about the intended that indicates, “I will intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within 6 months”.

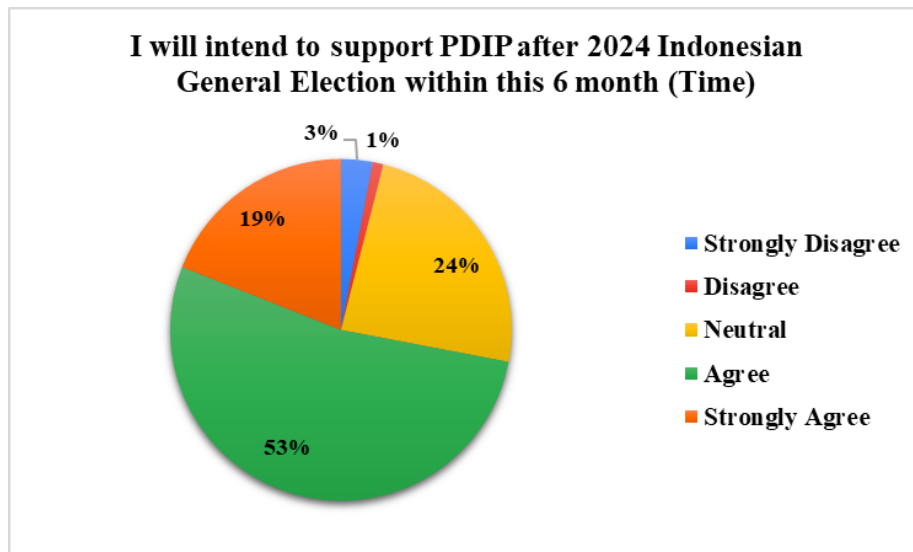


Figure 3.36 Respondents will intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within this 6 month (n=100)

The graph above shows that the majority are agree. Which indicates that they are intend support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within these 6 months. Minority are disagreeing with the statement with the rest are neutral.

3.4.4.2 Plan

Measuring their plan time is the second part of the fourth indicator of the political participant. Respondents are provided with a statement about the plan that indicates, “I will plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within 6 months”.



Figure 3.37 Respondents will plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within this 6 month (n=100)

The graph above shows that the majority are agree. It indicates that they are plan support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within these 6 months.

3.4.4.3 Predict

Measuring their predict time is the second part of the fourth indicator of the political participant. Respondents are provided with a statement about the predict time that indicates, “I will predict to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within 6 months”.

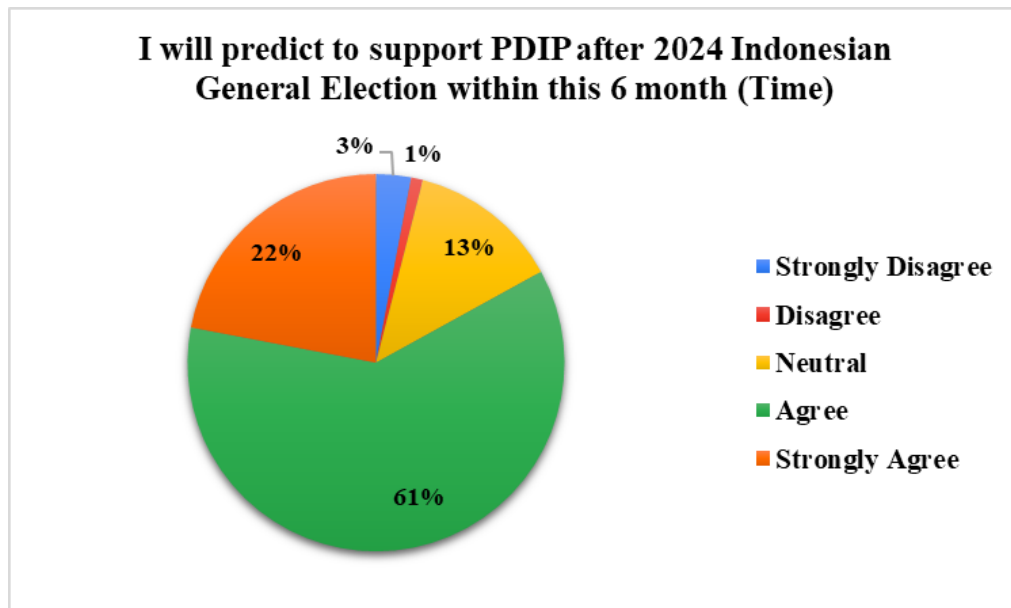


Figure 3.38 Respondents will predict to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within this 6 month (n=100)

The graph above shows that the majority are agree. It indicates that they are predict support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election within these 6 months.

3.5 Cross Tabulation

3.5.1 Gender and Gender-based Stereotyping (Approved and Committed)

Gender and statement that respond by respondents about gender-based stereotyping could link-up by cross tabulation or crosstabs. Crosstabs are provided with a statement about fusion of gender and gender-based stereotyping that indicates, “I have been approved by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party”.

Gender * I have been approved by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party Crosstabulation

Count

		I have been approved by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party					
		Very Unimportant	Unimportant	Neutral	Important	Very Important	Total
Gender	Male	4	1	11	22	7	45
	Female	2	3	7	33	10	55
Total		6	4	18	55	17	100

Figure 3.39 Gender and Approved Gender-based Stereotyping Crosstabs

In accordance with the results, there are 5 persons who stated unimportant, both male and female. The rest of both are stated important for the statement about woman as party leader, with 29 persons from male and 43 persons from female.

Gender and statement that respond by respondents about gender-based stereotyping could link-up by cross tabulation or crosstabs. Crosstabs are provided with a statement about fusion of gender and gender-based stereotyping that indicates, “I have been committed by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party”.

Gender * I have been committed by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party Crosstabulation

Count

		I have been committed by religious organization that think about woman as party leader to support PDIP Party					
		Very Unimportant	Unimportant	Neutral	Important	Very Important	Total
Gender	Male	4	3	6	25	7	45
	Female	1	3	12	27	12	55
Total		5	6	18	52	19	100

Figure 3.40 Gender and Committed Gender-based Stereotyping Crosstabs

In accordance with the results, there are 5 persons who stated unimportant from male and 4 persons from female. The rest of both are stated committed important for the statement about woman as party leader, with 52 persons from male and female answered important and rest of it are 19 persons from both.

3.5.2 Gender and Target (Woman as Party Leader)

Gender and statement that respond by respondents about target could link-up by cross tabulation or crosstabs. Crosstabs are provided with a statement about fusion of gender and target that indicates, “I intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman”.

Gender * I intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman Crosstabulation

Count

		I intend to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman					
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Gender	Male	1	1	8	27	8	45
	Female	0	1	7	35	12	55
Total		1	2	15	62	20	100

Figure 3.41 Gender and Intend Target Crosstabs

In accordance with the results, there are 2 persons who stated unimportant from male and 1 person from female. The rest of both are stated committed important for the statement about woman as party leader, with 62 persons from male and female answered important, and 20 persons are strongly agreeing from both.

Furthermore, crosstabs are provided with a statement about fusion of gender and plan target that indicates, “I plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman”.

Gender * I plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman Crosstabulation

Count

		I plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman					
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Gender	Male	1	1	8	27	8	45
	Female	0	1	7	36	11	55
Total		1	2	15	63	19	100

Figure 3,42 Gender and Plan Target Crosstabs

In accordance with the results, there are 2 persons who stated unimportant from male and 1 person from female. The rest of both are stated committed important for the statement about woman as party leader, with 63 persons from male and female answered important, and 19 persons are strongly agreeing from both.

Furthermore, crosstabs are provided with a statement about fusion of gender and plan target that indicates, “I plan to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman”.

Gender * I predict to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman Crosstabulation

Count

		I predict to support PDIP after 2024 Indonesian General Election, even the party leader is a woman					
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Gender	Male	2	2	4	25	12	45
	Female	0	1	6	29	19	55
Total		2	3	10	54	31	100

Figure 3.43 Gender and Predict Target Crosstabs

In accordance with the results, there are 4 persons who stated unimportant from male and 1 person from female. The rest of both are stated committed

important for the statement about woman as party leader, with 54 persons from male and female answered important, and 31 persons are strongly agreeing from both.