

Analysis of First-Time Voter Characteristics in the 2024 Legislative Election in Jayawijaya Regency: A Perspective of Local Wisdom and Political Culture

Siti Khikmatul Rizqi¹⁾, Renida Jozelina Torobi²⁾, Rekno Sulandjari³⁾ & Putera Astomo⁴⁾

¹⁾Department of Government Science, Universitas Amal Ilmiah Yapis Wamena, Indonesia, E-mail: khikmatulrizqi@gmail.com

²⁾Department of Government Science, Universitas Cenderawasih Jayapura, Indonesia, E-Mail: renidajozelintoroby@gmail.com

³⁾Universitas Pandanaran, Indonesia, E-mail: rekno@unpand.ac.id

⁴⁾Faculty of Social Sciences, Political Science, and Law, Universitas Sulawesi Barat, Indonesia, E-mail: puteraastomo@unsulbar.ac.id

Abstract. *Research on the characteristics of first voters in the Legislative Election in Jayawijaya Regency is essential for understanding the political preferences of young voters, formulating effective campaign strategies, evaluating the success of political socialization, increasing voter participation, and supporting more accurate public policy planning. This study aims to analyze the characteristics of first voters in the 2024 Legislative Election in Jayawijaya Regency. The research employs a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. A total of 30 informants were selected using purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, then analyzed using qualitative analysis stages, including data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings reveal that first voters in Jayawijaya tend to exhibit two types of characteristics: primordial and rational. However, the dominant tendency remains within the primordial type, where voting decisions are primarily influenced by similarities in religion, ethnicity, or tribe.*

Keywords: *Characteristics; Election; Legislative; Voters.*

1. Introduction

Democracy is a political system that places the people as the highest holders of sovereignty and provides space for citizens to participate in public decision-making processes. In contemporary developments, democracy is no longer understood merely as a procedure for selecting leaders, but as a continuous participatory process in which citizens actively monitor and influence power and public policy (Held, 2006; Norris, 2021).

One of the pillars of democracy is the general election. For a democratic country such as Indonesia, elections are regarded as both a symbol and a standard of democracy. Elections serve as a mechanism for exercising popular sovereignty, whereby citizens make decisions based on their beliefs and preferences. In this sense, the people

possess full authority to choose their leaders, as sovereignty ultimately rests in their hands. Elections function as a mechanism through which citizens select individuals to occupy political offices, ranging from the presidency to legislative representatives at the central, provincial, regency/municipal, and village levels.

As a democratic state, Indonesia conducts general elections every five years. Elections represent a democratic mechanism for establishing a system of governance grounded in popular sovereignty and representative deliberation. Government authority derived from elections is authority that emerges from the people, by the people, and for the people. The fundamental objective of elections is to uphold the principle of popular sovereignty (Junaidi, 2022).

Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, elections in Indonesia are conducted according to the principles of being direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair. Their implementation must adhere to these principles while also upholding freedom, integrity, justice, legal certainty, orderliness, transparency, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency. Election outcomes are significantly influenced by the actions and voting behavior of voters themselves.

Voting behavior is closely related to how individuals engage in elections, particularly concerning political interests and choices of political parties and candidates based on ethnicity or electoral districts. Citizens' participation as voters in various campaign activities organized by election bodies also reflects their political engagement. Many community members participate in such activities to become actively involved and to make informed choices in elections.

According to Fatah (in Efriza, 2012: 487), political behavior in elections can be classified into four types. First, the rational-calculative voter, who determines political choices based on rational considerations and logical evaluation. Such voters generally come from relatively educated social groups and possess sufficient information before making decisions. Second, the primordial voter, who bases choices on primordial factors such as ethnicity, religion, or genetic affiliation. Third, the pragmatic voter, who is influenced by cost-benefit considerations and may support candidates who provide short-term personal advantages. Fourth, the emotional voter, who tends to make political decisions based on emotional factors, such as admiration for a candidate's appearance or personality.

Nimmo (in Arifin, 2011: 223) similarly categorizes voter behavior into four types. First, rational voters actively seek political information and make decisions based on principles that consider both personal and public interests. Second, reactive voters display emotional attachment to political parties and identify strongly with them. Third, responsive voters tend to shift preferences in response to political events and situational conditions, despite having certain party loyalties. Fourth, active voters engage deeply in interpreting political events, issues, parties, and personalities when making electoral choices.

However, during legislative elections in Jayawijaya Regency, voters tend to choose candidates based on family background, social group, status, character, religion, and interpersonal relationships. Other influencing factors include party support, perceived benefits or losses, and even the practice of vote buying. Money politics remains a

prominent feature in legislative elections in Jayawijaya, reflecting a pragmatic political culture in which material considerations often shape electoral decisions (Rizqi, 2017).

The legislative election in Jayawijaya Regency is particularly significant given the substantial proportion of first-time voters, especially from the Millennial and Generation Z cohorts. According to the 2020 Population Census, the majority of Jayawijaya's population consists of Generation Z (27.49 percent or approximately 74,088 individuals) and Millennials (23.74 percent or approximately 63,982 individuals) (BPS, 2020). Thus, the decisions of first-time voters during legislative elections are crucial and warrant further study, as they hold considerable potential in determining the success of electoral processes.

The results of this study are expected to contribute theoretically by enriching the conceptual understanding of first-time voter characteristics within the framework of democratic theory in Indonesia. Practically, the findings may serve as a reference for designing political education programs for young voters, taking into account their distinctive characteristics and political behavior patterns.

2. Research Methods

1) Research Design

This study employed a qualitative descriptive research design. This approach was selected to explain, describe, and explore in depth the characteristics of first-time voters in the 2024 Legislative Election in Jayawijaya Regency. Qualitative research was chosen because it enables the researcher to capture social phenomena contextually based on the experiences, perspectives, and knowledge of the informants.

2) Time and Research Location

The research was conducted in 2024 in Jayawijaya Regency. Data collection focused on areas with a high concentration of first-time voters, election management institutions, and educational institutions.

3) Research Target and Subjects

The target of this study consisted of first-time voters and stakeholders directly involved in the legislative election process, such as election organizers and academics. The research focused on gaining an in-depth understanding of the factors influencing voting behavior and the political characteristics of young voters.

The study involved 30 informants selected through purposive sampling. The informants included representatives from the Jayawijaya Regency General Election Commission (KPU), election supervisors from the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), academics or political observers, and field participants such as university students and first-time voters. All informants were selected based on their relevance and capacity to provide comprehensive information regarding the characteristics of first-time voters.

4) Research Procedures

The research was conducted in several stages. The initial stage involved preparation, including problem identification, development of interview instruments, and selection of informants. This was followed by data collection through field observation and in-

depth interviews. The collected data were processed and analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model, culminating in conclusions drawn from the overall field findings.

5) Data, Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

This study utilized both primary and secondary data to strengthen the validity of findings. Primary data were obtained through direct interaction with informants, primarily via in-depth interviews and participatory observation. Interviews were conducted face-to-face using semi-structured interview guidelines to ensure consistency while allowing informants to express their views freely and naturally. Observations were conducted during electoral activities and within the social environments of first-time voters to examine political behavior, interaction patterns, and social contexts influencing voting decisions.

Secondary data were collected from official documents such as annual reports of the Jayawijaya Regency KPU, supervision reports from Bawaslu, legislative election archives, population statistics, and relevant academic literature including journals, books, conference proceedings, and previous research. These data served as both a theoretical foundation and a comparative reference for primary data analysis.

The research instruments included:

- a. Interview guidelines containing core and probing questions to explore voter characteristics, influencing factors, and perceptions of electoral dynamics.
- b. Observation sheets to record observable political behavior in contexts such as campaigns, group discussions, organizational activities, and social media engagement.
- c. Audio recording devices to ensure accurate transcription of interviews.
- d. Field notes documenting environmental conditions, researcher reflections, and non-verbal cues not captured by recordings.

Data collection employed three primary techniques: observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Observation was conducted both overtly and covertly to obtain an authentic picture of the social context of first-time voters, including their interactions within youth communities, religious organizations, and student groups. In-depth interviews were conducted individually to gain deeper insight into motivations, political perceptions, and electoral experiences. Documentation techniques were used to gather supporting materials such as election reports, campaign posters, photographs, and relevant digital archives from social media.

The combination of these techniques enabled optimal data triangulation, thereby enhancing the validity, credibility, and comprehensiveness of the findings.

6) Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis followed the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, consisting of four main components: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. These stages are interconnected and cyclical throughout the

research process. This model was selected because it provides a systematic and flexible analytical structure suitable for qualitative data analysis (Sugiyono, 2015).

7) Data Collection

Data were gathered through interviews, observations, and documentation. All information was recorded, transcribed, and classified according to data type.

8) Data Reduction

This stage involved selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming raw data into relevant information aligned with research objectives. The process included verbatim transcription, coding, thematic categorization (e.g., political perceptions, political literacy, campaign barriers, voting preferences), filtering irrelevant data, and summarizing key points.

9) Data Display

Reduced data were organized into structured formats to facilitate interpretation. Data presentation included thematic matrices, summary tables of interview findings, diagrams illustrating patterns, and systematic narrative descriptions.

10) Conclusion Drawing and Verification

At this stage, the researcher interpreted emerging patterns, compared findings with relevant theories and previous studies, and developed preliminary conclusions. Verification was conducted through member checking, triangulation of interview, observation, and documentation data, and re-examination of consistency between data and conclusions. Final conclusions were formulated once the findings were considered consistent and well-validated.

3. Results and Discussion

This study seeks to comprehensively explore and analyze the behavioral characteristics of first-time voters in the 2024 Legislative Election in Jayawijaya Regency. The focus of this research is not only to examine how first-time voters determine their political choices but also to understand the social, cultural, psychological, and informational factors influencing their decision-making processes. As individuals participating in an electoral contest for the first time, first-time voters demonstrate unique political behavior dynamics that differ from other voter groups.

In the context of electoral studies, the characteristics of first-time voters are particularly significant because they are in a transitional phase from dependence on family and environmental information toward greater independence in exercising their voting rights. Therefore, this study identifies various voting behavior patterns, including levels of political knowledge, perceptions of candidates or political parties, social environmental influences, exposure to campaigns, and the use of social media as a source of political information.

The form of participation demonstrated by first-time voters as members of the citizenry is also an important focus, as their participation rate reflects the quality of local democracy. This research examines how first-time voters understand their political rights and obligations, how they weigh different considerations before voting, and how

these considerations ultimately lead to the decision to support a particular political party or candidate. Furthermore, this study analyzes the challenges faced by first-time voters, such as limited political education, restricted access to information, influence from family members or community leaders, and geographical conditions that may hinder electoral socialization.

The findings are expected to provide a comprehensive description of the political behavior of first-time voters in Jayawijaya Regency while contributing to the development of voter behavior literature in mountainous regions, particularly within communities characterized by distinct socio-cultural traits. Additionally, the results are anticipated to serve as input for election organizers, local governments, and educational institutions in designing more effective political education strategies for first-time voters in future elections.

Based on the findings, the characteristics of first-time voters in Jayawijaya Regency fall into two main voter types, as follows:

1) Primordial Voters

As explained by Fatah, primordial voters are individuals who tend to make political choices based on primordial considerations, such as religion, ethnicity, or tribe. This type of voter demonstrates a strong orientation toward social and cultural proximity rather than toward party policies or political programs. Primordial voters prioritize socio-cultural closeness, shared values, origin, ideology, and religious affiliation when selecting political parties or candidates. Party identity and the rational evaluation of proposed programs are not the primary considerations in their decision-making process.

Based on the research findings, the voting behavior of first-time voters in Jayawijaya Regency tends to fall into the primordial category. Their political decisions are largely influenced by fundamental social ties such as family, social groups, religious communities, and cultural environments. This pattern aligns with the sociological approach to voter behavior theory, which emphasizes that social structures and group characteristics significantly shape individual political preferences.

Table 1. Primordial Factors in the Behavior of First-Time Voters

Factors	Findings
Religion	Religion is considered sacred; it determines political choices; some novices demand religious equality for candidates
Ethnicity	Strong tribal fanaticism; votes are considered to belong to a particular tribe
Candidate's Age	Some novices prefer young candidates because they are perceived as creative and progressive
Culture	Traditional weapons (arrows, machetes, stones) are carried as part of the culture during conflicts
Economic	Low economic conditions make voters vulnerable to money politics

In the context of Jayawijaya, first-time voters still demonstrate strong dependence on guidance from parents, traditional leaders, religious figures, and youth groups or community organizations to which they belong. These social ties not only shape political orientations but also influence how first-time voters interpret political information, evaluate candidates, and make electoral decisions. This finding is consistent with Hadi (2006), who argues that social characteristics and group membership are significant variables influencing voting behavior in legislative elections.

Although first-time voters actively access information through social media, their final decisions remain largely influenced by the surrounding social structure. This indicates that information modernization has not entirely shifted primordial voting patterns, particularly in regions with strong communal cultural traditions such as Jayawijaya Regency.

From a sociological perspective, considerations related to ethnicity, religion, and age play important roles in shaping the political choices of first-time voters in the 2024 Legislative Election in Jayawijaya. Strong ethnic loyalty has, in some instances, led to friction among community members. Violent conflicts occurred across seven stages of the legislative election process: electoral district formation, candidate registration, campaign period, suspension phase, voting period, announcement of results, and the determination of elected candidates.

These stages encompass the entire electoral cycle, including pre-election, election-day, and post-election phases. This suggests that election-related disputes accompanied by violence may occur at any point throughout the process in Jayawijaya. Conflicts persisted even after elected officials assumed office. The most vulnerable stages were the campaign period and the post-decision phase concerning the determination of winners.

During the election period, three major violent clashes were recorded. These included confrontations between legislative candidate convoys resulting in injuries; clashes between supporters that injured a police officer and led to the loss of two police firearms; and incidents in Wamena where campaign supporters attacked a legislative candidate after failing to receive promised monetary incentives, injuring eight civilians.

Many of these violent conflicts were triggered by aggressive behavior among supporters of prospective candidates. Campaign convoys that encountered one another often exchanged insults and provocations, escalating tensions. Riots were exacerbated by the presence of traditional weapons such as bows, arrows, machetes, and stones, which are culturally embedded in the community. Another trigger was unfulfilled promises of monetary distribution. During the stage of official candidate determination by the General Election Commission (KPU), three major disputes occurred, leading to unrest and injuries. Dissatisfied groups staged demonstrations outside the KPU office for three consecutive days.

In the post-decision phase, political parties dissatisfied with KPU rulings mobilized supporters to challenge or intervene in the legislative election results, sometimes through violent means. The primary cause of rejection involved disputes over vote counts and alleged misallocation of votes among ethnic or tribal groups. Large-scale mobilization often became uncontrollable due to the limited number of security personnel relative to the mass of supporters, forcing authorities to focus primarily on preventing damage to public infrastructure.

Religion also occupies a strategic position in political life. The perception of religion as sacred places it in a unique role across various aspects of human life, including politics. This aligns with Rawls' perspective that religion holds a strategic position within political discourse. Sofianto, as cited in Nur Isti Qomah (2015), similarly argues that religion significantly shapes political behavior by guiding individuals in distinguishing right from wrong based on religious values and norms.

Based on these findings, religion serves as an important normative foundation in selecting political leaders. Two general voter groups were identified regarding religious considerations. The first group, consisting mainly of older voters, tends not to prioritize religious similarity, believing that all religions promote moral values and that political misuse of religion stems from individuals rather than the religion itself. The second group, which includes many first-time voters, places importance on religious alignment, viewing religious equality as a sensitive civil right protected by law.

In addition to religion, some first-time voters consider age as a criterion in the 2024 Legislative Election. They argue that younger candidates may offer fresh perspectives, creative thinking, and adaptability to modern developments. Youth leadership is perceived as embodying strong enthusiasm and commitment to community development. Conversely, other first-time voters believe that age does not guarantee quality, arguing that both younger and older leaders can complement one another in nation-building.

Money politics remains visibly prevalent, particularly among first-time voters in the 2024 Legislative Election in Jayawijaya. Given the large proportion of young voters, they are often targeted as a strategic voting bloc. They are considered more vulnerable to transactional political practices and may accept compensation in exchange for electoral support. Economic conditions in Jayawijaya, where several sectors remain underdeveloped and agricultural technology is relatively simple, further contribute to this phenomenon. Consequently, some first-time voters prioritize material considerations when making electoral decisions.

2) Rational Voters

The findings also reveal that some first-time voters in Jayawijaya demonstrate relatively logical and rational considerations in determining their political choices. Their decisions are not solely based on emotional preferences but are influenced by rational factors such as candidates' track records, performance in office, personal competence, and the vision and mission proposed for the future. First-time voters show a tendency to independently evaluate political information, particularly through social media, which serves as their primary source of information.

Their social media engagement includes commenting on political news, sharing credible information, and clarifying misinformation or hoaxes circulating in digital spaces. This indicates the emergence of critical awareness among young voters regarding the importance of valid information in political decision-making.

Furthermore, first-time voters are actively involved in various community groups and youth organizations that function as informal spaces for political discussion. These include groups such as Analisis Papua Strategis (APS), Bicara Papua, the women's group Humi Inane, Church Youth groups, and student and youth organizations such as HMI, PMII, GMKI, GMNI, PMKRI, GAMKI, GKMI, KNPI, and Pemuda Katolik of Jayawijaya Regency. Participation in these organizations shapes how they understand political issues, engage in public discourse, and develop more mature political attitudes.

These findings demonstrate that first-time voters are not merely passive political objects but active actors engaged in the socio-political dynamics of their environment.

Table 2. Rational Considerations of First-Time Voters

Rational Consideration Factors	Brief Description
Candidate's Track Record	Assessment of the candidate's experience, integrity, and leadership history
Candidate's Performance	Evaluation of the candidate's actual achievements in previous positions
Competencies	Consideration of the candidate's professional abilities and expertise
Vision and Mission	Program alignment with the aspirations of first-time voters
Social Media Activity	Access to political information, dispelling hoaxes, and sharing political news

Based on Table above, it can be observed that first-time voters tend to employ various rational considerations in determining their political choices. Candidates' track records, performance, competence, as well as their vision and mission serve as the primary indicators used to objectively assess candidate quality.

In addition, their activity on social media further strengthens this rationalization process, as digital platforms provide rapid access to political information, enable clarification of misinformation or hoaxes, and open broader spaces for discussion.

The combination of these factors indicates that first-time voters no longer rely solely on emotional preferences or personal popularity, but have developed a more critical and analytical pattern of thinking in making political decisions in the 2024 Election.

Table 3. Involvement of First-Time Voters in Organizational Groups

Group Name/	Type of Group	Forms of First-Time Voter Participation
Community	Youth Community	Political discussion, issue analysis
Strategic Papua Analysts (APS)	Youth Community	Political information monitoring
Speaking of Papua	Women's Community	Advocacy for women's voices
Humi Inane	Religious	Moral-political discussion
Church Youth	Student/Youth Organization	Political education, discussion forums

Based on Table above, it can be observed that first-time voters in Jayawijaya Regency are not only active in using social media as a space for political participation, but are also involved in various communities and organizations that provide platforms for obtaining information, engaging in discussion, and building political awareness.

Their involvement in youth groups, religious organizations, and student associations indicates that the formation of political preferences does not occur individually, but is significantly influenced by the social environments in which they interact. Through these collective spaces, first-time voters reinforce their rational attitudes in evaluating political candidates, while simultaneously expanding their critical capacity to filter political information circulating both online and offline.

Table 4. Combination of Youth Groups, Political Activities, and Rational Consideration Factors of First-Time Voters

Youth Groups	Political Activities	Dominant Factors Considered
APS	Discussion of National Issues	Track record, vision and mission
Speak Papua	Political Education on Social Media	Hoax clarification, competence
Humi Inane	Women's Advocacy	Vision and mission, performance

Student Organizations (HMI, GMNI, PMII, etc.)	Political Cadre Development & Training	Performance, competence
--	--	-------------------------

Based on Table 4 above, it can be observed that each youth group demonstrates different forms of political engagement, and these differences influence the rational considerations underlying their political choices. Groups such as Analis Papua Strategis (APS) are more actively engaged in discussions of national issues; therefore, candidates' track records and vision-mission statements become dominant considerations. Meanwhile, the Bicara Papua community, which actively conducts political education through social media, tends to emphasize information verification and candidate competence. The Humi Inane group, which focuses on women's advocacy, prioritizes the evaluation of candidates' vision-mission and performance. Student organizations such as HMI, PMII, GMNI, and others exhibit rational orientations through cadre training and political education activities, making candidate performance and competence their primary considerations. These findings indicate that the nature of political activities within the groups joined by first-time voters directly influences their mindset and rational considerations in the electoral process.

These findings demonstrate that first-time voters in Jayawijaya Regency have experienced a shift in political behavior from emotional orientation toward increasingly rational orientation. Various factors—such as exposure to information through social media, active involvement in youth and student organizations, and growing critical awareness of public issues—have contributed to the development of a more systematic pattern of thinking in determining political choices. First-time voters do not merely receive information passively; rather, they actively examine, discuss, and even verify the accuracy of information before forming political positions.

Participation in various communities and collective discussion spaces plays an important role in strengthening this rational orientation. These spaces enable them to understand political issues more comprehensively while serving as platforms for developing political literacy that contributes to more mature decision-making. Based on the analysis of the presented tables, factors such as candidates' track records, performance, competence, and vision-mission statements constitute the primary considerations used by first-time voters in assessing candidate quality.

First-time voters are not only politically responsive actors but also a strategic group with a strong tendency to evaluate candidates objectively. This pattern reveals significant potential for strengthening the quality of local democracy, provided that the government, election organizers, and civil society organizations continue to support the enhancement of political literacy and healthy participation spaces for young generations in Jayawijaya Regency.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion presented above, it can be concluded that the characteristics of first-time voters in the 2024 Legislative Election in Jayawijaya Regency fall into two main types: primordial and rational voters. Primordial-type voters determine their choices primarily based on ethnic similarity between themselves and the legislative candidates, which creates a sense of closer affiliation compared to candidates from other ethnic groups. This pattern, however, has had negative consequences, including social friction and conflict among community members. In contrast, rational-type voters demonstrate logical considerations in

selecting legislative candidates. Their decisions are influenced by rational factors such as candidates' track records, performance, competence, and vision and mission statements. They are also actively engaged on social media, where they comment on political news, share information they consider credible, and clarify misinformation or hoaxes. Based on these conclusions, the government, in collaboration with the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), should design sustainable strategies to strengthen character development and political literacy among first-time voters. Such programs may be implemented through school-based political education, youth communities, student organizations, and religious institutions. These efforts are essential to enhance first-time voters' ability to objectively assess candidates' track records, counter misinformation, and strengthen awareness of the importance of intelligent and responsible political participation. Through these measures, the quality of elections in Jayawijaya Regency can be further improved, reflecting political choices that are rational, peaceful, and democratic.

5. References

Journals:

- Gunawan, Y., & Wambrau, E. (2021). Media sosial dan partisipasi politik pemuda Papua. *Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan*, 9(1), 55–70.
- Hadi, S. (2016). Pemeriksaan keabsahan data penelitian kualitatif pada skripsi. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 22(1), 45–52.
- Junaidi, Suhardi, Rahmat, M. R., & Latif, A. (2022). Karakteristik pemilih di Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang pada pemilihan legislatif dalam perspektif teori pilihan publik. *Praja*, 10(2), 112–125.
- Nugroho, A., & Darma, I. M. (2019). Rasionalitas pemilih pemula dalam pemilu serentak. *Jurnal Sosial dan Politik*, 15(2), 130–145.
- Nurdin, A., Paryati, A. N., Rizqi, S. K., Hermawan, I. H., & Handayani, T. Q. (2025). The role of social media in political education and election socialization among Generation Z. *The Journal of Academic Science*, 2(2), 566–577.
- Qomah, N. I., & Suharno. (2021). Karakteristik pemilih lansia dalam pemilihan kepala daerah. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan dan Hukum*, 10(3), 201–214.
- Rizqi, S. K. (2018). Partisipasi politik masyarakat pada PILKADA 2017 di Kabupaten Yalimo, Papua, Indonesia. *SOSIOHUMANIKA*, 11(1), 109–124.
- Rizqi, S. K., & Mahdania, M. (2024). Membangun kesadaran pemilih rasional melalui pendidikan politik pada PILKADA 2024 di Kampung Kuluakma. *J-ABDI: Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 4(7), 1055–1064.
- Septiani, D., & Mardika, A. (2021). Partisipasi politik generasi Z pada pemilu legislatif. *Jurnal Ilmu Politik dan Pemerintahan*, 8(2), 77–89.
- Sofianto, A. (2018). Agama dan perilaku pemilih: Analisis nilai keagamaan dalam preferensi politik lokal. *Jurnal Demokrasi*, 12(1), 45–59.
- Tampubolon, M. (2020). Politik identitas dan perilaku pemilih generasi muda. *Jurnal Politik Nusantara*, 3(4), 251–264.
- Wa Nirmala, M. P. D., Pratama, L., Tambunan, A. A., Ulfaizah, W., Rahmawati, W., Rahman, M. H., Masta, P. K., Agus, C., Ainun, N. A., Umar, U., & Pruda Muda, F. (2025). *Metode penelitian kualitatif* (Jilid 1, p. 193).

Books:

- Arifin, A. (2011). *Komunikasi politik: Filsafat, paradigma, teori, tujuan, strategi dan komunikasi politik Indonesia*. Graha Ilmu.

- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Efriza. (2012). *Political explore: Sebuah kajian ilmu politik*. Alfabeta.
- Hadi, S. (2006). *Pengaruh faktor sosial terhadap perilaku pemilih dalam pemilu legislatif* (Unpublished master's thesis). Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Norris, P. (2011). *Democratic deficit: Critical citizens revisited*. Cambridge University Press.
- Putnam, R. D. (1993). *Making democracy work: Civic traditions in modern Italy*. Princeton University Press.
- Rahman, A., & Yulianto, B. (2022). Politik identitas dan perilaku pemilih muda. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Politik Indonesia 2022* (pp. 112–120). Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Rawls, J. (2006). *Teori keadilan* (U. Fauzan & H. Prasetyo, Trans.). Pustaka Pelajar. (Original work published 1971)
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode penelitian kualitatif, kuantitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Surbakti, R. (2010). *Memahami ilmu politik*. Gramedia.

Internet:

- Badan Pengawas Pemilu Republik Indonesia. (2024). *Laporan pengawasan kepemiluan Kabupaten Jayawijaya*. <https://bawaslu.go.id>
- Komisi Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia. (2024). *Data pemilih pemula 2024*. <https://kpu.go.id>