Determinants Affecting Democratic Values in Southeast Asian Countries

Muhammad Adji Pangestu[(✉)] and Supardi

Magister of Social Studies Education, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
muhammad0042fis.2020@student.uny.ac.id, pardi@uny.ac.id

Abstract. In the last 5 years, Southeast Asian countries in the aspect of political rights and civil liberties have experienced a decline due to restrictions on opinion in social media and the abundance of fake news and on the democratic aspect there is a significant weakness of the score carried out by the Economist Intelligence Unit. After doing the analysis, I think that Indonesia scores low on the level of education, gender, and social welfare but scores well on religiosity as well as scores declines in democracy and the determinants that influence democratic values in Indonesia have a significant effect. Malaysia scores well on the factors of education level, gender, and social welfare as well as improvements in democracy and the determinants that influence democratic values in Malaysia are significant. Thailand scores low on the education level factor but scores well on gender and social welfare and scores poorly on democracy and the determinants that affect democratic values in Thailand have a significant impact. The Philippines scored low on the level of education and social welfare factors but scored well on religiosity and gender as well as declining scores on democracy and the determinants of democratic values in the Philippines had a significant effect.

Keywords: Education Level · Religiosity · Gender · Social Welfare · democracy

1 Introduction

In the last 5 years, countries in Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, have a score of freedom that tends to stay and decrease with the status of "partially free" countries. Indonesia got a score of 53, 54, 51, 49, 48 due to restrictions on opinion in social media with the ITE Law and blocking negative news about the government. Malaysia got a score of 56, 55, 57, 58, 58 due to restrictions on internet connectivity and restrictions on journalists from reporting negative news from the government. Thailand got a score of 33, 35, 35, 35, 36 for anti-government demonstrations to reject the monarchy system and the torture and even murder of activists and journalists who preached anti-monarchy within the government. The Philippines got a score of 72, 69, 66, 64, 65 for restricting freedom of expression online and criminalizing other forms of online speech which led to journalists being arrested and charged for social media posts about the pandemic as well as the shutdown of cell phone and internet networks during major events in several cities, for reasons of public safety. It means that these countries in terms of political rights and civil liberties have decreased [1].

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.176ᵃ	.031	.030	5.292

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Welfare, Religiosity, Gender, Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]

ANOVAᵇ

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2761.717	4	690.429	24.653	.000ᵃ
	Residual	86662.076	3094	28.006		
	Total	89423.793	3098			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Welfare, Religiosity, Gender, Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]

b. Dependent Variable: Democracy

Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	16.826	1.036		16.248	.000
	Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]	.291	.062	.089	4.721	.000
	Religiosity	.273	.037	.130	7.283	.000
	Gender	-.080	.071	-.020	-1.119	.263
	Social Welfare	.091	.047	.036	1.960	.050

a. Dependent Variable: Democracy

Fig. 1. Multiple linear regression analysis test from Indonesian data.

In the 2020 World Democracy Index for three countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is ranked 64th with a score of 6.30. Malaysia is ranked 39th with a score of 7.19. Thailand is ranked 73rd with a score of 6.04. The Philippines is ranked 55th with a score of 6.56. The four countries have the status of "imperfect democracy", namely the conditions in a country in terms of democracy have significant weaknesses [2]. From the statement above, this paper examines how big the level of influence of the determinants or factors that influence democratic values in Southeast Asian countries.

2 Method

This study uses a quantitative research approach with secondary data from the 7th round of the World Values Survey with a sample of 3200 people from Indonesia, 1313 people from Malaysia, and 1500 people from Thailand, 1200 people from the Philippines, provided that not all samples filled out all of the statements. The researcher uses the predictor variables of education level, religiosity, gender, and social welfare for the determinants that affect democratic values. The data analysis used is multiple linear regression using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) version 17.

3 Result

In Indonesian data, the regression equation is $Y = 16.826 + 0.291X1 + 0.273X2 - 0.080X3 - 0.091X4$. This Fig. 1 means that the level of education (X1) has a positive effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by 0.291 if you add 1 value, religiosity (X2) has a positive effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by 0.273 if you add 1 value, gender (X3) has a negative effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by −0.080 if added 1 value, social welfare (X4) has a positive effect on democracy (Y) and will
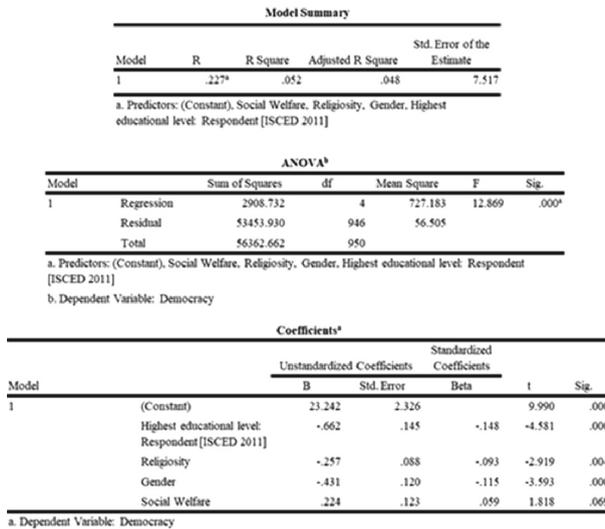
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.227ᵃ	.052	.048	7.517

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Welfare, Religiosity, Gender, Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]

ANOVAᵇ

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2908.732	4	727.183	12.869	.000ᵃ
	Residual	53453.930	946	56.505		
	Total	56362.662	950			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Welfare, Religiosity, Gender, Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]

b. Dependent Variable: Democracy

Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	23.242	2.326		9.990	.000
	Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]	-.662	.145	-.148	-4.581	.000
	Religiosity	-.257	.088	-.093	-2.919	.004
	Gender	-.431	.120	-.115	-3.593	.000
	Social Welfare	.224	.123	.059	1.818	.069

a. Dependent Variable: Democracy

Fig. 2. Multiple linear regression analysis test from Malaysian data.

increase by 0.091 if added 1 value. The value of Adjusted R Square in Indonesian data is 0.030, so the determinants or factors that influence democratic values in Indonesia are 3%. Researchers make decisions based on significance. Because the significance value is 0.000 (<0.05), the conclusion is that the determinants or factors that influence democratic values in Indonesia have a significant.

In Malaysian data, the regression equation is $Y = 23{,}242 - 0.662X1 - 0.257X2 - 0.431X3 + 0.224X4$. This Fig. 2 means that the level of education (X1) has a negative effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by −0.662 if added 1 value, religiosity (X2) has a negative effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by −0.257 if added 1 value, gender (X3) has a negative effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by −0.431 if added 1 value, social welfare (X4) has a positive effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by 0.224 if added 1 value. The value of Adjusted R Square in Malaysian data is 0.048, so the determinants or factors that influence democratic values in Malaysia are 4.8%. Researchers make decisions based on significance. Because the significance value is 0.000 (<0.05), the conclusion is that the determinants or factors that influence democratic values in Malaysia have a significant effect.

In Thai data, the regression equation is $Y = 6.596 - 0.004X1 - 0.042X2 + 0.446X3 + 0.804X4$. This Fig. 3 means that the level of education (X1) has a negative effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by −0.004 if added 1 value, religiosity (X2) has a negative effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by −0.042 if added 1 value, gender (X3) has a positive effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by 0.446 if you add 1 value, social welfare (X4) has a positive effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by 0.804 if you add 1 value. The value of Adjusted R Square in Thai data is 0.105, so the determinants or factors that affect the values of democracy in Thailand are 10.5%. Researchers make decisions based on significance. Because the significance value is 0.000 (<0.05), the

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.340[a]	.115	.105	6.60598

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Welfare, Religiosity, Gender, Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1937.472	4	484.368	11.099	.000[a]
	Residual	14861.233	341	43.639		
	Total	16798.705	345			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Welfare, Religiosity, Gender, Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]
b. Dependent Variable: Democracy

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.596	2.663		2.477	.014
	Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]	-.004	.210	.000	-.018	.985
	Religiusitas	-.042	.097	-.022	-.436	.663
	Gender	.446	.190	.124	2.347	.019
	Kesejahteraan sosial	.804	.143	.293	5.627	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Democracy

Fig. 3. Multiple linear regression analysis test from Thai data.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.107[a]	.012	.008	5.932

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kesejahteraan sosial, Religiusitas, Gender, Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	442.031	4	110.508	3.141	.014[a]
	Residual	37945.289	1078	35.184		
	Total	38387.320	1082			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kesejahteraan sosial, Religiusitas, Gender, Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]
b. Dependent Variable: Demokrasi

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	19.221	1.963		9.793	.000
	Highest educational level: Respondent [ISCED 2011]	.375	.108	.107	3.466	.001
	Religiusitas	-.007	.078	-.003	-.089	.929
	Gender	-.038	.110	-.011	-.349	.727
	Kesejahteraan sosial	.018	.094	.006	.192	.848

a. Dependent Variable: Demokrasi

Fig. 4. Multiple linear regression analysis test from Philippines data.

conclusion is that the determinants or factors that influence the values of democracy in Thailand have a significant effect.

In the Philippines data, the regression equation is $Y = 19.221 + 0.375X1 - 0.007X2 - 0.038X3 + 0.018X4$. This Fig. 4 means that the level of education (X1) has a positive effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by 0.375 if added 1 value, religiosity (X2) has a negative effect on democracy (Y) increase by and will increase by -0.007 if added 1 value, gender (X3) has a negative effect on democracy (Y) and will -0.038 if you add 1 value, social welfare (X4) has a positive effect on democracy (Y) and will increase by 0.018 if you add 1 value. The value of Adjusted R Square in Philippines data is 0.008, so the determinants or factors that influence democratic values in the Philippines are 0.8%. Researchers make decisions based on significance. Because the significance

value is 0.014 (<0.05), the conclusion is that the determinants or factors that influence democratic values in the Philippines have a significant effect.

4 Discussion

From the factors mentioned, based on the Education Index released by Human Development Reports, in 2017, Indonesia was in seventh position in ASEAN with a score of 0.622. Malaysia is in second place with a score of 0.719. In fourth place are Thailand and the Philippines, both of which have a score of 0.661. Data shows Malaysia has an average length of schooling of 10.2 years. In addition, the Philippines has an average length of schooling of 9.3 years.

Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the average length of schooling is 8 years. Under Indonesia is Thailand 7.6 years. The average length of schooling shows the level of education that has been/is currently occupied by a person. The higher the average number of years of schooling, the longer/higher the level of education that is completed. The Gender Development Index in Indonesia has a score of 93.22, Malaysia has a score of 97.55, Thailand has a score of 99.61, and the Philippines has a score of 100.03. The data shows that in Indonesia the achievement of women's development is still below that of men, although the difference is not too big but it is very far behind compared to other countries in Southeast Asia [3]. A survey conducted by the Pew Research Center to see how much people believe in God in almost all people in Southeast Asia, especially in Indonesia and the Philippines (96% each) draws a relationship between believing in God and having good values [4]. In the Social Progress Index in Southeast Asia in 2020, Malaysia got a score of 76.96 points at 48th in the world. Thailand with a score of 70.72 is ranked 79th in the world. Meanwhile, Indonesia has a Social Progress Index score of 69.49 points and is ranked 84th in the world. The Philippines got a score of 66.62 ranked 98th. The data shows that progress or social welfare in these Southeast Asian countries is in good condition [5]. Indonesia got a score of 53, 54, 51, 49, 48 due to restrictions on opinion in social media with the ITE Law and blocking negative news about the government. Malaysia got a score of 56, 55, 57, 58, 58 due to restrictions on internet connectivity and restrictions on journalists from reporting negative news from the government. Thailand got a score of 33, 35, 35, 35, 36 for anti-government demonstrations to reject the monarchy system and the torture and even murder of activists and journalists who preached anti-monarchy within the government. The Philippines got a score of 72, 69, 66, 64, 65 for restricting freedom of expression online and criminalizing other forms of online speech which led to journalists being arrested and charged for social media posts about the pandemic as well as the shutdown of cell phone and internet networks during major events in several cities, for reasons of public safety.

It can be concluded that Indonesia scores low on the factors of education level, gender, and social welfare but gets good scores on religiosity and declines in value in democracy and the determinants that affect democratic values in Indonesia have a significant effect. Malaysia scores well on the factors of education level, gender, and social welfare as well as improvements in democracy and the determinants that influence democratic values in Malaysia are significant. Thailand scores low on the education level factor but scores well on gender and social welfare and scores poorly on democracy and the determinants that

affect democratic values in Thailand have a significant impact. The Philippines scored low on the level of education and social welfare factors but scored well on religiosity and gender as well as declining scores on democracy and the determinants of democratic values in the Philippines had a significant effect.

5   Conclusions

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that:

A. Indonesia scores low on the factors of education level, gender, and social welfare but scores well on religiosity and declines in value in democracy and the determinants that influence democratic values in Indonesia have a significant effect.
B. Malaysia scores well on the factors of education level, gender, and social welfare as well as improvements in democracy and the determinants that influence democratic values in Malaysia are significant.
C. Thailand scores low on the education level factor but scores well on gender and social welfare and scores poorly on democracy and the determinants that affect democratic values in Thailand have a significant impact.
D. The Philippines scored low on the level of education and social welfare factors but scored well on religiosity and gender as well as declining scores on democracy and the determinants of democratic values in the Philippines had a significant effect

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