



The intention to vote for first-time voters in the 2019 presidential election is viewed from political beliefs

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the correlation between political trust and the intention to vote for first-time voters. This correlational quantitative study involved 150 first-time voters who live in the city of Malang. The participants were obtained using a purposive sampling technique. Political trust is measured using the political trust scale (Akhrani, 2016) which has been modified by Imansari (2016) and refers to research by Lewicki, McAllister, & Bies (1998). The intention to choose is measured by modifying the intention to choose scale (Astriyani, 2018) which refers to the theory of Fishbein & Ajzen (1991). Analysis of the research data using the Pearson's Product Moment technique. The results of the study show that there is a positive correlation between political belief and voting intentions. The higher the political trust that novice voters have, the higher the intention to vote. This is supported by the value of $p = 0.328$ with a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.005$).

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Introduction

Indonesia is a country that adheres to a democratic system, where in this system the supreme power is in the hands of the people. General election (Pemilu) is an activity awaited by all levels of society. It is through this election that the people can determine the fate of the country's life in the future (Putri, 2016). Prospective voters who will participate in the democratic party certainly come from various groups. Yuningsih and Warsono (2014), explained that there are three groups of voters namely rational voters, emotional critical voters, and novice voters.

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Based on data from the General Election Commission (KPU) processed by Pratomo and Firdaus (2014), the level of community participation from year to year has a different percentage. Data on

political participation when the presidential election process first took place in 2004 showed a percentage of 78.2%. This figure had decreased in 2009 to 76.6% public participation in the presidential election. Furthermore, in 2014, political participation decreased again to 75.2% (Pratomo and Firdaus, April 12, 2014). Based on these data, what researchers need to focus on is whether the amount of political participation in the 2019 Presidential Election will increase or decrease again.

Beginner voters certainly play a role in the political participation data. KPU data (Sukendar, 2017) explains that the number of first-time voters in 2004, which was the first presidential election, reached 27 million first-time voters with a percentage of 18%. In 2009, the number of first time voters was 36 million with a percentage of 21% which showed an increase in the number of first time voters compared to the 2004 Presidential Election. Furthermore, in the 2014 Presidential Election the number of first time voters reached 55 million first time voters with a 29% percentage of the total 186,612,255 voters as a whole. Based on the presidential election data in 2009 and 2014, the votes for first-time voters can be accumulated by 20% - 30% (Sukendar, 2017). The number of first time voters who reach this 20-30% percentage,

A phenomenon related to the 2019 presidential election is that there are presidential candidates who are advancing on the democratic stage. The two presidential candidates who are advancing on the 2019 democracy stage are the same two candidates as in 2014. However, the two presidential candidates, namely Prabowo Subianto and Joko Widodo, have different vice presidential candidate names from the 2014 Presidential Election (Fadhil, August 10, 2018). The interesting thing is the response from first-time voters when they find out that the same presidential candidate is the same as a different vice-presidential candidate. Arguments not to vote began to emerge when we found out that a vice presidential candidate did not meet the wishes of first-time voters (Apinio, 12 August 2018). lack of in-depth education of novice voters. Based on the data and results of previous studies, researchers assume that this is due to a lack of in-depth education related to participation in the Presidential Election for first-time voters. Beginner voters still feel confused about making their choice because they do not have the experience to vote, especially to participate in the presidential election.

Batawi (2013) in his research analyzes that novice voters need to be given an understanding of political awareness which contains values, norms, in order to be able to use their voice in voting according to the similarity of values and norms in society. However, Prabowo (2014) stated in his research that there are first-time voters who do not participate in the election process, even though the first-time voter votes are votes that can be used as a benchmark for a candidate's victory. The existence of first-time voters who decide not to participate in democratic parties can reduce the chances of winning for legislative, presidential, or political party (political party) candidates. The desire not to vote or even to belong to the white group (abstentions) is based on the insights possessed by first-time voters (Prabowo, 2014).

Research conducted by Putri (2016) has discussed the views of first-time voters on elections in Indonesia by using empirical juridical research. The purpose of this research is to analyze and observe the views of novice voters who are high school students. The results of the study explain that respondents have understood what elections are in general. Respondents also have the view that members of the legislature (DPR, DPD, and DPRD) and the president have not been able to carry out their duties optimally. Based on this research, the researcher gives the implication that it is necessary to provide intensive political-related education to students, both formal and non-formal. This is done, so that students who are novice voters can empirically understand the performance of people's representatives, so that in the future they can have a more factual understanding and picture. In addition, so that novice voters can exercise their right to vote properly and correctly (Putri, 2016).

Understanding of elections for novice voters still requires guidance so that future potential and abilities can continue to play a role in political participation. This is so that novice voters do not wish or intend to become a group that does not vote and is known as abstentions (Prabowo, 2014). Intention according to Ajzen (Baron & Byrne, 2003) in Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is a subjective tendency

possessed by individuals in displaying certain behaviors. Intention is influenced by three dimensions, namely attitudes toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control.

The intention to vote and the intention to abstain are closely related to one's intellectual level. If individuals, in this case novice voters, have broad insight, there will certainly be a feeling of trust and distrust in the candidates who will become state leaders (Hartanti in Prabowo, 2014). When first-time voters perceive that the candidate who is running for office is a candidate who is not competent as a whole, then novice voters will have an intention to abstain. Intention to choose can also be driven by the influence of the environment.

Other factors that cause a person to choose or not to vote can come from political beliefs, political efficacy, and the environment, in this case the community (Anderson, 2010). Political trust and political efficacy are two key concepts in political participation in democratic governance (Acok, Clarke & Marine, in Fauzie, 2014). When political trust and political efficacy are low, it affects the low participation of citizens in the election of people's representatives either at the regional or central level.

Political trust is a variable that is often closely related to political participation. Political trust is citizens' trust in political institutions and the country's political system (Turper & Aarts, 2017). The political trust component is considered important because it ensures the stability of a democratic political system (Almond and Verba in Fauzie, 2014). Loeber (Fauzie, 2014) explains that there are three dimensions to political trust, namely: trust in politicians, including government officials, then trust in political institutions, including the DPR, DPRD, and trust in the existing democratic system.

Research on political trust has been carried out by Akhrani, Imansari, and Faizah (2018). Researchers conducted research on the relationship between political trust and political participation of novice voters which was conducted on 105 respondents. This research produced significant results where the higher the political trust, the higher the political participation. The practical implication of this research is that the votes of first-time voters are very important because the votes they have can reach 20% of the total number of voters. This must be underlined by the government and political parties by improving their performance, so that first-time voters can participate in the election process. Based on the research conducted by Akhrani, et al (2018), can show that political trust needs to be instilled in individuals, especially in first-time voters who have no experience voting in the previous election process. In addition, so that in the future, novice voters can participate in the 2019 democratic party and reduce the level of intention to abstain.

Research on political beliefs with voting intentions has not been carried out by many previous researchers. In fact, political trust is closely related to the intention to vote. These two variables are important variables to be able to measure the level of community participation, especially first time voters in the upcoming democratic party. The voices of novice voters who have so much hope can be one of the best predictors for the victory of the presidential and vice presidential candidates. Therefore, the relationship between political trust and the intention to vote for first-time voters in the 2019 Presidential Election will be the main focus of this research.

Method

This research is a type of quantitative research and is part of the umbrella research by Akhrani (2018). This research involves two variables, namely the independent variable (x) is political belief and the dependent variable (y) is the intention to vote. This study aims to look at the relationship between variable (x), namely political belief and variable (y), namely the intention to vote for first-time voters in the 2019 presidential election. The research method used is correlational quantitative, where researchers only look at the relationship between the two variables without looking at the influence of the two research variables. The population used in this study are first-time voters aged 17-21 years, have never voted in a presidential election before, and are Indonesian citizens. The sample of this research is novice voters who come from new students class of 2018, aged 17-21 years, and students studying in the city of Malang. The method used by researchers in sampling is purposive sampling technique. The use of this technique is based on the characteristics possessed by members of the

population and are considered capable of providing information for research purposes. Researchers will use a scale in the form of a Likert scale. The Likert scale has a choice of answers from very positive to very negative, each answer will get a score. Researchers used total correlation items to find out whether there were items that were dropped or not in this study. Item selection criteria usually use a limit of ≥ 0.30 , where all items that reach or exceed 0.30 are considered satisfactory.

Results And Discussions

Research results

The normality test is used to determine whether the population of the data is normally distributed or not. The normality test uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on SPSS version 2.0.

Table 1. Normality test results

Category	Kolmogorov-Smirnov	Sig.
Political Beliefs	1,250	0.088
Choosing Intentions	1,130	0.156

Data can be said to be normally distributed if it has a significance level of more than 0.05. The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in table 16 can be concluded if the political belief variable has a significance level of 0.088 while the intention to vote variable is at a significance value of 0.156. These results explain that the significance value of the two variables is worth more than 0.05, so that the data in this study can be said to be normally distributed. The data can be said to be normally distributed as evidenced by the presence of data that spreads around the diagonal line and follows the direction of the histogram graph.

The linearity test serves to determine whether the relationship between variables is linear or not. Researchers used the test for linearity in the SPSS program to test linearity. The data is said to be linear if the significance level on linearity is less than 0.05. The following will present the results of the linearity test. Hypothesis testing was carried out to find out whether or not there was a relationship between the independent variable (x) and the dependent variable (y). This study uses Pearson's Product Moment to test the hypothesis.

Table 2. Hypothesis test results

Variable	Correlation	Sig
Political beliefs * Intentions Choose	0.328	0.000

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to find out whether there is a relationship between political belief and the intention to vote for first-time voters. After analysis, it is known that there is a positive relationship between political belief and voting intention. This shows that the higher the political trust that novice voters have, the higher their intention to vote. On the contrary, if the lower the political trust possessed by first-time voters, the lower their intention to take part in the election process.

The results of this study are in line with research by Akhrani (2016) on the political participation model of East Java residents. This study explains that if individuals have high political trust capital, it will produce positive political attitudes and consequently have increased political participation. This research is the same as this research, when political trust is high, the desire to participate in this case will also be high. Political trust will guarantee political stability, therefore the political trust component is considered very important (Almond and Verba in Fauzie, 2014).

Furthermore, this research is also related to research conducted by Akhrani et al (2018) regarding the relationship between political trust and political participation. The results of the study show that political trust has a positive relationship with political participation. If the individual has a high level

of political confidence then the individual will be willing to participate in politics. Political participation is a form of action from an intention that is owned by individuals and is based on political beliefs.

The political trust of novice voters is seen from the hypothetical score of this study, the majority have a level of political trust that is in the medium category. In line with the opinion of Kumlin (2002) that the individual's direct experience of the election process can make individuals tend to be more trusting. The novice voters who were sampled in this study did not have direct experience in the election process, therefore their level of political trust tended to be medium and not yet in the high category.

Additional analysis in this study related to differences in political beliefs held by students who are in an organization and not in an organization shows no difference. Both political beliefs are in the moderate category. The results of this study are different from the results of research conducted by Matulesy and Samsul (2013). Matulesy and Samsul (2013) state that if students have high political trust, then these students are not currently joining student movement organizations. In contrast to students who participate in the student movement, students who are members of this student movement tend to have low political confidence (Matulesy and Samsul, 2013).

A further additional analysis relates to the political beliefs held by women and men. Christensen and Lagreid (2002) revealed that there are factors that can influence individual trust in political actors, one of which is gender. Gender women are considered more trust in the government than men. However, in this study the results showed that there was no difference in the political beliefs held by women and men. Both sexes have political beliefs that fall into the moderate category.

Researchers analyzed based on the results of this study that individuals who have political beliefs, of course, will have intentions in the form of voting intentions which are then poured into voting behavior. Intentions are influenced by psychological aspects and can influence actions and behavior in the process of making decisions (Fishbein and Ajzen in Baron and Byrne, 2003). The actions and behaviors can be related to the intention to choose and the behavior of choosing. If novice voters have the intention to vote, then the behavior that appears is following the election process.

Hartanti in Prabowo's research (2014) regarding the intention of abstaining from first-time voters stated that the intention of a novice voter to abstain could be based on the insights he had. When the knowledge possessed is wider, especially among students, there will be confidence and disbelief in political actors. When novice voters, especially those with student status, do not have strong faith in political actors, low voting intentions and high abstentions will appear (Prabowo, 2014). The results of Prabowo's research (2014) are comparable to the results of this study. The higher the political trust of novice voters, especially those with student status, the higher the intention to vote. If political trust is low,

It is important to increase the voting intention of novice voters, this is because the votes of novice voters have a big influence on winning the candidate pairs (Sukendar, 2017). Intention to choose can be encouraged through the role of the government. As research conducted by Nickerson and Rogers (2010). This type of research which is experimental research makes telephone calls to citizens to participate in the election process. The results of the study show that when intentions are facilitated, this can increase turnout by 4.1%.

Additional analysis of the intention to vote results that first time voters have a high intention to vote category. Of course, this category can remain stable when the intention to vote for first-time voters has been facilitated and motivated by their neighborhood so they can take part in the election process (Putri, 2016). The factors of democratic parenting and conformity from peers can be related to the high level of beginner voter intention (Atrika, 2016).

Beginner voters who have the ability, integrity and benevolence towards the presidential and vice presidential candidates show that these first-time voters have political confidence in the candidate pairs. If novice voters already have political confidence, then the intention to vote can also appear. As a result, if first-time voters have confidence, then have the intention to vote, then novice voters will

certainly participate in politics, namely participating in the 2019 presidential election process. This is based on the results of this study which state that there is a relationship between political trust and the intention to vote for first-time voters in the presidential election. 2019.

Conclusion And Implication

Based on the results and discussion carried out in this study, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between the variables of political trust and the intention to vote for first-time voters. If the higher the level of political trust held by first-time voters, the higher the intention to vote in the presidential election. And vice versa, if the lower the political confidence possessed by first-time voters, the lower the intention to vote in the presidential election.

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