Local Government Survey in Southeast Asia 2012-2013

Purpose

In this part of the report, major profiles of the survey is summarized and some of the comparative questions in the survey are compiled together.

Profile of the Survey:

Investigators: Fumio Nagai (Osaka City University): Principal Researcher

Masaaki Okamoto (Kyoto University),

Kazuhiro Kagoya (Kanto Gakuin University)

Kenichi Nishimura (Osaka University)

Masao Kikuchi (Meiji University)

Jun Kobayashi (Seikei University)

Tsuruyo Funatsu (Institute of Developing Economoies, JETRO)

Wahyu Prasetyawan (State Islamic University Indonesia)

Data Types: Survey data

Unit of Observation: Local Government Unit in each country

Indonesia: Interviewing District Secretary (Sekda)

Although we tried interviews with Mayor and local head,

the samples could not be collected.

Philippines: Interviewing Mayors of Municipality / City

Interviewing MPDO

Thailand: Interviewing Mayors /TAO President

Interviewing Principal Clerk (Palad)

Universe: 112 Cities and Districts in Java (Indonesia),

1515 Cities and municipalities excluding the Mindanao area (Philippines)

All the Tambon Administrative Organizations and Cities = Thesaban

excluding Bangkok, Phathaya and the Southern area (Thailand)

Date of Collection:

Indonesia: November 2011 to February 2012

Philippines: October 2011 to April 2012 (Philippines)

Thailand: First Phase: January to March 2013,

Second Phase: May to August 2014

Funding: The survey was supported by the fund of JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 21252003.

(Principal Researcher: Fumio Nagai).

Common Subject Terms:

The survey in the three ASEAN countries was primarily designed to solicit information on

capabilities of local government, on the matters related to governance such as participation of local

residents, relations with central agencies, networking, lobbying etc. In order to search for the

above contents, this survey contains the questions such as

① resources and budget of the local government unit,

2 capability of local officials,

③ educational career and backgrounds of Presidents, Mayors and Regional Secretariat/clerk

(4) participatory processes of residents in raising new plans and ideas

network with local actors, with the central agencies and politicians and private sectors

6 behaviors of the local leader on several issues concerned with governance

In the following section of this report, our research team show the data which contains comparative

questions and summarize the tendencies.

<Summary of the common subjects in the survey :>

In this summary, the characteristics and differences in each country observed from the survey results

are briefly explained here.

In this survey, the research team focused on the types of local networks, the Central-Local

relationship and the participation system in forming new development schemes in the course of

decentralization in three countries of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand).

In observing the data in comparative perspective, we can find out that some of the structural

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variables such as the size of local government units, socio-economic backgrounds (eg. urban-rural, city- municipality) and institutional relations with the central agencies give some effects in the results observed from the survey.

The case of Indonesia

It is often described in a comparative perspective, decentralization in Indonesia took place as a "Big Bang" type of decentralization, which means that the local government units were abruptly delegated and transferred a wide range of works and budget ()to deliver administrative services from the Central government in a relatively short period after 1999. In this context, the Central government has been trying hard to take a variety of measures to control and interfere with workings of local government units to avoid misuse, corruptions and uncontrolled situations in local society. The controlling efforts on the side of the Central government give effects in the survey data of Indonesia. As shown in Table I-\(\timeg\)6 asking on with whom the Regent/Mayor consult on new project ideas, 63.1 % of regional secretaries put importance on the Central officials (Head of Beppeda), and 44% on the Head of the board.

It is noteworthy that the local councils (like DPRD District/ City) are also gaining importance in decision making processes, as 30% of regional secretaries answer that the local council members are consulted by Rethe on new project ideas. The roles of local councils as possible agents for residents to fulfill their demands are growing faster.

The case of the Philippines

In the case of the Philippines, the patron-client relationship and the local elites capture for generations are the major backgrounds for explaining the survey data of the Philippines.

It is also very distinctive in the Philippine Survey that Mayors of Municipality/City depend on networks based on their family and relative politicians (Table P-).

Mayors of Municipality/ City were originally given autonomy in administrative authority in the context of political "bossism" in this country. This autonomy has been reinforced in the field of other decision making processes since after 1991 Local government Code.

In Table P-Oasking on from whom to get a new idea of development projects, 56% of Mayors answer that they get the ideas by their own thinking and 30% from the Head of Barangays.

The case of Thailand

As a result of the analysis, we find that there is a different tendency in Thailand from the results in Phillipines and in Indonesia. In contact with upper administrative bodies and parliamentarians, urban local governments tend to have more frequent contacts than rural ones in Thailand. we conclude this result is delived from the difference of the size of basic local community. Thai local communities are smaller in scale than the other two countries, and it can be considered that the contribution of the personal network of the local head is higher in the network resource that the local government can use.

Theme I Behavior of Regents/ Mayors/Presidents of local government concerning project decision

Indonesia

Table ○ Based on your observations, how does the **Regent/Mayor** determine the project locations? (Survey: IN_Q 16)

	Frequency	Ratio
1. The Regent/Mayor always forms a special team		
and never involves many parties	9	8.7
2. The Regent/Mayor very often forms a special		
team and rarely involves many parties	19	18.4
3. The Regent/Mayor very often involves many		
parties and rarely forms a special team	31	30.1
4. The Regent/Mayor always involves many parties		
and never forms a special team	40	38.8
No Answer	4	3.9

Figure 5. Based on your observation, what is done by the Regent/Mayor when there is a conflict of interests arose between the DPRD and the community regarding the location of a particular project? (Survey: IN_Q 17)

	Frequency	Ratio
1. The Regent/Mayor always chooses the project		
location according to the wishes of the DPRD		
members	1	1.0
2. The Regent/Mayor very often chooses the project		
location according to the wishes of the DPRD		
members	5	4.9
3. The Regent/Mayor very often chooses the project		
location according to the wishes of the community	62	60.2
4. The Regent/Mayor always chooses the project		
location according to the wishes of the community	32	31.1
No Answer	3	2.9

Figure 7. Based on your observations as Sekda, over the last year, when thinking of

ideas for a new program of development, did the Regent/Mayor always, often, rarely, or never discuss these ideas with the office or the following parties? (Upper: Frequency, Lower: Ratio) (Survey: IN_Q 18-29)

	Always	Often	Rarely	Never	No Answer
18. Regent's Representative/Mayor	41	43	10	7	2
	39.8	41.7	9.7	6.8	1.9
19. Sekda	69	34	0	0	0
	67.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Head of Bappeda	65	37	1	0	0
	63.1	35.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
21. Head of the Board	46	53	4	0	0
	44.7	51.5	3.9	0.0	0.0
22. Member of DPR RI	2	16	62	20	3
	1.9	15.5	60.2	19.4	2.9
23. Member of DPRD District/City					
Miss/Mr	31	48	19	3	2
	30.1	46.6	18.4	2.9	1.9
24. Other Politicians	5	23	49	21	5
(Organizer of Parpol, etc)	4.9	22.3	47.6	20.4	4.9
25. Persons that you can depend on					
personally	8	22	26	39	8
(husband, wife, family, friends,					
etc)	7.8	21.4	25.2	37.9	7.8
26. Socially respected figures	9	64	27	2	1
(religious figures, NGOs/Mass					
Organization activist, academician)	8.7	62.1	26.2	1.9	1.0
27. International bodies	1	14	51	30	7
	1.0	13.6	49.5	29.1	6.8
28. Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship					
associations	7	52	36	4	4
(KADIN, GAPENSI, etc)	6.8	50.5	35.0	3.9	3.9
29. Others	3	9	5	4	82
	2.9	8.7	4.9	3.9	79.6

Table 6. Throughout the time you have assisted the current Regent/Mayor, who has been **most influential** in determining the locations of roadways projects in the district/city? (Survey: IN_Q 74)

	Most		Second	
	Influential		Influential	
	度数	割合	度数	割合
1. Regent/Mayor	39	37.9	20	19.4
2. DPRD	2	1.9	23	22.3
3. BAPPEDA	11	10.7	17	16.5
4. Head of the related body	31	30.1	23	22.3

5. Entrepreneurial associations (KADIN,				
GAPENSI, etc.)	0	0.0	0	0.0
6. Social figures (religious figure, NGO/Mass				
organization activist, academics)	5	4.9	11	10.7
7. Others	14	13.6	6	5.8
No Answer	1	1.0	3	2.9

Philippines

(1)Answer from Mayor

POLICY INPUT

Table 8. When you think of embarking on new projects in the <u>environment sector</u>, from whom do you obtain ideas most often? (NOTE TO FI: ALLOW TWO (2) RESPONSES) (Survey: PL I_Q1-1)

	Frequency	Ratio
1. Yourself as Mayor	168	56.0
2. Sanggunian members	51	17.0
3. Punong Barangays	91	30.3
4. Business persons	12	4.0
5. NGO	37	12.3
6. Local PO	17	5.7
7. Officials from your LGU	91	30.3
8. Common local residents other than NGO &		
PO	68	22.7
9. Province	2	0.7
10. Central Government	10	3.3
11. Foreign countries, International agencies	1	0.3
12. Other governmental institutions	2	0.7
13. Professionals	8	2.7
14. Stakeholders	4	1.3
15. Media	2	0.7
16. Others	5	1.7

Figure 9. When you think of embarking on new projects of <u>infrastructure</u>, from whom do you obtain ideas most often? (NOTE TO FI: ALLOW TWO (2) RESPONSES) (Survey: PL I_Q 1-2)

	Frequency	Ratio
1. Yourself as Mayor	178	59.3
2. Sanggunian members	50	16.7
3. Punong Barangays	108	36.0
4. Business persons	16	5.3
5. NGO	7	2.3

6. Local PO	6	2.0
7. Officials from your LGU	100	33.3
8. Common local residents other than NGO &		
PO	65	21.7
9. Central government	6	3.0
10.Members of parliament	2	0.7
11. Foreign countries, International agencies	1	0.3
12.Other local government units	1	0.3
13.Professionals	7	2.3
14. Stakeholders	2	0.7
15. Other	8	2.7

Thailand

(1)Answers from Mayors/TAOPresidents

POLICY INPUT: The Local Administrative Organization(LAO)'s activities and projects

○When your LAO considers beginning new projects, where and from whom does it find ideas? (Please select the three most important sources from the list below, and rank them by writing 1, 2 or 3 in the space provided.) (Survey: TH13P_Q 1.2)

(Upper: Frequency, Lower: Ratio)

	First	Second	Third
1) President himself	112	79	88
1) i resident minisen	24.2	17.1	19.0
2) Closely-associated person (e.g.	2	3	7
Husband, wife, other family	0.4	0.6	1.5
members, friends)			
3) Local Council Members	17	124	133
5) Local Council Members	3.7	26.8	28.8
1) Posidontal Civil society mounts	283	81	41
4) Residents/ Civil society groups	61.3	17.5	8.9
5) Community organizations	6	31	38
(Community councils)	1.3	6.7	8.2
6) Community groups (e.g.	7	92	67
Housewives' groups, youth groups,	1.5	19.9	14.5
elderly groups)			
7) Intellectuals (Researchers,	1	4	9

NGOs)	0.2	0.9	1.9
8) PAO presidents or PAO	1	2	6
councillors	0.2	0.4	1.3
9) Other local governments	8	7	20
(Thesaban, TAOs)	1.7	1.5	4.3
10) Provincial Governor, District	2	9	18
Chief Officer or other officials	0.4	1.9	3.9
11) Oil	2	4	9
11) Others	0.4	0.9	1.9
No onesses	21	26	26
No answer	4.5	5.6	5.6

Figure 2. If the local council opposes the local residents about project sites, how do you decide? (please choose only one answer.) (Survey: TH13P_Q 1.4)

	Frequency	Ratio
1) You always accept the	1	0.2
needs of the local		
councilors		
2) You mostly accept the	21	4.5
needs of the local		
councilors.		
3) You mostly accept the	384	83.1
needs of the residents.		
4) You always accept the	44	9.5
needs of the residents		
No Answer	12	2.6

ThemeII Behavior of Regents/ Mayors/Presidents of local government concerning budgeting

Philippines

OIf the amount of the revenue including IRA and locally generated revenue of your LGU isn't enough, which of the following did you ask to provide financial support in

the past year? (Besides the normal procedure of forwarding a budget application form to the departments of the national government) Please answer each item. (Survey: PL I_Q 1-4)

	Strong	Moderat	Little	None	Not
	support	e support	support		applicable
Governor	40.3	19.7	13.7	18.7	6.7
Congressmen	52.7	20.7	11.7	14.7	0.0
Senators	11.0	24.7	42.0	20.7	0.0
Secretaries of the	17.7	31.7	26.0	23.3	0.0
related departments					
President of the	18.7	18.3	15.3	44.3	0.0
Philippines					
International donor	21.3	22.0	22.0	34.0	0.0
agencies /countries					
Private sector	30.0	29.0	22.7	22.3	0.0
Central govt	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
agencies excluding					
departments					
NGO · PO	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Overseas residents	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schools	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Media	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

Thailand

Allocation of budget to LAO from the Central Government (Mayors/TAO Presidents)

Table Over the past several years, when your LAO was in need of greater budgetary support, from whom did seek help when you tried to obtain the extra funding (in addition to the normal procedure of forwarding a budget application form to the District office and the Provincial office)? (Survey: TH13P_Q 4.3)

		Got support	No support	Did not ask	No Answer
		for budget		support	
1) Members	of the	271	59	67	65
Provincial	Council	58.7	12.8	14.5	14.1
(So.Jo.)					

2) The PAO President	325	59	44	34
2) The Tho Tresident	70.3	12.8	9.5	7.4
3) Members of	324	51	46	41
Parliament (So.So.)	70.1	11.0	10.0	8.9
4) Influential	97	72	191	102
politician belonging to	21.0	15.6	41.3	22.1
the government party				
5) Minister of a	69	80	204	109
related ministry	14.9	17.3	44.2	23.6
6) Provincial	223	69	97	73
Governor	48.3	14.9	21.0	15.8
7) Director General of	122	76	167	97
Department/Chief of	26.4	16.5	36.1	21.0
Section				
8) Budget Bureau	45	64	233	120
(Pho O)	9.7	13.9	50.4	26.0

ThemeIII Contact and networking of Regents/ Mayors/Presidents of local government with other actors

•Philippines

RELATIONS WITH THE CONSTITUENTS

 \bigcirc How often do you meet the people listed below? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) (Survey: PL I_Q 2-1)

	Several Times /week	Once /Week	2 – 3 times /month	Once /month	Several times /year	None
Mga Punong	46.3	14.0	13.7	19.7	6.0	0.0
Barangay						
Sanggunian	41.0	34.3	9.7	9.0	5.3	0.0
members						
Members of	17.7	11.3	18.3	25.7	25.0	1.0

NGO						
Members of	16.3	12.7	18.0	26.7	24.3	1.3
local PO						
Members of	9.3	8.0	12.3	21.3	29.7	18.3
civic groups						
such as Rotary						
Club etc.						
People from	15.0	8.3	14.3	24.0	32.3	5.3
business						
entities						
Common	60.3	8.0	8.3	7.7	14.7	0.7
residents except						
NGO, civic						
group & local						
РО						

 \bigcirc How often have you attended the meetings hosted by the organizations listed below in last year? (Survey: PL I_Q 2-2)

	Several Times /week	Once /Week	2 – 3 times /month	Once /month	Less than once / month	None
NGO or PO	19.7	10.7	20.3	24.0	20.3	3.0
Businessmen's Group	12.7	5.7	14.3	28.3	28.0	8.3

NETWORK WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

OHow often did you meet the people listed below in the past year? (Survey: PL I_Q 3-1)

		Not Applicable	More than Once / Month	Once / Month	Several times /Year	Once /Year	None
The	Governor	6.0	32.3	21.3	27.7	2.7	9.0

(except the						
LGUs in NCR)						
The	0.0	37.7	16.7	30.3	3.0	11.3
Congressman						
from my district						
Party list	0.0	6.7	9.7	27.0	22.0	33.3
congressmen						
Senators	0.0	3.3	4.3	33.0	28.3	29.3
Under	0.3	2.7	5.0	34.0	29.0	28.0
secretaries of						
the						
departments						
Secretaries of	0.3	2.7	5.7	34.3	28.7	27.3
the						
departments						
The President	0.3	0.0	1.0	21.0	27.7	49.0

[•]Indonesia (Answer from MPDO)

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CONSTITUENTS

Ohow often did you communicate with the people from NGOs / POs during the last month? (Survey: PL I Q 2-1)

○How often do you communicate with business people during the month in average (since assuming the planning officer)? (Survey: PL II_Q 2-3)

None	
Once a month	
2 to 3 times a month	
Once a week or more	
Other (Less than once	a
month)	

Relations with Other Governmental Agencies

 $\bigcirc \textit{How often do you meet the people listed below last year?} (Survey: PL \, I\!I_Q \, 3\text{-}1)$

	\mathbf{More}	Once	Several	Once or	Not	o.t
	than	Office	Several	Once or	INOL	at

	once	/month	times	Twice a	all
	/month		/year	year	
Officers of other	19.3	39.0	27.0	12.7	2.0
cities /					
municipalities					
Planning officer	14.3	41.7	24.3	12.3	2.3
of the province)					
(for the LGUs					
outside of NCR					
only					
Other officers of	10.3	22.3	37.0	23.3	2.7
the province) (for					
the LGUs					
outside of NCR					
only)					
Regional officers	8.7	14.0	37.0	36.0	4.3
of the					
departments)					
Directors of the	6.7	13.3	27.0	36.0	16.7
departments					
Undersecretaries	1.7	2.3	9.0	34.0	52.7
of the					
departments					
Secretaries of	1.3	1.7	10.7	31.0	55.0
the departments					

\bigcirc How often do you communicate with the people listed below? (Survey: PL I_Q 3-3)

				Two to		Less
		Several		three		than
		times a	Once a	times a	Once a	once a
	Everyday	week	week	month	month	month
Punong	17.0	25.7	11.7	17.3	21.3	6.7
barangay						
Sanggu-nian	16.3	22.0	24.0	16.7	12.3	7.3

members			

Thailand

(1)Answers from Mayors/ TAOPresidents

 \bigcirc Do any public officials visit $\underline{\text{the LAO office}}$ for consultation on LAO activities?

(Please answer every question) (Survey: TH13P_Q 1.3)

	Frequency of visits						
	More	Several	Once a	Once in	Once or	Never	No
	than	times a	month	a 2-3	twice a		answe
	once a	month		months	year		r
	week						
1. Teachers/	51	146	106	104	44	3	8
Professors from	11.0	31.6	22.9	22.5	9.5	0.6	1.7
schools							
2. Public	51	162	116	83	37	3	10
Health Officials	11.0	35.1	25.1	18.0	8.0	0.6	2.2
3. Local	221	173	38	16	5	2	7
Council	47.8	37.4	8.2	3.5	1.1	0.4	1.5
Members of							
your LAO							
4. Business	21	61	55	126	114	65	20
persons	4.5	13.2	11.9	27.3	24.7	14.1	4.3
5. President	19	61	99	137	102	35	9
of other LAOs	4.1	13.2	21.4	29.7	22.1	7.6	1.9
6. Clerk of	20	46	70	134	125	57	10
other LAOs	4.3	10.0	15.2	29.0	27.1	12.3	2.2
7. Kamnan,	106	200	76	38	23	11	8
Village Head	22.9	43.3	16.5	8.2	5.0	2.4	1.7
man							
8. NGO	14	67	83	104	101	71	22
members	3.0	14.5	18.0	22.5	21.9	15.4	4.8
9. People's	77	200	98	50	27	3	7

Group (e.g.	16.7	43.3	21.2	10.8	5.8	0.6	1.5
Housewife							
groups, female							
groups, elderly							
groups)							
10. Officials	10	56	82	113	117	75	9
from	2.2	12.1	17.7	24.5	25.3	16.2	1.9
Department of							
Local							
Administration							
11. Chief	18	61	96	140	110	29	8
district officer or	3.9	13.2	20.8	30.3	23.8	6.3	1.7
assistant							
district officers							
12. Provincial	4	18	33	58	152	185	12
Governor (Vice	0.9	3.9	7.1	12.6	32.9	40.0	2.6
Governor)/							
Deputy							
Governor							
13. Members	5	24	48	106	142	130	7
of Parliament	1.1	5.2	10.4	22.9	30.7	28.1	1.5
14. Officials	6	32	74	127	157	60	6
from Social	1.3	6.9	16.0	27.5	34.0	13.0	1.3
Development							
and Human							
Security							
Ministry							
15. Officials	11	66	111	144	100	23	7
from	2.4	14.3	24.0	31.2	21.6	5.0	1.5
Community							
Development							
Department							
(CDD)							

(2)Answers from District Clerk (Relations between LAOs and Central and Local Administrations)

 \bigcirc Do any people visit the LAO office for consultation on LAO activities? (Upper: Frequency, Lower: Ratio) (Survey: TH13D_Q 4.1)

		No				
	Several	Once a	Once in	Once or	No call	Answer
	times a	month	2-3	twice a	for	
	month		months	Year	meeting	
					s	
1. Teachers/	112	95	182	53	5	15
Professors from	24.2	20.6	39.4	11.5	1.1	3.2
schools						
2. NGOs						
3. Business	31	45	106	161	80	39
Persons	6.7	9.7	22.9	34.8	17.3	8.4
4. Public Health						
Officials						
5. PAO President	51	55	118	131	75	32
6. PAO Clerk	11.0	11.9	25.5	28.4	16.2	6.9
7. Presidents of	120	135	144	42	6	15
other LAOs	26.0	29.2	31.2	9.1	1.3	3.2
8. Clerks of other						
LAOs						
9. Kamnan,	7	20	64	128	208	35
Village Headmen	1.5	4.3	13.9	27.7	45.0	7.6
10. Officials from						
Department of						
Local						
Administration						
11. Chief district	7	18	59	96	246	36
officers or	1.5	3.9	12.8	20.8	53.2	7.8

assistant chief						
district officers						
12. Provincial						
Governor (Vice						
Governor)						
/deputy governor	٥.٣	20	1.40	1.40	1 ~	٥٣
13. Members of	35	63	148	146	45	25
Parliament	7.6	13.6	32.0	31.6	9.7	5.4
14. Officials from						
Social						
Development and						
Human Security						
Ministry						
15. Officials from	53	75	168	131	15	20
Community	11.5	16.2	36.4	28.4	3.2	4.3
Development						
1. Teachers/						
Professors from						
schools						
2. NGOs	262	92	63	18	9	18
3. Business	56.7	19.9	13.6	3.9	1.9	3.9
Persons						
4. Public Health	46	58	109	145	80	24
Officials	10.0	12.6	23.6	31.4	17.3	5.2
5. PAO President						
6. PAO Clerk	45	94	147	140	18	18
7. Presidents of	9.7	20.3	31.8	30.3	3.9	3.9
other LAOs						
8. Clerks of other	5	15	55	171	192	24
LAOs	1.1	3.2	11.9	37.0	41.6	5.2
9. Kamnan,				-		
Village Headmen						
10. Officials from	14	21	75	173	158	21
Department of	3.0	4.5	16.2	37.4	34.2	4.5
11.11.11.11.11.11	0.0	1.0	10.2	31	J 1.2	1.0

Local						
Administration						
11. Chief district						
officers or						
assistant chief						
district officers						
12. Provincial	25	42	90	166	104	35
Governor (Vice	5.4	9.1	19.5	35.9	22.5	7.6
Governor)						
/deputy governor						
13. Members of						
Parliament						
14. Officials from	47	86	158	121	31	19
Social	10.2	18.6	34.2	26.2	6.7	4.1
Development and						
Human Security						
Ministry						

ThemeIV Attitude pf Regents/ Mayors/Presidents of local government concerning election

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Figure 3. In your view, how important are the following factors to winning the LAO Presidential Election? (Please answer every question) (Upper: Frequency, Lower: Ration) (Survey: TH13P_Q 3.1)

	4) Very	3) A little	2) Not	1) Not	No
	important	important	important	sure	answe
					r
1) [7]1:1-4-21:	352	93	13	1	3
1) The candidate's policies	76.2	20.1	2.8	0.2	0.6
2) People's perceptions of	440	18	2	0	2
the candidate's	95.2	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
personality					
3) Team work among	357	87	10	5	3

executive members	77.3	18.8	2.2	1.1	0.6
4) System of election	246	154	38	17	7
canvassers	53.2	33.3	8.2	3.7	1.5
5) Support from	132	201	102	24	3
national-level politicians	28.6	43.5	22.1	5.2	0.6
(MP and Senators)					
6) Budget support from	106	207	116	28	5
political parties	22.9	44.8	25.1	6.1	1.1
7) Personal network (e.g.,	349	89	16	3	5
husband, wife, relatives,	75.5	19.3	3.5	0.6	1.1
friends)					
8) Response to the needs	273	130	44	12	3
of poor people (various	59.1	28.1	9.5	2.6	0.6
interest groups)					