



World Justice
Project

INDONESIA COUNTRY REPORT

Prepared by the World Justice Project

19-21 JANUARY 2015

Table of Contents

This document has been prepared by the World Justice Project. It is based on the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2014 report. It contains:

- [3](#) **Executive Summary:** An overview of the Rule of Law Index and the World Justice Project
- [5](#) **Conceptual Framework:** The concepts measured by the Rule of Law Index
- [6](#) **Methodology:** How the rule of law is measured by the WJP
- [7](#) **Rankings for Lower Middle Income Countries:** Rankings based on factor scores for lower middle income countries indexed in 2014
- [8](#) **Rankings for East Asia and Pacific Countries:** Rankings based on factor scores for East Asia and Pacific countries indexed in 2014
- [9](#) **How to Read the Country Profiles:** Explanation of the tables and charts presented in the country profile
- [10](#) **Indonesia Country Profile**
- [11](#) **Breakdown of Indonesia's scores**

Executive Summary

The Indonesia Country Report presents findings from the 2014 *WJP Rule of Law Index Report*, along with selected highlights and trends across the 2014 and 2015 Indonesian general population polls conducted in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung.

The WJP Rule of Law Index offers a detailed, multidimensional view of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice, and is the most comprehensive index of its kind. To date, over 100,000 citizens and experts have been interviewed in 99 countries. The Index measures the rule of law using 47 indicators organized around 8 themes: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice. These policy outcomes which emanate from the WJP's four universal principles, represent specific goals or end results that are directly influenced by the degree of adherence to the rule of law in a given society such as whether government officials are held accountable under the law, or whether state institutions protect fundamental rights and allow for delivery of justice to ordinary people. A list of the 47 indicators is presented in Table 1 on the next page.

Country scores and rankings are constructed from over five hundred variables drawn from two novel data sources collected by the World Justice Project in each country: (1) a general population poll (GPP) conducted by leading local polling companies using a representative sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities; and (2) a qualified respondents' questionnaire (QRQ) consisting of closed-ended questions completed by in-country practitioners and academics with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health. Taken together, these two data sources provide up-to-date firsthand information from a large number of people on their experiences and perceptions concerning their dealing with the government, the police, and the courts, as well as the openness and accountability of the state, the extent of corruption, and the magnitude of common crimes to which the general public is exposed. These data are processed, normalized on a 0-1 scale, and aggregated from the variable level all the way up to the factor level for each country, and then to an overall score and ranking using the data map and weights reported in Botero and Ponce (2012).

Four Universal Principles of the Rule of Law

The WJP uses a working definition of the rule of law based on four universal principles, derived from internationally accepted standards. The rule of law is a system where the following four universal principles are upheld:

1.	The government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law.
2.	The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.
3.	The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient.
4.	Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of communities they serve.

The Index has been designed to include several features that set it apart from other indices, and which make it valuable for a large number of countries:

- **Rule of law in practice:** The Index measures adherence to the rule of law by looking at policy outcomes (such as whether people have access to the courts or whether crime is effectively controlled), in contrast to efforts that focus on the laws on the books, or the institutional means by which a society may seek to achieve these policy outcomes.
- **Comprehensive/Multi-dimensional:** The WJP Rule of Law Index is the only global instrument that looks at the rule of law comprehensively.
- **Perspective of the ordinary people:** The WJP Rule of Law Index puts people at its core by looking at a nation's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary individuals who are directly affected by the degree of adherence to the rule of law in their societies.
- **New data anchored in actual experiences:** The Index is the only comprehensive set of indicators on the rule of law that are based almost solely on primary data. The Index's scores are built from the assessments of local residents (1,000 respondents per country) and local legal experts, which ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population, including marginalized sectors of society.
- **Culturally competent:** The Index has been designed to be applied in countries with vastly differing social, cultural, economic, and political systems.

These features make the Index a powerful tool that can help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country, and help to inform policy debates both within and across countries that advance the rule of law.

About the World Justice Project

The World Justice Project® (WJP) is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law around the world. Effective rule of law reduces corruption, combats poverty and disease, and protects people from injustices large and small. It is the foundation for communities of peace, opportunity, and equity—underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

The World Justice Project engages citizens and leaders from across the globe and from multiple sectors and professions to advance the rule of law. Through our complementary and mutually reinforcing programs of Research and Scholarship, the WJP Rule of Law Index, and Engagement, WJP seeks to increase public awareness about the foundational importance of the rule of law, stimulate policy reforms, and develop practical programs at the community level.

Founded by William H. Neukom in 2006 as a presidential initiative of the American Bar Association (ABA), and with the initial support of 21 other strategic partners, the World Justice Project transitioned into an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit organization in 2009. Its offices are located in Washington, DC, and Seattle, WA, USA.

TABLE 1: THE WORLD JUSTICE PROJECT RULE OF LAW INDEX

The four universal principles which comprise the WJP's notion of the rule of law are further developed in the nine factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index.



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

- 1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature
- 1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary
- 1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review
- 1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct
- 1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks
- 1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

- 2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain
- 2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain



Factor 3: Open Government

- 3.1 The laws are publicized and accessible
- 3.2 The laws are stable
- 3.3 Right to petition the government and public participation
- 3.4 Official information is available on request



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

- 4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination
- 4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed
- 4.3 Due process of law and rights of the accused
- 4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed
- 4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed
- 4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed
- 4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed
- 4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed



Factor 5: Order and Security

- 5.1 Crime is effectively controlled
- 5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited
- 5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

- 6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced
- 6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence
- 6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay
- 6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings
- 6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation



Factor 7: Civil Justice

- 7.1 People can access and afford civil justice
- 7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination
- 7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption
- 7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence
- 7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay
- 7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced
- 7.7 ADR is accessible, impartial, and effective



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

- 8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective
- 8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective
- 8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior
- 8.4 Criminal system is impartial
- 8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption
- 8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence
- 8.7 Due process of law and rights of the accused



Factor 9: Informal Justice

- 9.1 Informal justice is timely and effective
- 9.2 Informal justice is impartial and free of improper influence
- 9.3 Informal justice respects and protects fundamental rights

BOX 3: THE WJP RULE OF LAW INDEX METHODOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL

The production of the WJP Rule of Law Index may be summarized in eleven steps:



WJP Rule of Law Index: Factor Rankings for Lower Middle Income Countries

The rankings below are based on the factor scores for the 24 lower middle income countries indexed in 2014

Lower Middle Income

Country/ Territory	Constraints on Government Powers	Absence of Corruption	Open Government	Fundamental Rights	Order & Security	Regulatory Enforcement	Civil Justice	Criminal Justice
Albania	12	17	12	5	9	10	8	14
Bangladesh	18	22	20	20	17	22	20	23
Bolivia	22	18	18	17	19	21	24	24
Cameroon	21	24	22	18	18	23	23	21
Cote d'Ivoire	16	10	21	16	20	7	9	10
Egypt	15	5	13	22	13	14	17	8
El Salvador	11	6	19	3	15	6	11	19
Georgia	9	1	5	6	2	1	1	1
Ghana	1	7	3	1	11	4	2	6
Guatemala	10	14	10	9	21	19	21	22
India	4	12	2	10	22	16	18	5
Indonesia	2	15	1	11	7	5	12	12
Moldova	17	19	11	13	6	15	14	17
Mongolia	7	11	23	4	5	12	4	3
Morocco	6	9	6	19	8	3	6	16
Nicaragua	23	13	8	14	16	13	19	15
Nigeria	13	23	15	21	23	17	7	20
Pakistan	14	20	24	23	24	24	22	11
Philippines	5	3	9	12	10	9	16	13
Senegal	3	4	15	2	14	2	3	7
Sri Lanka	8	2	4	8	12	11	15	2
Ukraine	19	21	7	7	3	18	5	18
Uzbekistan	24	16	17	24	1	8	10	9
Vietnam	20	8	16	15	4	20	13	4

WJP Rule of Law Index: Factor Rankings for East Asia & Pacific Countries

The rankings below are based on the factor scores for the 15 East Asia & Pacific countries indexed in 2014

East Asia & Pacific

Country/ Territory	Constraints on Government Powers	Absence of Corruption	Open Government	Fundamental Rights	Order & Security	Regulatory Enforcement	Civil Justice	Criminal Justice
Australia	2	3	4	2	7	2	5	4
Cambodia	15	15	13	12	13	15	15	15
China	14	10	11	14	8	12	11	11
Hong Kong SAR, China	6	4	3	6	3	5	6	3
Indonesia	7	14	7	9	11	7	9	12
Japan	3	5	2	3	1	4	4	6
Malaysia	9	7	8	13	6	8	7	7
Mongolia	10	13	14	7	10	11	8	9
Myanmar	12	12	15	15	15	14	13	14
New Zealand	1	1	1	1	5	1		5
Philippines	8	9	10	10	14	9	12	13
Republic of Korea	4	6	5	4	4	6	3	2
Singapore	5	2	6	5	2	3	1	1
Thailand	11	8	9	8	12	10	14	8
Vietnam	13	11	12	11	9	13	10	10

How to Read the Country Profiles

Each country profile presents the featured country's scores for each of the WJP Rule of Law Index's factors and sub-factors, and draws comparisons between the scores of the featured country and the scores of other indexed countries that share regional and income level similarities. The scores

range between 0 and 1, where 1 signifies the highest score (high rule of law adherence) and 0 signifies the lowest score (low rule of law adherence). The country profiles consist of four (4) sections, outlined below.

1 Section 1 displays the country's disaggregated scores for each of the sub-factors that compose the WJP Rule of Law Index. Each of the 44 sub-factors is represented by a gray line drawn from the center to the periphery of the circle. The center of the circle corresponds to the worst possible score for each sub-factor (0.00), and the outer edge of the circle marks the best possible score for each sub-factor (1.00).

The featured country's scores are shown in purple. The average score of the country's region is shown in orange. The average score of the country's income group is shown in green.

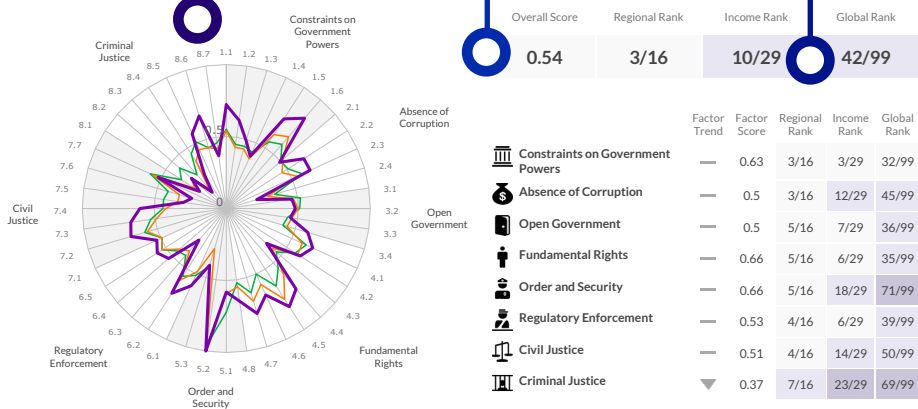
2 Section 2 displays the country's overall rule of law score, along with its overall global, income and regional ranks. The overall rule of law score is calculated by taking the simple average of the eight individual factors, listed in the table in Section 3.

3 Section 3 displays the featured country's individual factor scores, along with the global, regional, and income group rankings. The distribution of scores for the global rank, regional rank, and income rank is spread amongst three tiers – high, medium, and low.

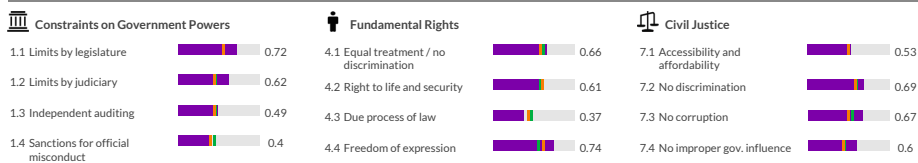
It also features upward and downward arrows to illustrate whether the rule of law in a country changed in the past year. Further information about the statistical procedures to construct these arrows can be found in the Methodology section of this report.

Brazil

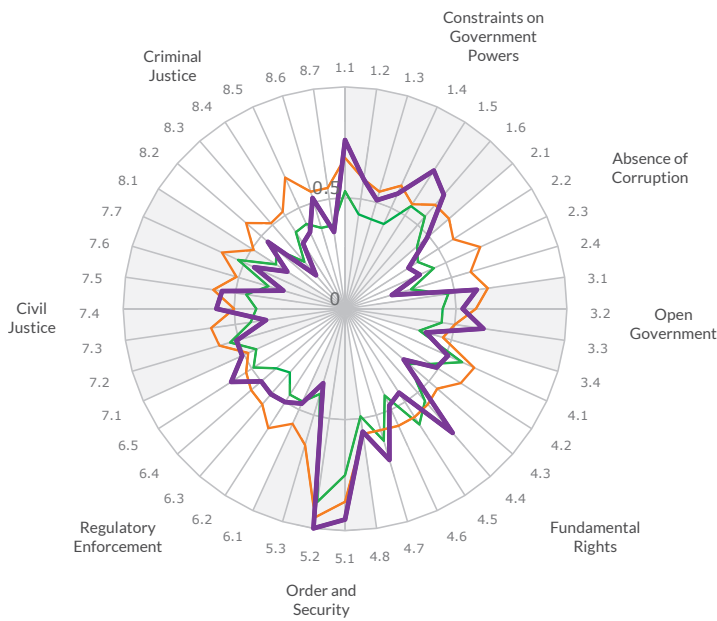
São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte
Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income



— Brazil — Latin America & the Caribbean — Upper middle income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High



4 Section 4 presents the individual sub-factor scores underlying each of the factors listed in Section 3. The featured country's score is represented by the purple bar and labeled at the end of the bar. The average score of the country's region is represented by the orange line. The average score of the country's income group is represented by the green line. Each sub-factor score is scaled between 0 and 1, where 1 is the highest score and 0 is the lowest score.



Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

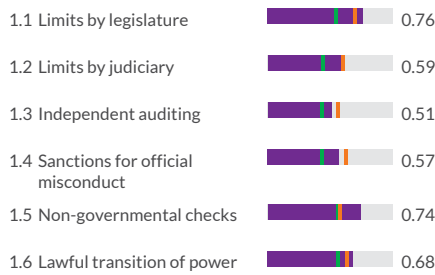
0.52	8/15	4/24	46/99
-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	7/15	2/24	31/99
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.36	14/15	15/24	80/99
Open Government	—	0.54	7/15	1/24	29/99
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	9/15	11/24	65/99
Order and Security	▲	0.77	11/15	7/24	42/99
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	7/15	5/24	46/99
Civil Justice	—	0.47	9/15	12/24	67/99
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	12/15	12/24	71/99

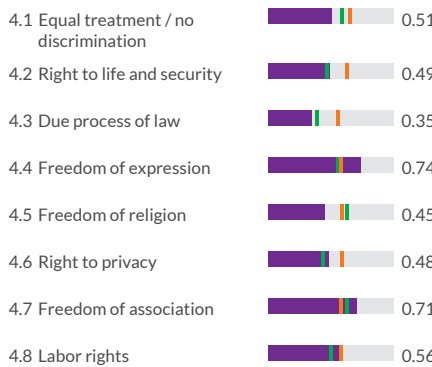
Indonesia East Asia & Pacific Lower middle income group

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

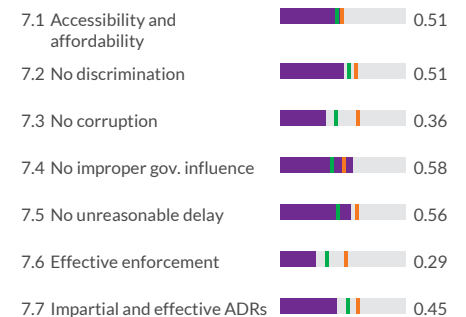
Constraints on Government Powers



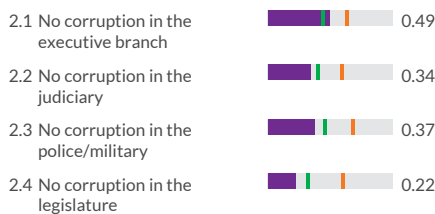
Fundamental Rights



Civil Justice



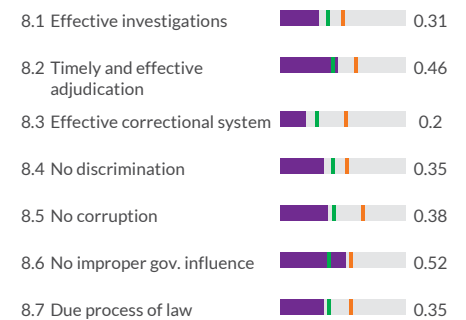
Absence of Corruption



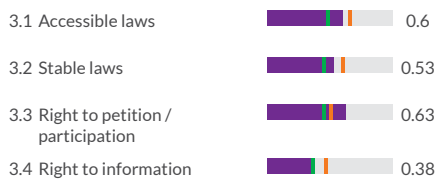
Order and Security



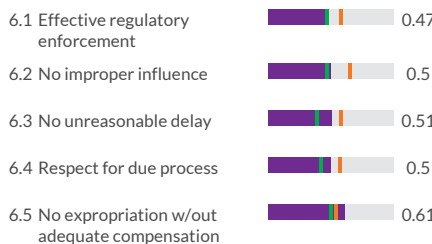
Criminal Justice



Open Government



Regulatory Enforcement



Taking a Deeper Look



The WJP Rule of Law Index survey is administered to a random sampling of Indonesian citizens.

Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

When compared to other East Asia and Pacific countries, Indonesia ranks 7th out of 15 countries in the area of constraints on government powers.

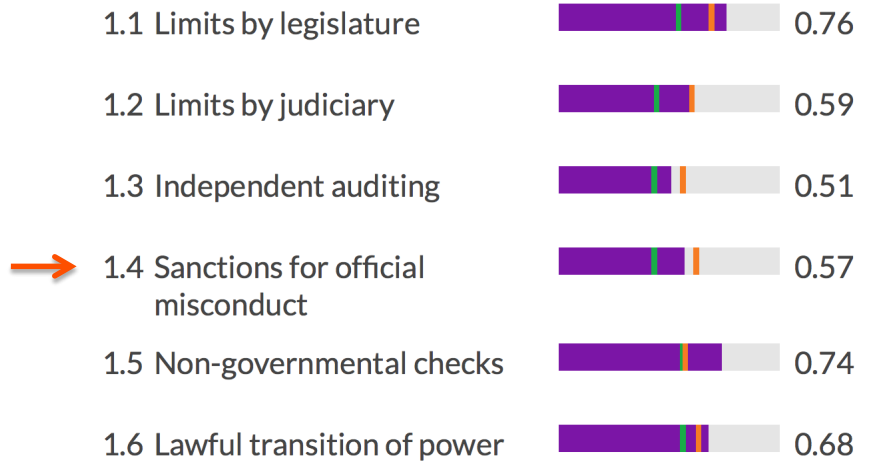
Although impunity has improved between 2014 and 2015, it remains an area in need of attention.

Perceptions of Accountability

A majority of Indonesians (56%) believe that a high ranking government officer guilty of stealing money would be prosecuted and punished. This represents a 13 percentage point increase over 2014.

Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers	Indonesia
Score	.64
Global Ranking	31/99
Regional Ranking	7/15
Income Group Ranking	2/24

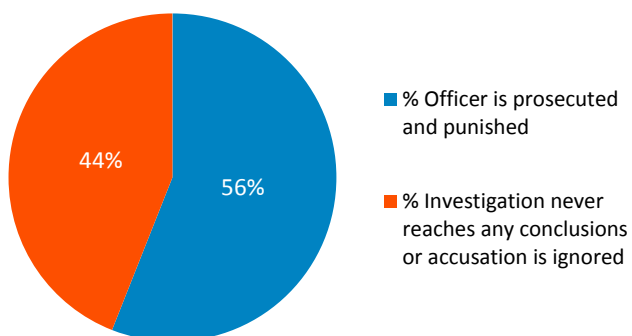
III Constraints on Government Powers



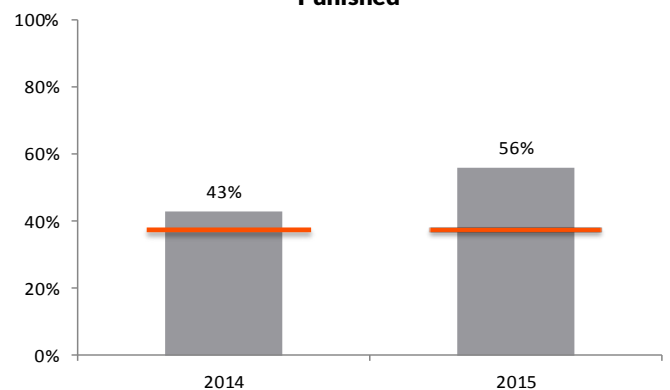
Perceptions of Accountability

Assume a high-ranking government officer is taking government money for personal benefit. Also assume the press obtains credible information to prove it and publishes the story. Which outcome is most likely?

2015* Perceptions



% Government Officer is Prosecuted and Punished



Developing Asia Urban Centers

*Preliminary data from 2015 WJP Rule of Law Index, to be finalized and published in Spring 2015.

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

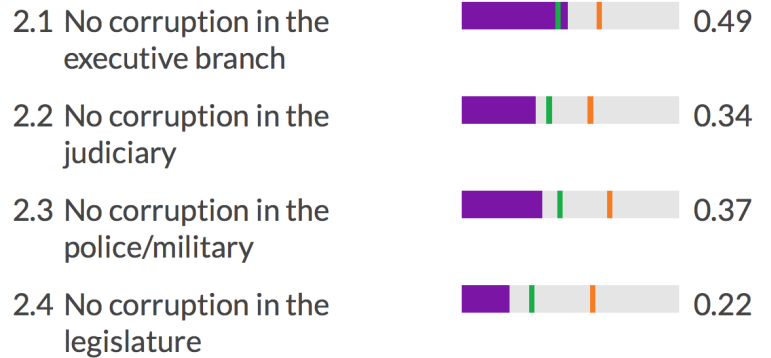
Corruption remains a significant problem in Indonesia, with Indonesia ranking 14th out of 15 countries regionally and 80th out of 99 countries globally. However, people reported fewer cases of corruption and improved perceptions since 2014.

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	Indonesia
Score	.36
Global Ranking	80/99
Regional Ranking	14/15
Income Group Ranking	15/24

Bribery and Corruption: Experience

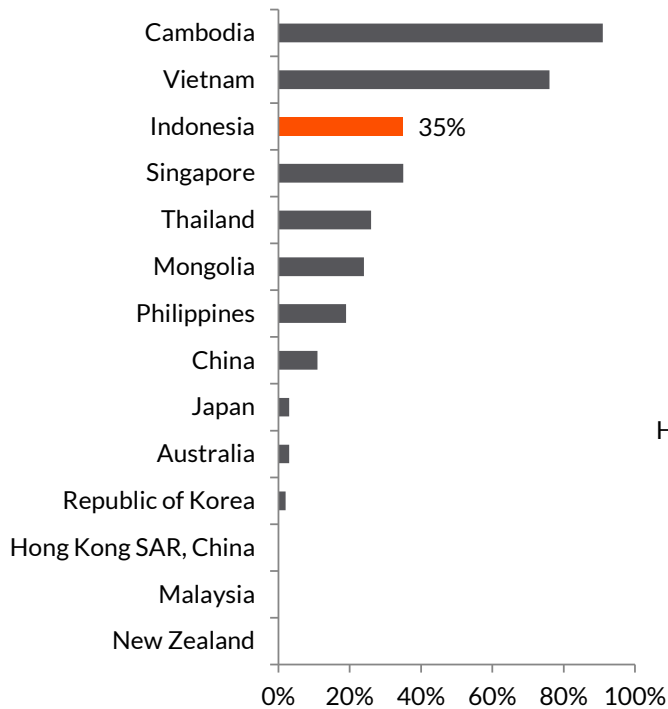
WJP asks respondents who have had contact with various government institutions whether they had to pay a bribe during their interaction. One-third (35%) of Indonesians stopped by the police paid a bribe. 17% requesting a government permit paid a bribe.

Absence of Corruption

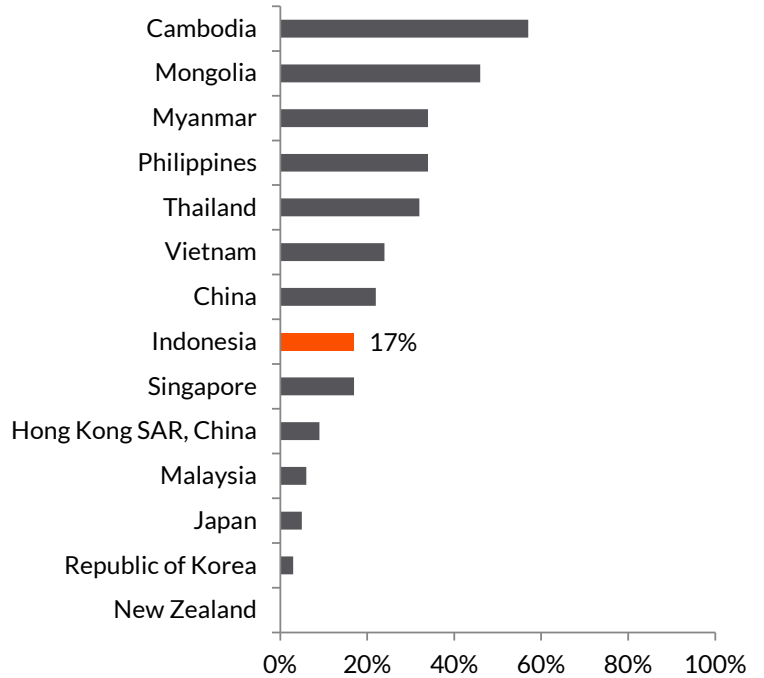


Bribery and Corruption: Experience

During the past three years did you pay a bribe to a Police Officer:



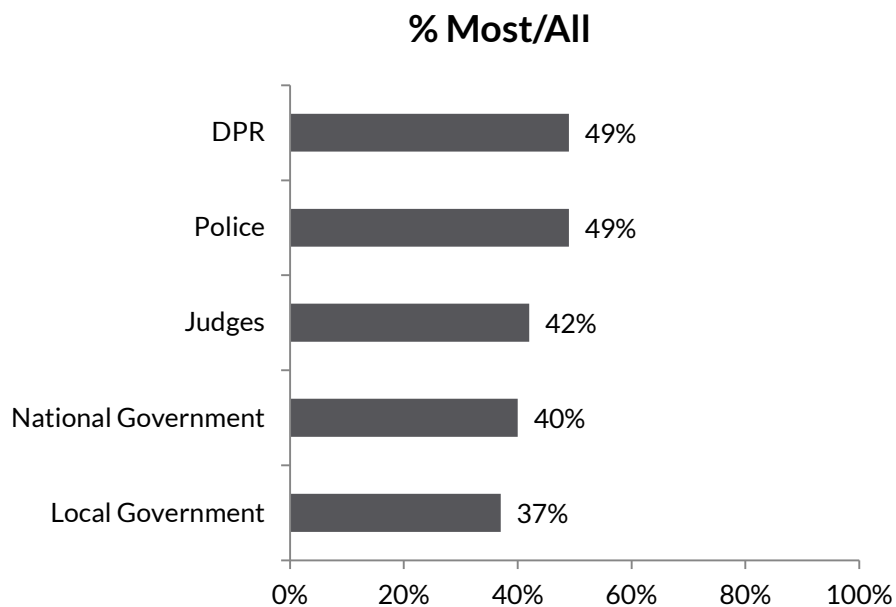
During the past three years did you pay a bribe to get a government permit:



Bribery and Corruption: Experience

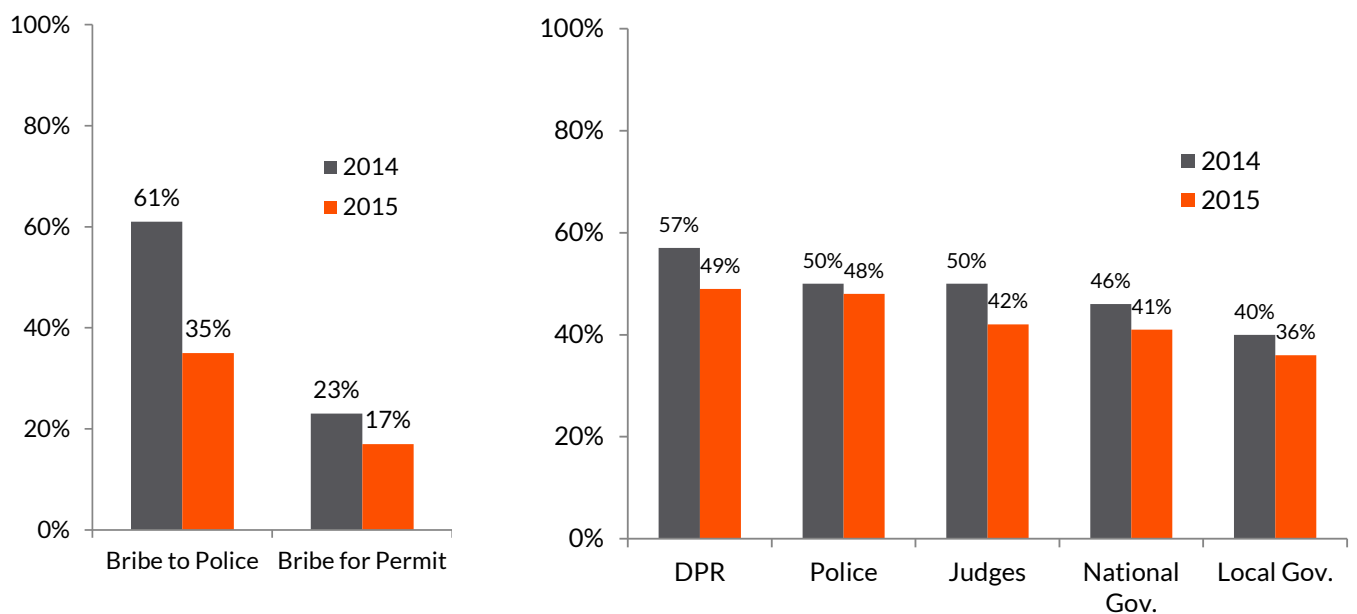
Members of the People's Representative Council (DPR) and the police are viewed as the most corrupt.

WJP asks respondents about the level of corruption in governmental institutions. Indonesians believe the following percentage of individuals are involved in corrupt practices.



Bribery and Corruption: Change Over Time

Both experiences with petty bribery and perceptions of corruption have declined from 2014 to 2015.



Factor 3: Open Government

Indonesia ranks first among its lower middle income group peers and 29th globally with respect to open government.

Factor 3: Open Government	Indonesia
Score	.54
Global Ranking	29/99
Regional Ranking	7/15
Income Group Ranking	1/24

Right to Petition and Participation: Perception

74% of Indonesians feel they can gather with others and present their concerns to the government, while 82% consult traditional, civil or community leaders before making decisions.



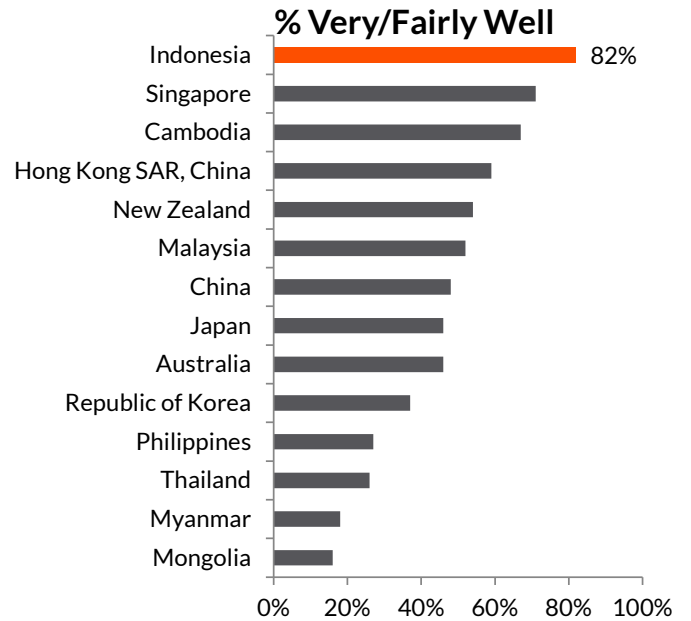
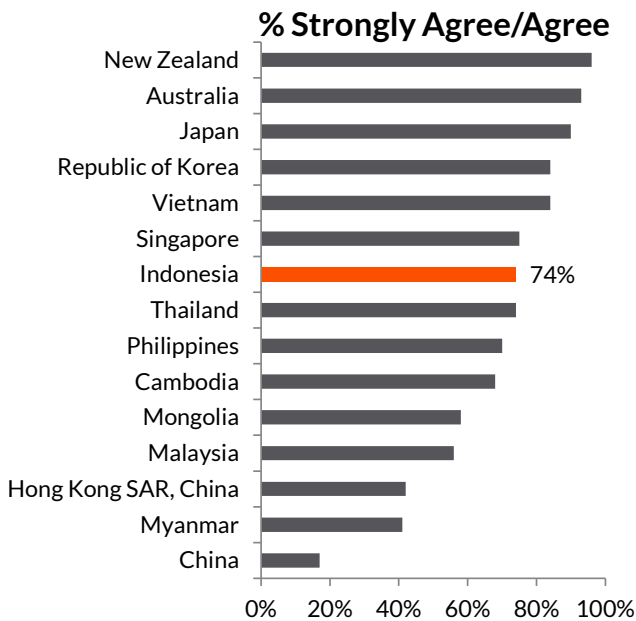
Open Government



Right to Petition and Participation: Perception

People in this neighborhood can get together with others and present their concerns to local government officials

Consulting traditional, civil, and community leaders before making decisions



Right to Information: Experience

Over the past year, 2% of Indonesians requested information from a government agency, and of that, 71% received the information they requested.

Table 6.1 Right to Information: Below are the crosstabs of questions regarding information requested from a governmental agency at the national level. The data is broken down by demographics with the title of the section in brown, and the questions in white beneath it.

Information Requested		Indonesia
Have You Made a Request In Any Way for Information Held by a Government Agency?	Yes	2%
Received Information		
Did You Receive the Information You Requested?	Yes	71%
Time		
Approximately how long did it take to obtain the information that you requested?	Less Than A Week	47%
	Between 1 Week and 1 Month	33%
	Between 1 and 3 Months	13%
	Between 3 and 6 Months	7%
Quality		
In terms of the specifics of the information you requested, how would you describe the information that was supplied to you:	Pertinent and Complete	53%
	Incomplete Vague, Unclear or Evasive	47%
Satisfaction		
How satisfied were you with the process of requesting the information?	Satisfied or Very Satisfied	74%
Corruption		
Did you have to pay a bribe (or money above that required by law) in order to obtain the information?	Yes	7%

Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

While Indonesia outperforms its regional peers in freedom of expression, the area of equal treatment might require more attention, particularly discrimination against poor people and women.

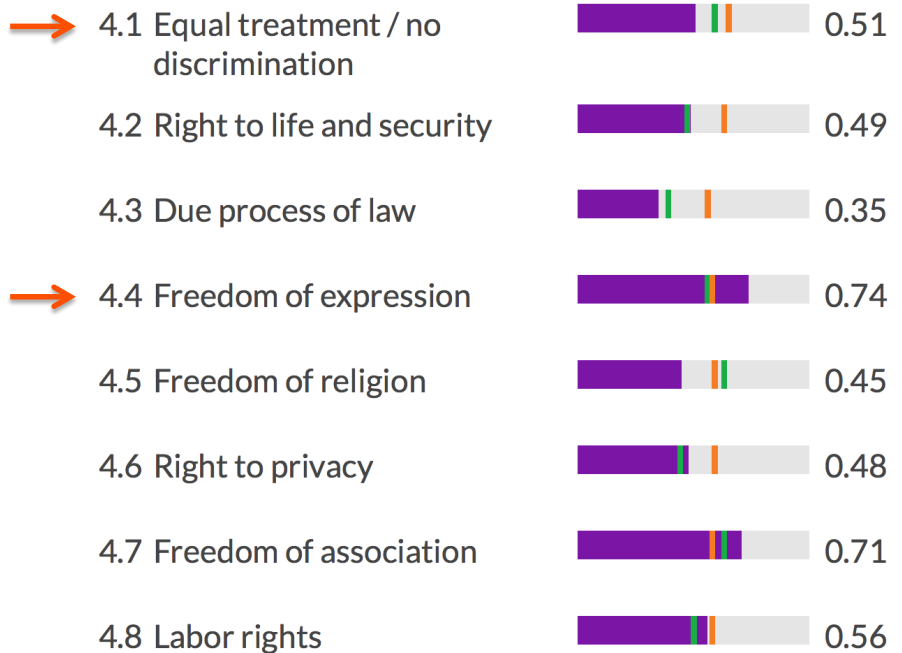
Factor 4: Fundamental Rights	Indonesia
Score	.54
Global Ranking	65/99
Regional Ranking	9/15
Income Group Ranking	11/24

Discrimination: Perception

When facing the police, poor people are viewed as the most disadvantaged group, followed by women and ethnic minorities.

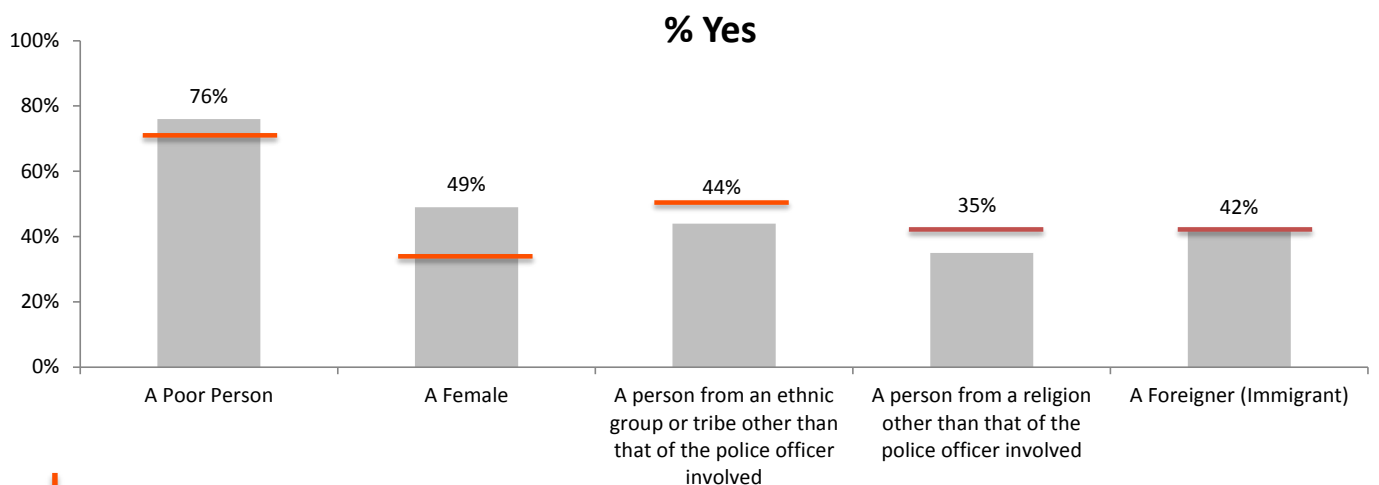


Fundamental Rights



Discrimination: Perception

Imagine that the local police detain two persons equally suspected of committing a crime. In your opinion, which of the following characteristics would place one of them at a **disadvantage**? The suspect is:



Developing Asia Urban Centers

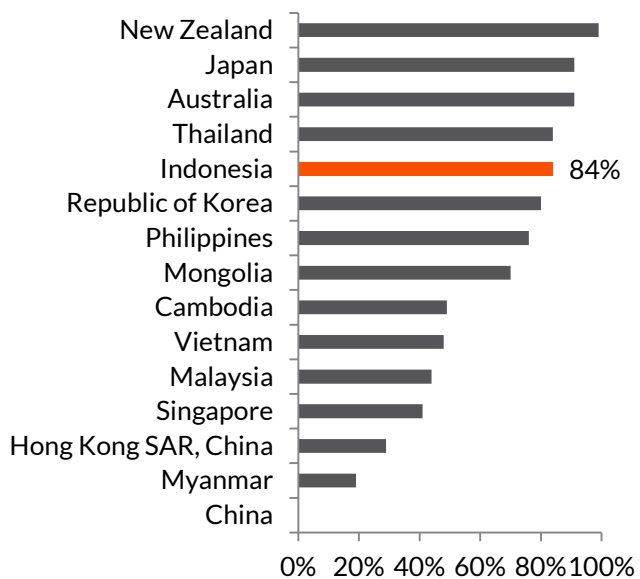
Political and Media Freedoms: Perception

84% of people in Indonesia believe they can freely express opinions against the government, and 96% feel religious minorities can freely and publicly observe their faith. These figures are higher than the East Asia and Pacific regional average.

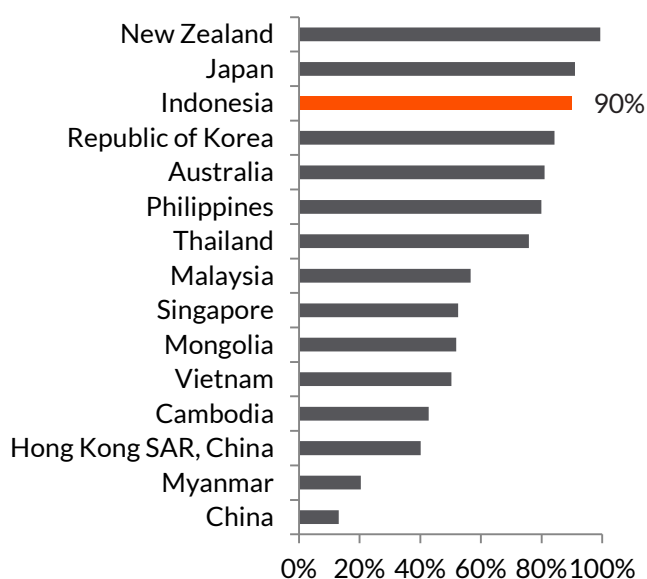
In Indonesia, people can freely express opinions against the government

In Indonesia, the media (TV, radio, newspapers) can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation

% Strongly Agree/Agree



% Strongly Agree/Agree



Factor 5: Order and Security

In the area of order and security, Indonesia ranks 42nd globally and 11th out of 15 countries in the East Asia and Pacific region.

However, vigilante justice appears to be a problem in Indonesia.

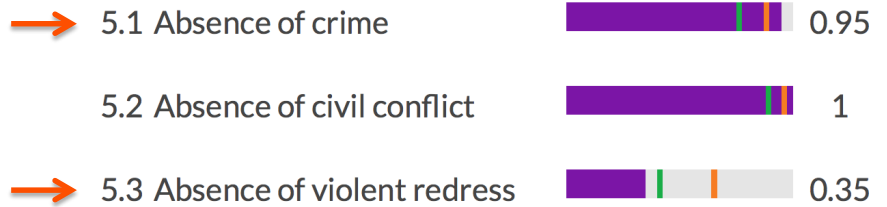
Crime: Experience

Crime rates in Indonesia are lower than the average of other developing Asian countries.

Factor 5: Order and Security	Indonesia
Score	.77
Global Ranking	42/99
Regional Ranking	11/15
Income Group Ranking	7/24

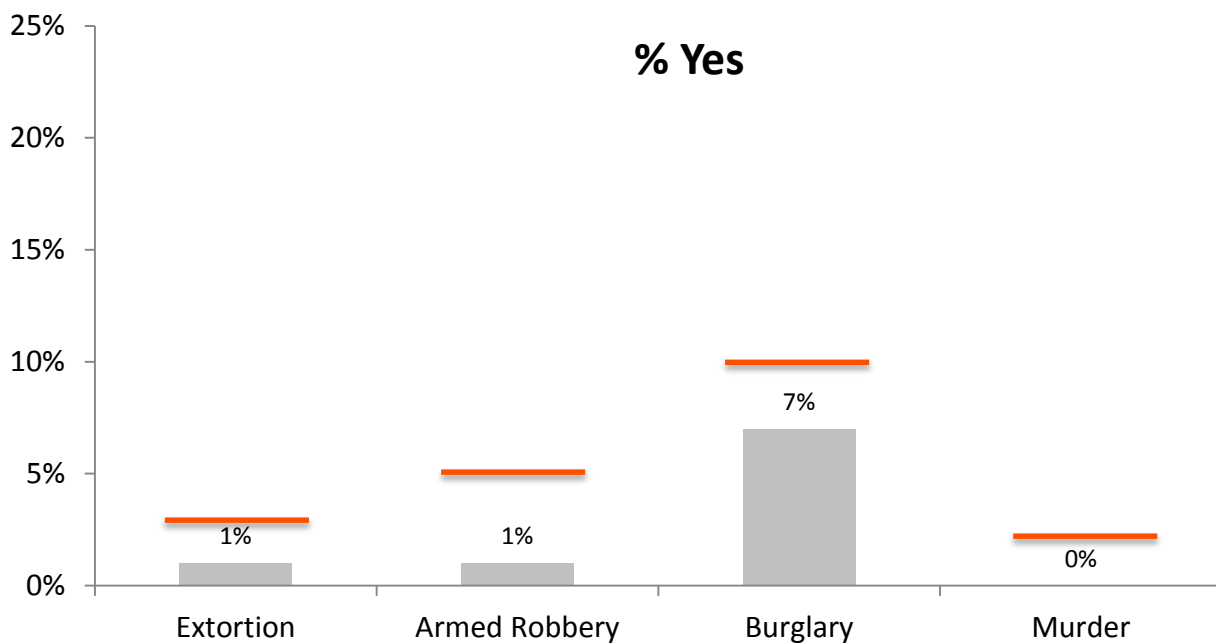


Order and Security



Crime: Experience

In the past three years, were you or anyone living in your household a victim of :

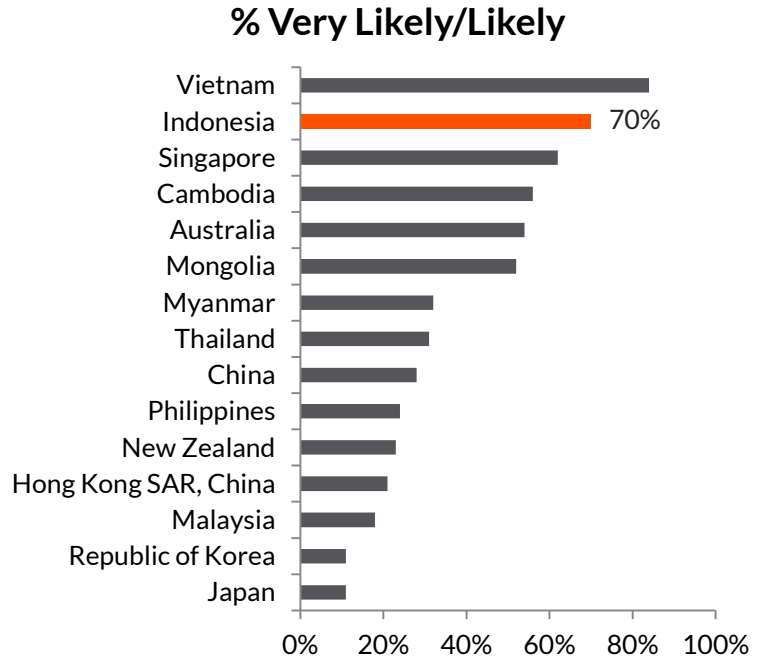
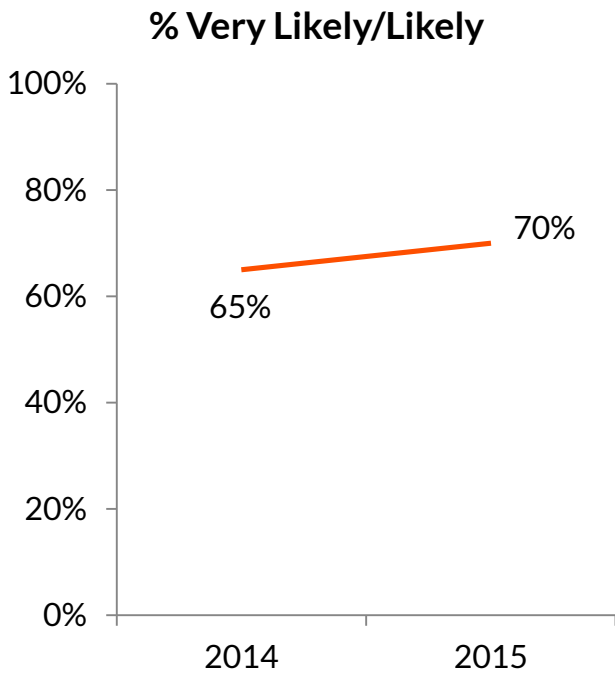


Developing Asia Urban Centers

Violence to Address Disputes: Perception

70% of Indonesians believe that if someone were in a dispute with a neighbor, one or both parties would resort to violence in the process of settling the dispute. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2014. The percentage of Indonesians responding Very Likely/Likely is higher than the East Asia and Pacific regional average.

Q11: Assume that someone in this neighborhood has a dispute with another resident. How likely is it that one or both parties resort to violence in the process of settling the dispute?



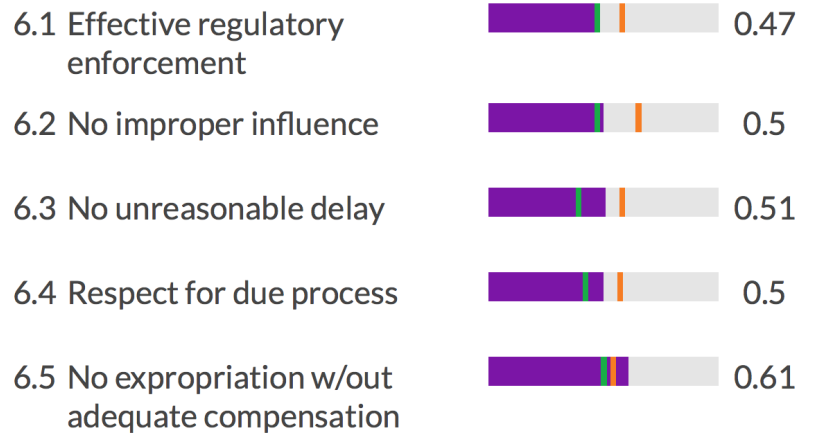
Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

In the area of regulatory enforcement, Indonesia ranks 46th globally, is on par with its regional peers, and ranks 5th out of 24 when compared to other lower middle income group countries.

Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement	Indonesia
Score	.52
Global Ranking	46/99
Regional Ranking	7/15
Income Group Ranking	5/24



Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 7: Civil Justice

Indonesia's civil justice ranks 67th globally and is average amongst its income group peers.

The level of corruption and ineffective enforcement remain areas of concern in Indonesia. It is also noteworthy that few Indonesians reported using the court system.

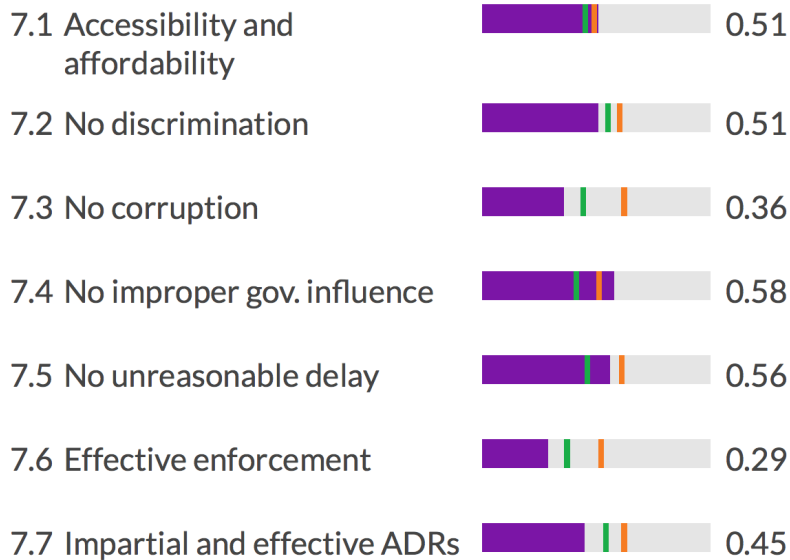
Justice: Experience

When faced with an unpaid debt or unfulfilled contract, nearly three-quarters of Indonesians take no action or renegotiate the problem directly with the other party. Only 4% of respondents filed a lawsuit in court, which is lower than the average of other developing Asian countries (16% of respondents filed a lawsuit in court).

Factor 7: Civil Justice	Indonesia
Score	.47
Global Ranking	67/99
Regional Ranking	9/15
Income Group Ranking	12/24



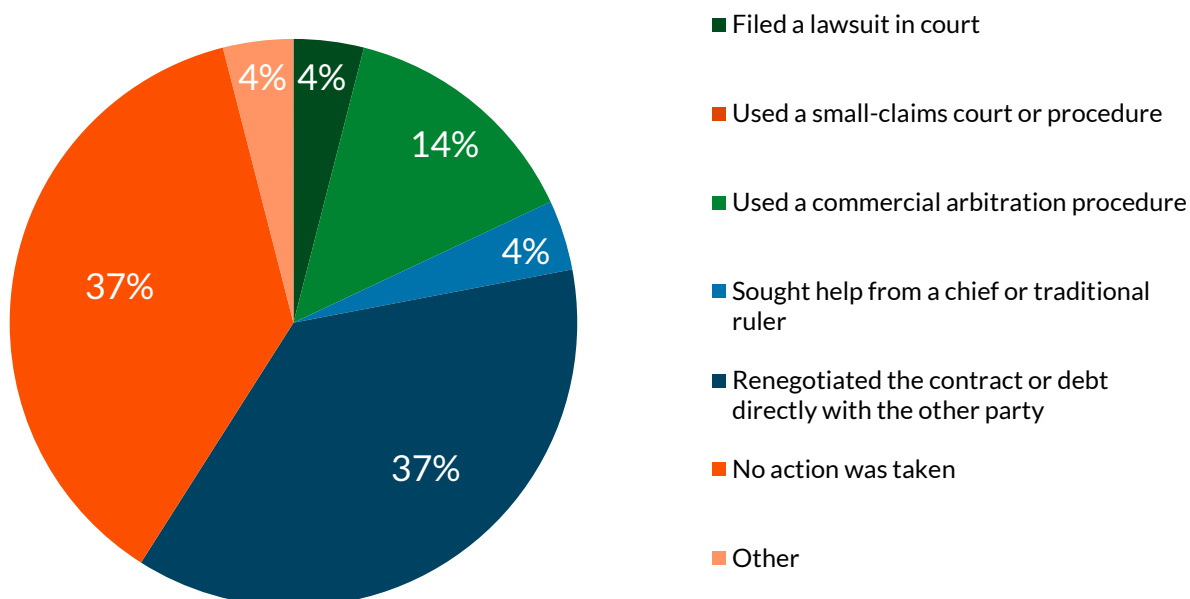
Civil Justice



Justice: Experience

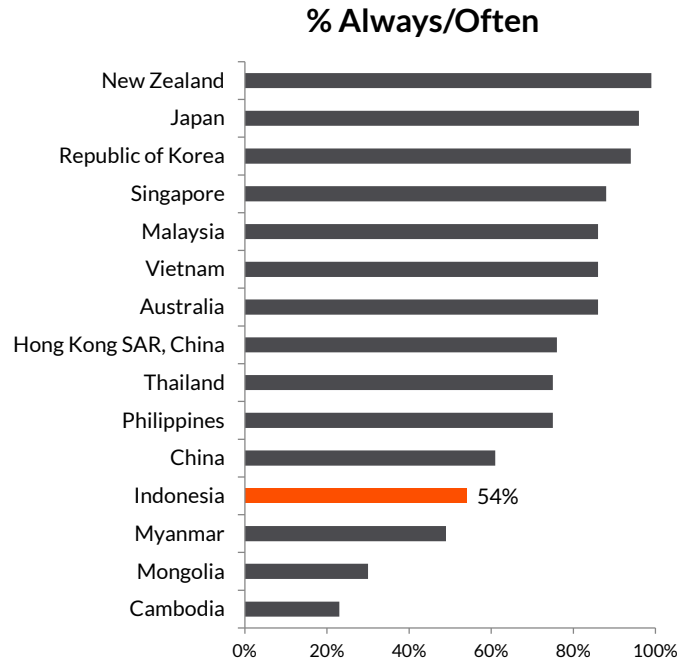
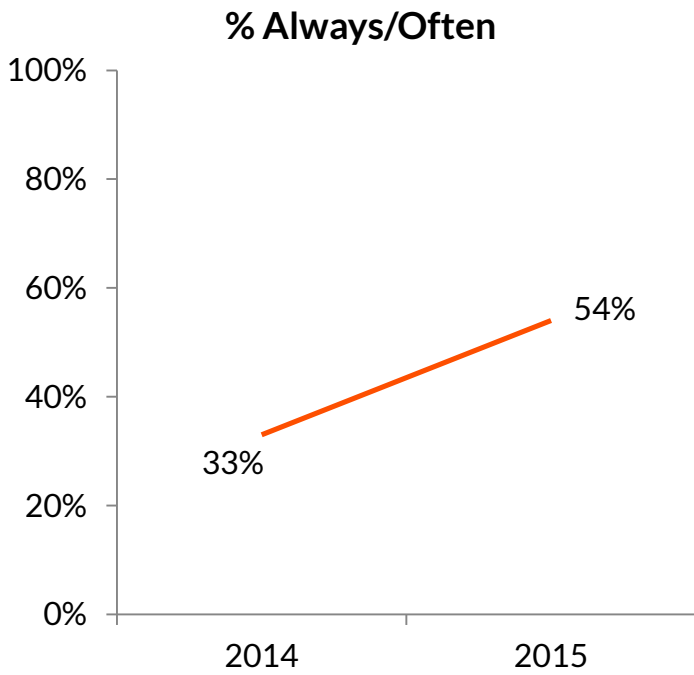
Which one of the following mechanisms was used to solve the conflict?

Indonesia 2014-2015



Slightly more than half (54%) of respondents believe Indonesian courts guarantee everyone a fair trial always or often. This represents a 21 percentage point increase from 2014 to 2015. However, Indonesia remains below average when compared to other Asian countries.

Q37c: The courts in Indonesia guarantee everyone a fair trial



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

Indonesia ranks 71st out of 99 countries and lags behind the average of its regional and income group peers.

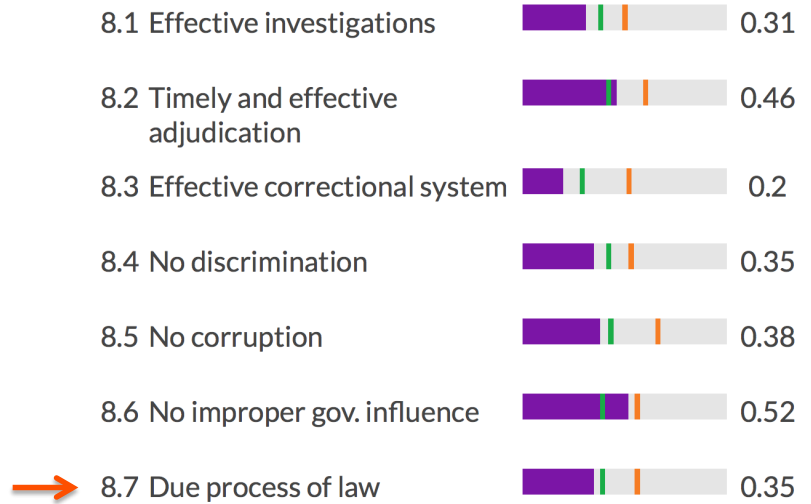
Defective investigations, an ineffective correctional system, and violations to due process of law remain areas of concern in Indonesia.

Factor 8: Criminal Justice	Indonesia
Score	.37
Global Ranking	71/99
Regional Ranking	12/15
Income Group Ranking	12/24

Police Performance: Perception

A slight majority (54%) of Indonesians believe the police act according to the law. Only 47% of respondents believe the basic rights of suspects are respected by the police. These figures are below average when compared to other developing Asian countries. However, 58% of respondents believe the police are punished if they violate the law, which is above average in comparison to other developing Asian countries.

Criminal Justice



Police Performance: Perception

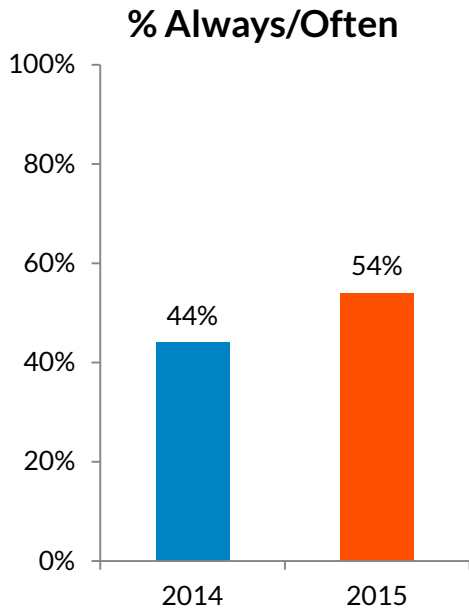
In talking to people about their local government, we often find important difference in how well the government, police, and the courts perform their jobs. Please tell me how often you would say that::



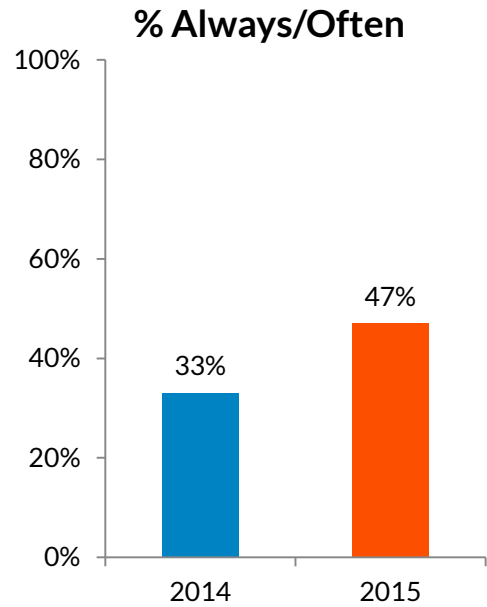
Perception of Police Performance Over Time

Perception of Indonesian police performance has improved from 2014 to 2015.

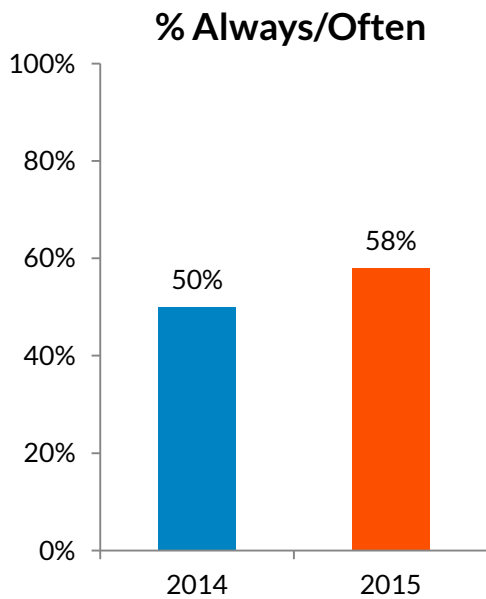
Q37a: The police in Indonesia act according to the law



Q37b: In Indonesia, the basic rights of suspects are respected by the police.



Q37e: In Indonesia, if members of the police violate the law, they are punished for these violations





**World Justice
Project**

Washington, DC office
1025 Vermont Avenue NW, #1200
Washington, D.C. 20005 USA
202.407.9330

Seattle, WA office
1411 Fourth Avenue, #920
Seattle, WA 98101 USA
206.792.7676

worldjusticeproject.org
facebook.com/World-Justice-Project
twitter.com/WJP