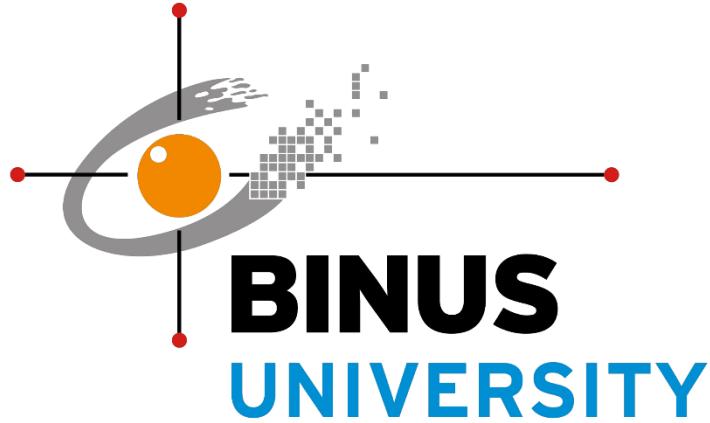


# SSM Finals – Report Kelompok 7



## Group7:

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3	Kevin Joseph Handoyo	2702355302	Distributing Questionnaire, Report (Chapter 1, 2, And 4), Powerpoint Editing, Idea And Problem Formulation, Survey Design
4	Nabila Danisha Putri	2702361652	Distributing Questionnaire, Measurement Quality, Report (Chapter 6), Powerpoint Editing, Data Preprocessing Code
5	Theona Arlington	2702352250	Distributing Questionnaire, Questionnaire Making, Report (Chapter 8), Powerpoint Editing, Data Preprocessing Code

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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1. Background**

Our group chose to explore into one of the prominent and publicly interesting issues in Indonesia, namely the public satisfaction with the performance of the Indonesian National Police (Polri). The Polri, in recent years, has been both praised and criticized for its performance in law enforcement, public services, and maintaining order. According to a national survey by Indikator Politik Indonesia released in late 2023, public trust in the police had fallen, at 55.5% in October, the lowest since 2020. This decline was attributed in part to several high-profile incidents of alleged police excesses and internal corruption scandals, such as the case of Inspector General Ferdy Sambo in 2022, whose court trial and institutional fallout continued to influence public opinion well into 2023 and early 2024.

Despite that, Polri has also launched a number of public programs and online services, such as the SINAR (SIM Nasional Presisi) system for online renewal of driver's licenses, in an effort to enhance accessibility and transparency. But the general public opinion remains mixed, with many citizens complaining of frustration caused by perceived unprofessionalism, slow response, and unequal enforcement of the law. This said, our research seeks to measure public satisfaction specifically at the community level, that is, in terms of the day-to-day encounter with the police, for instance, handling of public complaints, traffic management, as well as administrative services like SKCK or SIM issuance.

In conducting this research, our team desires not just to capture the existing level of satisfaction but also to analyze the major areas that shape these perceptions. These include response speed, fairness, professionalism, and safety in the community. We believe that looking into public sentiment in a subtle and localized manner is essential in measuring the success of police reforms and identifying gaps still existing between public and institutional aspirations. Accordingly, we carried out a targeted survey to obtain these perceptions among a representative group of Indonesian citizens according to their personal experience and observation over the past year.

## **1.2. Problem**

Based on our study and monitoring of national discourse, the public's disappointment with the Indonesian National Police (Polri) normally comes from endemic problems such as late response to complaints, professional improprieties, discriminatory actions, and abuse of authority. These are normally issues in news outlets, social media, and the general discourse. Although the government has taken some steps to improve openness and service, many citizens still complain they feel unsafe, are underserved, or treated unjustly when they deal with the police. Perhaps the most forceful complaint is the unreliability with which the police treat different social or economic classes and thus cause worries about fairness and equal protection under the law.

As mentioned in the background, we care just as much about understanding why individuals feel a certain way as we do about knowing how generally satisfied they are. That is why we crafted our survey in the form of a series of specific questions leading up to an overall satisfaction conclusion. The first main question asks whether respondents frequently encounter the police and how they do so, that is, to ascertain if frequency and nature of contact are determinants to shape perceptions. The second main question looks into respondents' perceived professional and responsive behavior by the police during the

encounter, which is usually a determinant to build public trust. The third most important question is related to safety and fairness, namely whether the community trusts that it can feel safe with the police around in the neighborhood and whether the police officers act fairly and without prejudice.

We reserve asking the main question regarding overall satisfaction with the police only after we've responded to these building block questions. By doing so, we can analyze whether dissatisfaction stems from specific experiences or broader issues of systemic distrust. We hope that this multi-layered approach allows us to distinguish between temporary service failures and more profound structural problems that may require institutional reform.

### **1.3.Measurements**

#### A. Key Indicators of Public Satisfaction with Police

- a. Satisfaction with Police Services
  - i. How satisfied are you with the police in handling public services (e.g., SIM issuance, loss reporting, or crime complaints)? (Likert scale, 1 - 5)
  - ii. Have you ever felt that the police made the process of handling documents or public services more difficult? (Yes / No)
  - iii. If Yes, which documents or services did you find difficult? (Multiple selection: SIM, SKCK, Loss report, BPKB / STNK)
- b. Trust in Maintaining Security and Order
  - i. Do you feel safe with the presence of police in your neighborhood? (Likert scale, 1 - 5)
  - ii. How much do you trust the police to maintain public security and social order? (Likert scale, 1 - 5)
- c. Transparency and Justice in Law Enforcement
  - i. Do you agree that the police enforce laws fairly and without discrimination? (Likert scale, 1 - 5)
  - ii. Have you ever experienced or witnessed unequal treatment by the police? (Yes / No, followed by optional short answer)
- d. Responses and Preparedness
  - i. How do you rate the police's speed and readiness in responding to public reports or emergencies? (Likert scale, 1 - 5)
  - ii. How satisfied are you with the efforts of the police in addressing crimes (e.g., theft, drugs, gang violence, etc.)? (Likert scale, 1 - 5)
  - iii. How often have you or your family interacted with the police in the last year? (Multiple choice: Never, 1–2 times, 3–5 times, More than 5 times)
  - iv. In what context have you interacted with the police? (Multiple selection: Crime report, Administrative services, Traffic violation, Emergency assistance, Public event, Job-related, Identity check, Complaint, etc.)
- e. Public Perception and Improvement
  - i. In your opinion, what aspects of police performance need improvement? (Multiple selection: Speed, Ethics, Transparency, Legal enforcement, Office services, Road safety)
  - ii. How often do you see or hear news about police corruption or abuse of power? (Likert scale, 1 - 5)
  - iii. Do you think the police are strict enough in dealing with internal violations or corruption cases? (Likert scale, 1 - 5)
  - iv. Have you ever experienced or known a case of abuse of power by the police? (Yes / No, with optional description)

- v. Do you have suggestions or hopes to improve police performance? (Open-ended)
- vi. If you have any positive or negative experiences with the police, please share here. (Open-ended)

#### B. Sampling Method

The survey was distributed via Google Forms to reach respondents from various age groups, educational backgrounds, and provinces in Indonesia. Demographic data collected includes gender, age group, last education level, province of residence, and whether the respondent or a family member is affiliated with the police.

## 2. Sampling Design

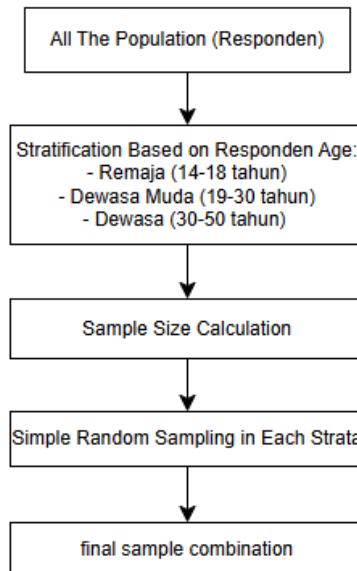
**Stage I: Stratified Sampling**, the stratas are done based on respondent age (Teenagers, Young Adults, and Adults). The groups were selected because have different opinions and perspectives regarding police performance. And total of our respondent is 215 where the distribution is:

*Table 1. The distribution of respondents across each stratified group in the survey*

Young Adults (19 – 30 Tahun)	108
Adults (30 - 50 Tahun)	57
Teenagers (14-18 Tahun)	50

**Stage II: Simple Random Sampling**, after dividing the population into strata, we calculated the required sample size from the collected data. Within sample of each strata, were selected using simple random sampling to ensure fairness and avoid bias.

## Flow Diagram Sampling Design



*Figure 1. Flow Diagram Sampling*

### 2.1.Sampling Frame

Sampling frame in this study used three age groups from respondents from : Teenagers, Young Adults, and Adults. These categories were chosen to represent a variety of social

perspectives that may influence perceptions of police performance. Including these age groups helps ensure that the study results are not biased toward any particular demographic.

Here is our sampling frame and the explanation on how we got the results for the table above.

[https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1MEApCmp9lraztwM8qu\\_hJbQxIPeq1w2D?usp=sharing](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1MEApCmp9lraztwM8qu_hJbQxIPeq1w2D?usp=sharing)

## 2.2.Sample Size Calculation

The sample size calculated based on the maximum variance of the population ( $s^2 = 0.25$ ) and several values of Standard Error (SE) using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{s^2}{SE^2}$$

```
#sampling parameter
s2 = 0.5 * (1 - 0.5) #variance of the sample max = 0.25
se = [0.1, 0.05, 0.025, 0.01] #variance of standard errors

print("Estimated sample size n based on standard error variation::")
for e in se:
    n = s2 / (e ** 2)
    print(f"if SE = {e}, then n = {round(n)}")
```

Figure 2. Sample Formula in Code

And the result is:

Table 2. Sample Size Estimation for Varying Standard Errors

Standard Error (SE)	Estimated Sample Size (n)
0.1	25
0.05	100
0.025	400
0.01	2500

We selected **n = 100** as the final sample size, which approximates an SE of 0.05. This value was chosen to provide a reasonable balance between statistical accuracy and the availability of respondents.

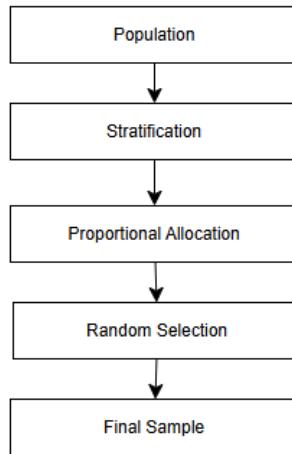
## 2.3.Random Sample Selection Process

Steps in the Sampling Process:

1. The data was filtered to include only the three selected age groups (strata).
2. The population count in each stratum was calculated.
3. Sample sizes were determined proportionally based on each stratum's population.
4. Within each stratum, individuals were randomly selected using simple random sampling.

**Flow Diagram (Suggested):**

## Flow Diagram Random Sample Selection Process



*Figure 3. Flow Diagram Random Sample Selection Process*

### Final Sample Distribution:

*Table 3. Final Sample Distribution*

Teenagers(14-28 years)	21 respondents
Young Adults (19-30 years)	45 respondents
Adults(30-50 years)	24 respondents

### 3. Questionnaire Design



*Figure 4. Questionnaire Design*

Here is our Microsoft Word link containing screenshot of the questions and the detailed explanation:

<https://bit.ly/QuestionnaireDesignKel7>

## **4. Data Collection**

### **4.1.Method**

The data collection method used in this study was an online questionnaire distributed via Google Forms. This method was chosen because it is practical, efficient in reaching a broad range of respondents, and allows data to be collected within a relatively short period of time.

### **4.2.Process**

Data collection was carried out over a period of 1 month and 25 days, from 28 March 2025, to 21 May 2025. The questionnaire was distributed via social media platforms such as WhatsApp and X, targeting adolescent to adult respondents who had prior experiences interacting or communicating directly with the police. The data collection process took longer than expected because our team encountered difficulties in reaching respondents aged 14–18 (adolescents) and 30–50 (adults). The majority of respondents who completed the questionnaire were young adults aged 19–29, as this group was more accessible to us, being part of our peer network. Nevertheless, the target respondent demographics were successfully achieved through additional efforts in disseminating the questionnaire, particularly to reach adolescent and adult groups.

### **4.3.Effort to Increase response rate and its effects**

To increase the response rate, we engaged in questionnaire exchanges with other research groups who were also conducting studies. In addition to reaching out to fellow students or peers, we also connected with online acquaintances through questionnaire exchange communities on X. Moreover, we ensured that the questions remained concise and clear. These efforts contributed to an increase in the response rate by 42%.

### **4.4.The final The final number of individuals whose data were successfully obtained (response) and those whose data could not be obtained (non-response).**

Out of the total 215 questionnaires successfully collected, all respondents completed the questionnaire properly and were considered valid responses. However, in the question regarding suggestions for the police, 14 respondents did not provide an answer and were therefore considered invalid for that specific item. As a result, 201 responses were deemed valid and used as the primary data (response), while the remaining 14 were categorized as backup data. These backup responses are not classified as non-responses but may still be used under certain circumstances if needed.

## **5. Measurement Quality**

Here is the link that leads to our spreadsheet with the calculations for Measurement Quality. We chose to use spreadsheets because, given the size of our sample, the table would be too large and extensive to include directly in the document.

[https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SQSGK4YMjatch1mc0TthxSZHM33jfQgxSwHqEM8k4s/edit?usp=drive\\_link](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SQSGK4YMjatch1mc0TthxSZHM33jfQgxSwHqEM8k4s/edit?usp=drive_link)

## 5.1. Validity

For the interpretation of whether the correlation is positive or negative, we used the value of the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ).

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

In this validity test, the interpretation of correlation coefficients follows the classification by Sugiyono (2013), as follows :

*Table 4. Range of Interpretation for Correlation Coefficient ( $r$ )*

Value of $r$ (Pearson)	Interpretasi Correlation
0.00 – 0.199	Very Weak
0.20 – 0.399	Weak
0.40 – 0.599	Moderate
0.60 – 0.799	Strong
0.80 – 1.00	Very Strong

- a. Question 1 : Bagaimana penilaian Anda terhadap respons dan kecepatan polisi dalam menangani laporan atau aduan masyarakat?

$$r = \frac{2482820 - 2310300}{\sqrt{56584*821640}} = \frac{172520}{215619.2889} = 0.8001139 \text{ (Very Strong Positive Correlation)}$$

- b. Question 2 : Menurut Anda, apakah polisi sudah bersikap adil dan tidak diskriminatif dalam menjalankan tugasnya?

$$r = \frac{2382630 - 2207025}{\sqrt{57296*821640}} = \frac{175605}{216971.624} = 0.80935 \text{ (Very Strong Positive Correlation)}$$

- c. Question 3 : Apakah Anda merasa aman dengan keberadaan polisi di lingkungan tempat tinggal Anda?

$$r = \frac{295620 - 2780775}{\sqrt{66806*821640}} = \frac{175475}{234287.1781} = 0.74897398 \text{ (Strong Positive Correlation)}$$

- d. Question 4 : Seberapa puas Anda dengan upaya polisi dalam menindak kejahatan (misalnya pencurian, narkoba, premanisme, dll)?

$$r = \frac{2443260 - 2264400}{\sqrt{62336*821640}} = \frac{178860}{226313.3912} = 0.790320003 \text{ (Strong Positive Correlation)}$$

- e. Question 5 : Seberapa sering Anda melihat atau mendengar berita tentang tindakan korupsi atau penyalahgunaan wewenang oleh polisi?

$$r = \frac{3253595 - 3274200}{\sqrt{45994*821640}} = \frac{-20605}{194397.814} = -1.0599399 \text{ (Very Weak Negative Correlation)}$$

- f. Question 6 : Menurut Anda, apakah polisi sudah cukup tegas dalam menindak anggota yang terlibat kasus pelanggaran hukum atau korupsi?

$$r = \frac{1933710 - 1793925}{\sqrt{58034*821640}} = \frac{139785}{218364.5021} = 0.64014526 \text{ (Strong Positive Correlation)}$$

For the  $r$  table, we used a one-tailed test with a 5% significance level. Since we received 215 responses for this survey question, the degrees of freedom (df) is calculated as  $215 - 2 = 213$ . Based on the  $r$  table, the critical value for  $df = 213$  at a 5% significance level is 0.1125.

From this, we can conclude that questions 1 to 3 and question 6 are valid, as their correlation coefficients are greater than the critical value of 0.1125. However, question 4 has a correlation coefficient of -1.0599399, which is less than 0.1125. Therefore, question 4 is considered not valid based on this analysis and may need to be revised or removed from the final measurement tool.

### **Conclusion :**

As our calculations showcased, the collected responses revealed five positive correlations and one negative correlation. This indicates that most variables or items measured tend to move in the same direction, suggesting a consistent relationship between them. The presence of one negative correlation, however, highlights an inverse relationship in at least one pair of variables, which may warrant further investigation to understand the underlying factors contributing to this difference. Overall, these correlation patterns provide valuable insights into the dynamics among the variables studied and can help guide future analysis and decision-making.

## **5.2.Reability**

For the interpretation of reliability, we used the formula :

$$r_{11} = \left( \frac{n}{n-1} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\sum r_t^2}{r_t^2} \right)$$

Calculation :

$$\text{rows in the dataset} = 215$$

Variance of every item:

$$S_1^2 = \frac{(3-2.809)^2 + (3-2.809)^2 + \dots + (4-2.809)^2}{215-1} = 1.229$$

$$S_2^2 = \frac{(3-2.683)^2 + (2-2.683)^2 + \dots + (4-2.683)^2}{215-1} = 1.245$$

$$S_3^2 = \frac{(4-3.381)^2 + (2-3.381)^2 + \dots + (5-3.381)^2}{215-1} = 1.451$$

$$S_4^2 = \frac{(3-2.753)^2 + (2-2.753)^2 + \dots + (5-2.753)^2}{215-1} = 1.354$$

$$S_5^2 = \frac{(3-3.981)^2 + (2-2.981)^2 + \dots + (4-3.981)^2}{215-1} = 0.999$$

$$S_6^2 = \frac{(4-2.181)^2 + (2-2.181)^2 + \dots + (4-2.181)^2}{215-1} = 1.261$$

$$S_i^2 = S_6^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2 + S_4^2 + S_5^2 + S_6^2 = 7.529$$

Variance of total scale:

$$S_t^2 = \frac{(20-17.79)^2 + (16-17.79)^2 + \dots + (26-17.79)^2}{215-1} = 17.86$$

Realibilty :

$$r_{11} = \left( \frac{6}{6-1} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{7.542}{17.86} \right)$$

$$r_{11} = 0.7008$$

### **Conclusion :**

Based on the calculation, the survey achieved a reliability level of 70%, which meets the acceptable standard, as a reliability score of 0.70 or above is generally considered satisfactory for internal consistency. According to Adadan and Savaşçı (2011), a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.70 or higher indicates acceptable internal consistency in

educational research. Thus, it can be concluded that the survey instrument is reliable enough to be regarded as a consistent and trustworthy tool for measurement.

This level of reliability suggests that the survey items effectively capture the intended concepts with consistency, providing assurance in the dependability of the findings. Nonetheless, although 70% is adequate, there remains potential to further enhance the survey's accuracy and consistency.

### 5.3. Response Bias

For the response bias analysis, we chose the question: "Seberapa puas Anda dengan upaya polisi dalam menindak kejahatan (misalnya pencurian, narkoba, premanisme, dll.)?" To estimate the true value, we referred to external data obtained from the official [humaspolresmetro.com](http://humaspolresmetro.com). According to the data, the national satisfaction index for all police services was reported to be **3.84** on a scale of 1 to 5. This figure serves as the benchmark (true value) for assessing whether respondents in our survey tended to overestimate or underestimate their satisfaction. By comparing the average response from our survey with the external benchmark, we are able to quantify the direction and magnitude of the response bias.

The response bias analysis can be conducted using the following formula:

$$Bias(Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i}{N} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i}{N}$$

Calculation :

Average for the question : 2,753488372

$$Bias(Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i}{N} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i}{N} = 2.753 - 3.84 = -1.087$$

Conclusion :

The response bias result was -1.087. A negative response bias value indicates a tendency or pattern where respondents are more likely to provide lower or more negative answers to the questions asked.

## 6. Preliminary Analysis

### 6.1. Descriptive Analysis

In the initial stage, missing values were identified on all variables in the sampled dataset by checking the number of missing values and columns containing missing data. This is important to know how big the problem of incomplete data is and to prepare the right handling steps.

Furthermore, summary statistics were performed for at least 10 main variables, such as Penilaian, Keadilan Polisi, Keamanan Polisi, Kepuasan Penindakan Polisi, Berita, Ketegasan, Gender, Usia, Frekuensi Interaksi, Penyalahan Polisi, dan Dokumen yang Dipersulit. These descriptive statistics include count values, averages, standard deviations, maximums and minimums, quartiles 1 to 3, medians for numeric variables, and frequencies and proportions for categorical variables. In addition, data visualization was performed in the form of distribution graphs for numeric variables, and bar charts (countplots) for categorical variables.

Visualization of correlations between variables was also created using heatmaps, which helped identify patterns of relationships and the strength of correlations between variables. From the results of these visualizations, weak or insignificant relationships can be interpreted.

## **6.2.Preprocessing**

In the preprocessing stage, missing value imputation is carried out by providing default values for several variables that have missing data, namely Konteks and Saran. This method is chosen to maintain data consistency and avoid data loss that can have a negative impact on the results of further analysis. The default values given are adjusted to the characteristics of the variables, for example "Never Interacted" in the Konteks variable and "No Suggestion" in the Saran variable. Thus, this imputation process helps improve the quality of the dataset before further analysis is carried out.

The entire analysis and preprocessing process was performed using Python in the Google Colab environment. The notebook used can be accessed through the following link:

[https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1HnQ9Q5UqyJ\\_Z4Nz2rsoEluq\\_Ks98Wzej?usp=sharing](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1HnQ9Q5UqyJ_Z4Nz2rsoEluq_Ks98Wzej?usp=sharing)

## **7. Conclusion**

### **7.1.Overall**

As per the purpose of our main question, This study highlights persistent public concerns regarding the Indonesian National Police (Polri), primarily stemming from issues such as slow response times, perceived unprofessional conduct, discriminatory behavior, and abuse of authority. These problems have contributed to a widespread sense of insecurity and distrust among citizens, particularly in how the police treat individuals across different social and economic backgrounds.

To better understand these sentiments, the survey used a structured, layered approach—first exploring the frequency and nature of police encounters, then assessing perceived professionalism, responsiveness, and fairness, before finally measuring overall satisfaction. This method allows for a nuanced analysis of whether dissatisfaction arises from isolated experiences or indicates deeper, systemic problems.

Key performance indicators such as satisfaction with public services, trust in law enforcement, perceived fairness, and the frequency of misconduct reports were measured using Likert scales and open responses. The data collection strategy aimed to reflect diverse demographic backgrounds to ensure a comprehensive view.

Overall, the findings underscore a need for substantial institutional reform, greater transparency, and a commitment to ethical conduct within the police force to rebuild public trust and ensure equal protection under the law for all citizens.

### **7.2.What Can Be Improved**

Regarding the shortcomings of our research and in accordance with our background, we believe that our questions used are able to correctly reflect our research objectives given the validity, reliability, and analysis, what is needed for our research is the necessary means to expand the target population to more than 300 participants.

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**Attachment**

No	Name	Usia
1	Nining	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
2	Endar	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
3	Agus mulyana	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
4	Odelya Sabrina Putri P	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
5	Athalah Fauzan Baihaqi	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
6	Leny Rakhmawati	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
7	Iham Sulaeman	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
8	Neneng Rohaeti	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
9	Putu	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
10	Acin Suherman	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
11	Nita sumarni	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
12	Zata	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
13	Theo Evelyn	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
14	Titin Suhartini	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
15	Rahmat	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
16	Pazella	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
17	flaw	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
18	Melvin Orlando Angsana	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
19	Aulia Murib	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
20	Didi	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
21	Damien Herlnata	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
22	Faradeswita. A	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
23	Am	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
24	Julia	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
25	Pharis	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
26	Jasmine Salma Afifah	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
27	Angelin	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
28	Kayla	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
29	Nadine	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
30	Shienny Budiharjo Putri	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
31	Nathania Katherine Setiawan	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
32	Salma Muntaz Shaumi	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
33	Elissa Patricia	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
34	zahwa raharjo	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
35	Rara putri	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
36	Leony	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
37	sryasti maulina adzhani	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
38	Talitha Zasizki Gunara	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
39	lira	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
40	A	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
41	Nanda	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
42	Ginanjar Aom Saputera	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
43	Celina Salsa Sadilla	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
44	Rae	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)

45	Nabila Fatiha	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
46	Rajwa Khoirunnisa Aidie	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
47	safanah siti rahmarda	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
48	as	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
49	fasya Nurhaliza	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
50	Candra hidayattuloh	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
51	s	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
52	nayla saskia	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
53	gadis zahra	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
54	Lovely Anneke Cahjana	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
55	zahra	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
56	Putri Hasifah Rahmawati	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
57	rasyi	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
58	Mega Putri	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
59	Ananda Samudra Maha Putra	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
60	Dienuka Dita Khairunnisa	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
61	Karina Vanya Wardoyo	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
62	dava vitra kusuma atmaja	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
63	Sal	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
64	akmal hendrian	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
65	RAG	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
66	Sigit maulana	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
67	Meutya Maharani	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
68	Zahra	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
69	Yanika Bianca	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
70	Jonathan Imanuel	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
71	Andrina	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
72	Aqil	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
73	Aisyah Imanira	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
74	dewi	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
75	Rita Lestari	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
76	Euis Kurniasih	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
77	Dufita ayu	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
78	Gabriela Safira Cristiananda	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
79	Alvin Febrian	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
80	Sally	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
81	tungtung sahur	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
82	Kiya Aziza	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
83	Cynthia	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
84	Putri nisha	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
85	Govinka Dhea Alvareissa	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
86	Jurice Benu	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
87	Amel Shabila Virizqi Santoso	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
88	Mellysa Yunianti	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
89	Sadiyah ahmad	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
90	Nilam Semesta Calvaretta	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)

91	Muhammad restu nugraha	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
92	Braven Ongwinardy	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
93	Jonathan Alwi	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
94	via	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
95	Saqila Enji Natasya	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
96	Kayla salsha putri	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
97	Amir	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
98	Kezia Karen Amelia	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
99	Novita Ayu Rahmadanti	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
100	Adelia Fatimahtu Azzahra	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
101	CPW	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
102	Sakti Pratama	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
103	I Kadek Defa Danuarta	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
104	Eduard Mario Kayesa	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
105	Atlas Kiera	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
106	Tamiya Aprinanda Panujuga	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
107	Kristian Binsar Pardamean Pasaribu	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
108	Ar'an Abda'u Munzala Baha Ardi	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
109	Jesslyn Trixie Edvilie	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
110	Albertus Januario	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
111	Amanda Putri Ayuningtyas	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
112	zarifa khoirunisa	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
113	Liam Handoko	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
114	Fidianti	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
115	zea	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
116	Christabel juli	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
117	Vania Salnina	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
118	Carisa Muhaqiqi Al Azkiya	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
119	Raisya Alya	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
120	Sayyidah Aini	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
121	Evi	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
122	Salsabila Putri Azzahra	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
123	Alfat	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
124	Alen Nurindera	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
125	Zevannya	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
126	Apreyviesca Shallom	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
127	Itsna Latifah Afiani	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
128	Carolina Olivia	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
129	echa	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
130	Keysa Diva	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
131	audrey	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
132	reza	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
133	rama	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
134	rokaya	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
135	kimi	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
136	bea	Remaja (14-18 tahun)

137	frans	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
138	Alex	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
139	Raisa	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
140	anton	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
141	Desyria	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
142	Naila Sahda	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
143	Sekar Ayu	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
144	Aulia H	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
145	S	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
146	Layla	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
147	pjw	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
148	melati	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
149	Muhammad Rahul Resalino	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
150	Alzena Farrah Amaya	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
151	amaliyah	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
152	Siti Hawa Desiana	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
153	dewi	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
154	Revy	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
155	ratna sari	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
156	Stevi	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
157	Davin Miguel Sanjaya	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
158	Kenneth Sunjaya	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
159	Novellina Edyawati	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
160	Yoel Kharis Wijaya Wong	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
161	Reynard Setiawan	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
162	Tohru Djunaedi Sato	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
163	elmeera	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
164	Damien Herlnata	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
165	annisa utami	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
166	RD	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
167	Vinka Cahyani	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
168	Nyi	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
169	mahirah	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
170	Nanda Kinanty	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
171	Muhammad Sandi Winata	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
172	Regina Amany	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
173	selvi	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
174	Jesslyn	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
175	Affan Chanif	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
176	Novia	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
177	Citra	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
178	nana	Remaja (14-18 tahun)
179	Friska Dwi Syafitri	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
180	Putri Hanum	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
181	Nufesa Hanifa	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
182	zahwa putri	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)

183	imel	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
184	Toto	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
185	Rahma	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
186	jack	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
187	Agatha	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
188	Kimi	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
189	Ni Nyoman	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
190	Haniatul ds	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
191	Naila	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
192	Carla Monica	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
193	Ludovica	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
194	Puji Utami	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
195	Andini	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
196	Gerarda Majela	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
197	c	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
198	Kaltsum	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
199	Ladya cheril	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
200	alan d.k	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
201	fitria adinda	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
202	Aynun	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
203	Deden	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
204	Cynthia Wulandari	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
205	RAFKA RADITYA SETYAWAN	Dewasa Muda (19-30 tahun)
206	Khansalaa	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
207	aini amalia putri	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
208	Sarima	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
209	Safira	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
210	radelia damara	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
211	Kaira Devina	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
212	Nabila D	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
213	am	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
214	Naila Apsari	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)
215	Haniatul ds	Dewasa (30-50 tahun)