



INTEGRITY AND CORRUPTION IN RURAL AREAS OF INDONESIA: *RESULTS OF THE 2013 YOUTH INTEGRITY SURVEY*

YOUTH IN A CORRUPT COUNTRY

From year to year Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score has not seen any significant increases. Rather, in 2013 Indonesia's score stagnated, remaining at number 32. Indonesians seem to be losing faith in public institutions such as the police, the House of Representatives, and licencing bodies because of these institutions' vulnerability to corruption. In addition to Indonesians becoming increasingly permissive towards corrupt practices, there is also doubt within Indonesian society as to whether an encounter with corruption ought to be reported. There are various reasons for this. Some do not know to whom they must report corruption, how to report it, or fear the consequences of reporting. Moreover, there is a great public mistrust of the ability and willingness of the institutions that receive the complaint to follow up on the matter. (*Global Corruption Barometer* 2013, Transparency International).

Corruption in Indonesia has become a deep-rooted socio-political problem. Systemic corruption has already entered political and social life both in rural and urban areas. Corruption is now so widespread that it can continue in the face of sporadic, unsystematic efforts at eradication. This system has become a habitat which supports the regeneration and perpetuation of corruption.

The youth form an important part of our society. Whether their actions and demeanour display integrity is very dependent upon their interactions with their family, peer-group, school and media as well as their daily life experiences. It is definitely not easy being a young person in Indonesia. Their commitment to integrity often collides with the socio-political reality that forces them to adopt a permissive and compromising attitude when faced with corrupt practices. On the other hand, we realise that young people have a strategic position in generating a clean society and government. The current failure to nurture youth integrity means we are also failing to end the cycle of corruption in this country.

In this context the Youth Integrity Survey was conducted by Transparency International Indonesia. Apart from being intended to give a factual picture about the state of youth integrity in the areas surveyed, through this research we also wish to convey our recommendations to all relevant parties so that we can overcome the problems facing youth integrity. Hopefully the results of this survey will be beneficial as a source of reflection for families, educational institutions and policy-makers in Indonesia.

Dadang Trisasongko

Secretary General of Transparency International Indonesia



1. INTRODUCTION



1. Introduction

The future of Indonesia relies very much on the quality of its human resources, particularly that of the youth. In facing the corruption problems which have turned to be systemic in nature, we certainly hope that the youth can be free of corruption-tolerant attitude. That way, by the time they enter adulthood, that is when they start to work at companies, or start their own business, or join the government or political arena, they have been equipped with robust integrity which allow them to be the front liners of their respective sector in the fight against corruption .

Individual integrity is very much related to public integrity, not only because public integrity is determined by the integrity of its individual members, but also because individual integrity is shaped not only by someone's knowledge but also by the experience of living in a social environment which value integrity. This means that integrity and anticorruption awareness have to be based on the intention to produce public goods.

Youth individual integrity can be seen from the understanding and attitude that they have toward a certain issue or action relevant to the discussion of integrity. It can also be measured from their tolerance toward actions which violate principles of integrity. This tolerance can be in the form of their being permissive when witnessing such actions being perpetrated by others or their own "willingness" to commit such actions. However, when we stop at this point, we will not be able to capture the aspect of public integrity that reciprocally works to shape individual integrity.

Engagement of youth in the corruption eradication effort by strengthening their integrity values was commenced by *Transparency International* (TI) through a program called "*Global Youth Integrity Programme*". In several countries, such as Namibia, South Korea, Vietnam, Hungary and Indonesia, the Youth Integrity Survey has also been conducted. The research was done as part of the effort to collect baseline data which can be used for formulation of anticorruption programs and policies for youth.

The Youth Integrity Survey that was conducted by Transparency International Indonesia (TI-Indonesia) in 2012 tried to obtain information about the views of the youth in Jakarta regarding integrity and anticorruption. This year, the same survey was conducted and it aimed at reaching out those residing outside Jakarta and outside Java, particularly covering those living in rural areas. The three regions selected include Aceh, Kupang and Surabaya.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



2. Executive Summary

Transparansi International Indonesia previously concluded findings from the Youth Integrity Survey conducted in Jakarta as the representation of the youth living in urban areas. Considering the need to also know the perception of the youth living in rural areas, regarding integrity and anticorruption, in 2013, a similar research was done three regions, namely Aceh, Kupang and Surabaya. Building on the result of the research previously conducted in Jakarta, this time the report of the survey put an emphasis on several important dimensions, including:

- Understanding and knowledge of the young generation about integrity
- Values, principles, and attitude of the young generation when faced with corrupt behaviour
- Permissive attitude of the young generation when faced with corrupt behaviour
- Perception and evaluation of young generation on the integrity of public and private institutions
- Actors and sources of information influential to young people who have integrity and anticorruption behaviour
- The role of the youth to prevent corruption and their commitment to fight against corruption.

Findings

Important findings from the Youth Integrity Survey conducted in Rural Areas include:

1. **Understanding about integrity.** The youth in the 3 regions covered by this survey have relatively good understanding about integrity. Three out of five young persons said that the characteristics of integrity are close to those of honesty and personal success.
2. **Experience of corruption-related situations.** The youth surveyed mentioned that they had come into contact with corruption happening in their neighborhood –or at least- they were aware of such practices. Most of the experience came from the cases in which they had to give bribery when they were given tickets by the police.
3. **Perception about the integrity of public apparatus.** The young people perceived governmental service-providing agencies as those still practicing corruption and accepting bribery. These agencies were considered more corrupt than the private institutions. Agencies in security and law enforcement areas, such as the National Police or the Military Forces were deemed to be the least clean institutions compared to other state agencies.
4. **Knowledge about integrity and anticorruption.** Six from ten youth said that they never received any comprehensive education on anticorruption. They felt they needed such information.
5. **Permissiveness versus Integrity.** Youth understood integrity and honesty values, yet they wouldn't hesitate to make a compromise. This attitude occurred when they were faced with the choice between an employment or helping a family member from trouble and holding up to these values. Willingness to bend the rules occurred most when the youth dealt with traffic violation.
6. **Actors and Information Sources.** The youth saw examples of integrity from their family, religious leaders, their educational environment and their peers, while the sources/media they referred to for information on integrity and anticorruption include television, radio, newspaper, and their friends and peers.
7. **Anticorruption commitments.** The majority of youth respondents were optimistic that they could play a significant role in the anticorruption movement. Nevertheless, only some of them were willing to report violations they came across with. Most of them said that they felt that their report would not be useful and they did not know how to file a complaint.

Recommendation

Family

1. Parents can role-model honest behaviour within their family.
2. Parents and other family members need to make room for fair and transparent family discussions.
3. Parents and other family members need to be open about the family's income and expenditure.
4. Live simply and wisely when it comes to regulating patterns of consumption and expenditure.
5. An ethical education and a commitment to honesty starts early on in life.

Educational Sector

1. Anti-corruption should be taught as a subject from Primary School.
2. An attitude and demeanour of honesty and integrity must be exemplified by teachers, educators, and all stakeholders throughout the educational sector.
3. Regulation is needed in the educational sector to end corrupt practices such as: the reliance on relations to fill school positions (nepotism), false certification of teachers, etc.
4. A transparent budget is needed in all levels of education.
5. The allocation and expenditure of the educational budget must be open and accountable so that it can be monitored by the community.

Government

1. A commitment to enforce laws against corruption in all instances.
2. A system of legal protection for whistle-blowers.
3. Develop and implement a National Acceleration Strategy and Anti-Corruption Strategy both within public institutions and at the community level.
4. Implement through the Ministry of Education and Culture a corruption prevention guide that can be distributed to all educational levels.
5. Tight evaluation and supervision concerning all aspects of the effort to prevent and eradicate corruption.

Non-Governmental Organisations

1. Mobilise society to form a movement to prevent and eradicate corruption.
2. Help internalise the values of integrity and honesty within social communities.
3. Involve the community in the supervision of transparency and accountability in the provision of public services (schools, hospitals, public administration, police, etc).
4. Promote the role of youth in acting to prevent and eradicate corruption.

Media

1. Develop citizen journalism to help urge members of the public to report cases of corruption that occur around them.
2. Educate society using creative media to promote integrity and a commitment to stand against corruption.
3. Be ideological (?) and independent in reporting cases of corruption to the public.

Methodology

Definitions and Concepts

The instrument construction was adapted as best as possible to the one applied in the previous research. Transparansi International defines integrity as: “[b]ehaviours and actions, consistent with a set of moral and ethical principles and standards, embraced by individuals as well as institutions, that create a barrier to corruption.” This concept of integrity has four dimensions:

- a. Moral and ethics: the conceptual understanding of appropriate behaviour;
- b. Principles: ability to differentiate right and wrong;
- c. Compliance to law: level of compliance with the legal framework prevailing at within the community;
- d. Resistance toward corruption: ability to change corruption practice.

Constructing The Questionnaires

Four dimensions of integrity were used in the survey. Variables in a survey are variations of a phenomenon in a population that need to be studied. The variables were explored using several options that had to be discussed and evaluated by respondents. These options could include providing answers for questions or evaluation a statement, and selecting from the optional answers of the questions. Some of the variables whose picture wanted to be identified in a population of the youth in this survey include:

1. Experience on corruption
2. Perception on the integrity of public officials
3. Knowledge on integrity
4. Understanding about integrity
5. Respondents’ integrity value
6. Anticorruption commitment
7. Individual Integrity Level and that of the community.

Population And Samples

The 2013 Youth Integrity Survey conducted face-to face interview with around 2,000 people as its samples. The number of the youth respondents was 1,556 while that of adult respondents was 464 (as comparative data). This survey focused on respondents living in rural areas, the result of which can complement the results of YIS 2012 which collected data on youth living in the urban areas (DKI Jakarta). Interviews were conducted randomly in 3 provinces representing Western Indonesia (Banda Aceh, Aceh) and Eastern Indonesia (Kupang, NTT), as well as the major population of Javanese living in greater Surabaya, East Java. **This survey is not intended to represent the total population of young people in Indonesia.**

The Sampling Technique

This survey applied the purposive random sampling. A research has to be realistic, in the sense that it is done while considering the capacity of the researchers, besides the time and funding that they have¹. To be able to reach population we need to provide a lot of time and huge resources to cover the vast area of Indonesia. This survey about perception and views of youth on integrity was aimed at the population living in the rural areas in three provinces in Indonesia, to contrast with the previous survey which was done on youth in the Capital City of Jakarta. On a random basis, respondents would be selected from villages located in a proximity of 50km away from the Central Government.

Criteria For Respondents:

1. Youth Respondents: Indonesian Citizens, aged 15 to 30 years, and live in rural areas in Aceh, East Java dan Nusa Tenggara Timur.
2. Adult Respondents (the control group): Indonesian citizens, aged more than 30 years, live in the capital city of Aceh, East Java and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Provinces. Time of Activity: Survey was conducted in May 2013

Research Area



The research was conducted in three provinces: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, East Java and East Nusatenggara.

¹C.R. Kothari. (2004). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International Publisher, hlm. 56-57

3. KEY FINDINGS



3. Key Findings

Survey Results:

Hereinunder is the result of the 2013 Youth Integrity Survey which was conducted in the rural areas. The description includes variables which constitute the main questions of this survey. Although the objectives of the survey is to get a picture of how the rural youth perceive integrity, this survey also shows opinions from the urban youth and the rural adults.

The urban youth respondents in this survey are those residing in the capital of the province. The adult respondents, on the other hand, are those residing in the same village as the youth rural respondents. The proportion of adult respondents and that of urban youth is not the same as the proportion of youth in rural areas because they only function as control groups. This study intends to see the preferred answers of rural youth and how they relate to those provided by their urban counterparts. Also, this study aims at finding out whether rural youth share the same perception about honesty and corruption with adults living in their neighborhood. Similarities or differences in their answers are expected to lead to further discussions.

The survey findings will be hereinunder presented in the form of a brief analysis of the data that has been previously collected and processed. The explanation will be supported by accompanying graphs. Only one side of the answers is shown here to simplify the presentation.

UNDERSTANDING ABOUT ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

In general, when asked an open question about integrity, most of the respondents could not define integrity. However, they recognized the behaviors in which honesty and integrity are embedded.

Level of understanding about integrity. Respondents were presented with seven behaviors which could be attributed to characteristics of integrity (See Figure 2a). When answers which range from “diagree--- strongly agree” (with scores between 1-4) are accumulated, the results can be put into three categories: low - medium - high. The more someone can identify a behaviour as a sample of integrity, the higher the score will be.

This way, we can have a picture of how integrity is understood and it can be seen by Figures 1a and 1b. **The majority of the respondents are in medium and high categories.**

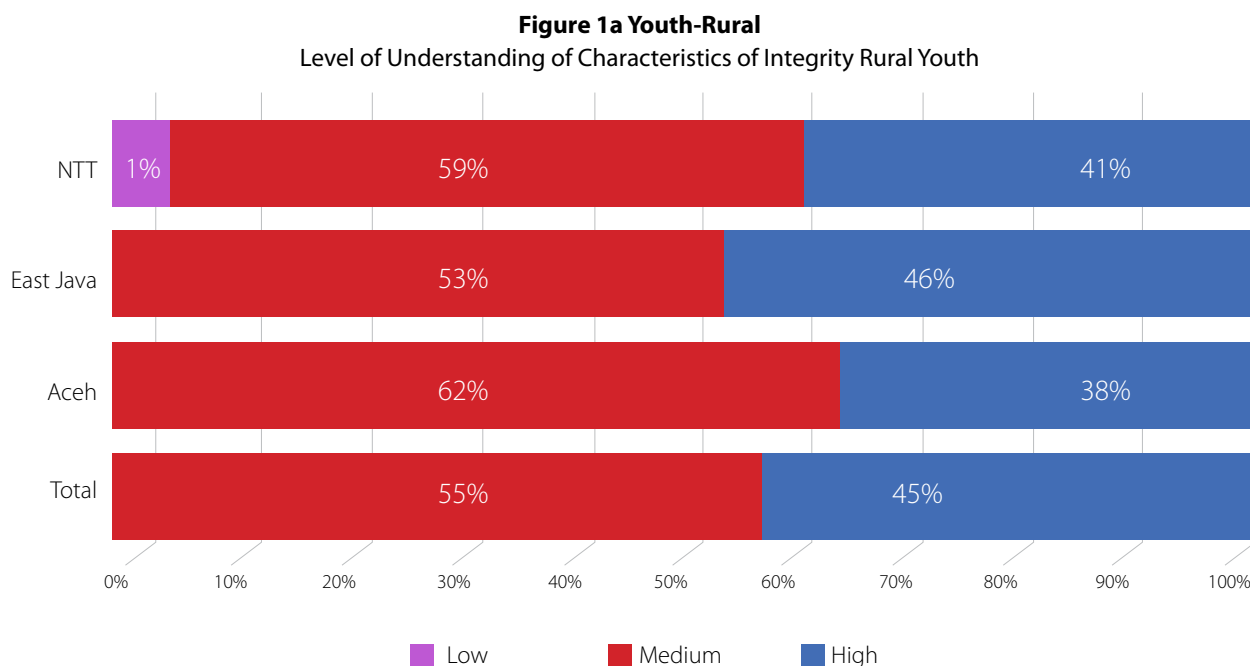
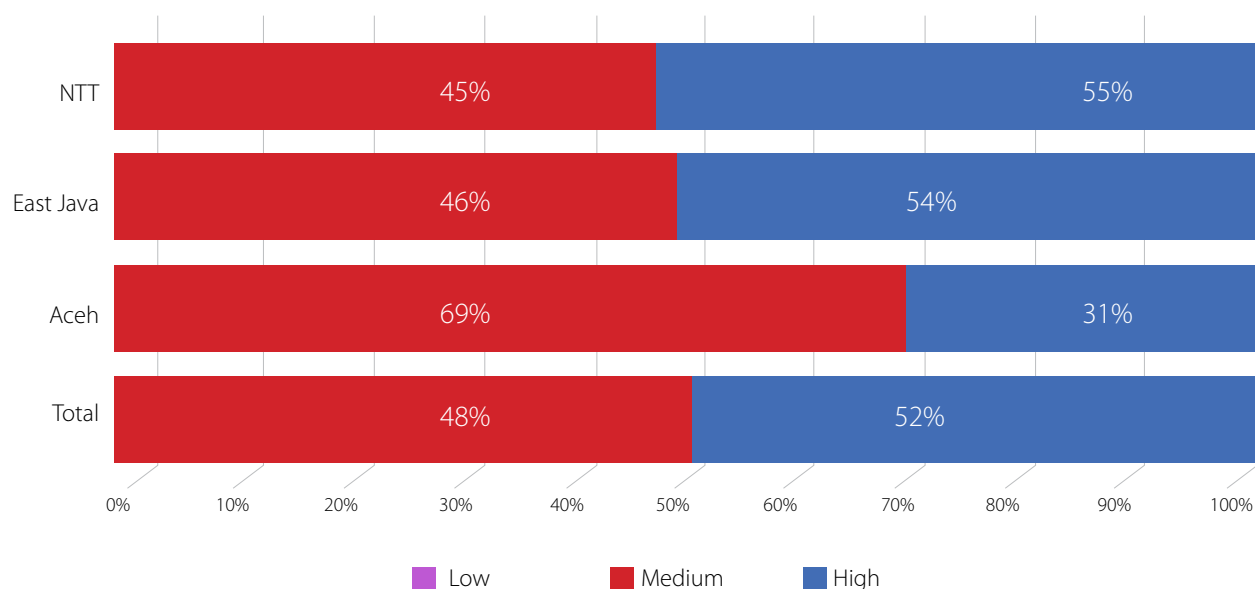


Figure 1b Youth in Urban Areas
Level of Understanding of Characteristics of Integrity Urban Youth



The figures below (Figures 2a-2c) present the answers of the respondents who “agree.” In the rural youth group (Figure 2a), the majority of respondents recognize behaviors reflecting honesty and principles of integrity. Similarly, youth respondents coming from provincial capital cities (Figure 2b), eight out of ten agree that the seven behaviors shown to them have characteristics of integrity.

Most respondents expressed that one type of willingness to compromise with integrity which could be tolerated was dishonesty done to help oneself or one’s family. In the rural youth group, 39 % (Aceh) and 36 % (NTT) of the respondents shared this view. Higher percentage of tolerance toward this behavior was shown by the urban youth: in Aceh 50% respondents supported this view, while in NTT, 48% of the respondents opted for the same position (Figure 2c: Aceh 39%, NTT 36%). Although in East Java only less than 30% opted for the same behavior, compared to other options, most respondents chose this behavior as example of compromising with honesty.

When comparing answers of rural youth and those of the adults living in the same area, the results showed that their preference was relatively similar. The answer mostly opted by the rural youth was the same with the one opted by their adult counterparts (Figure 2c).

Figure 2a Youth-Rural
Agreement on Indicators of Integrity Characteristics Rural Youth

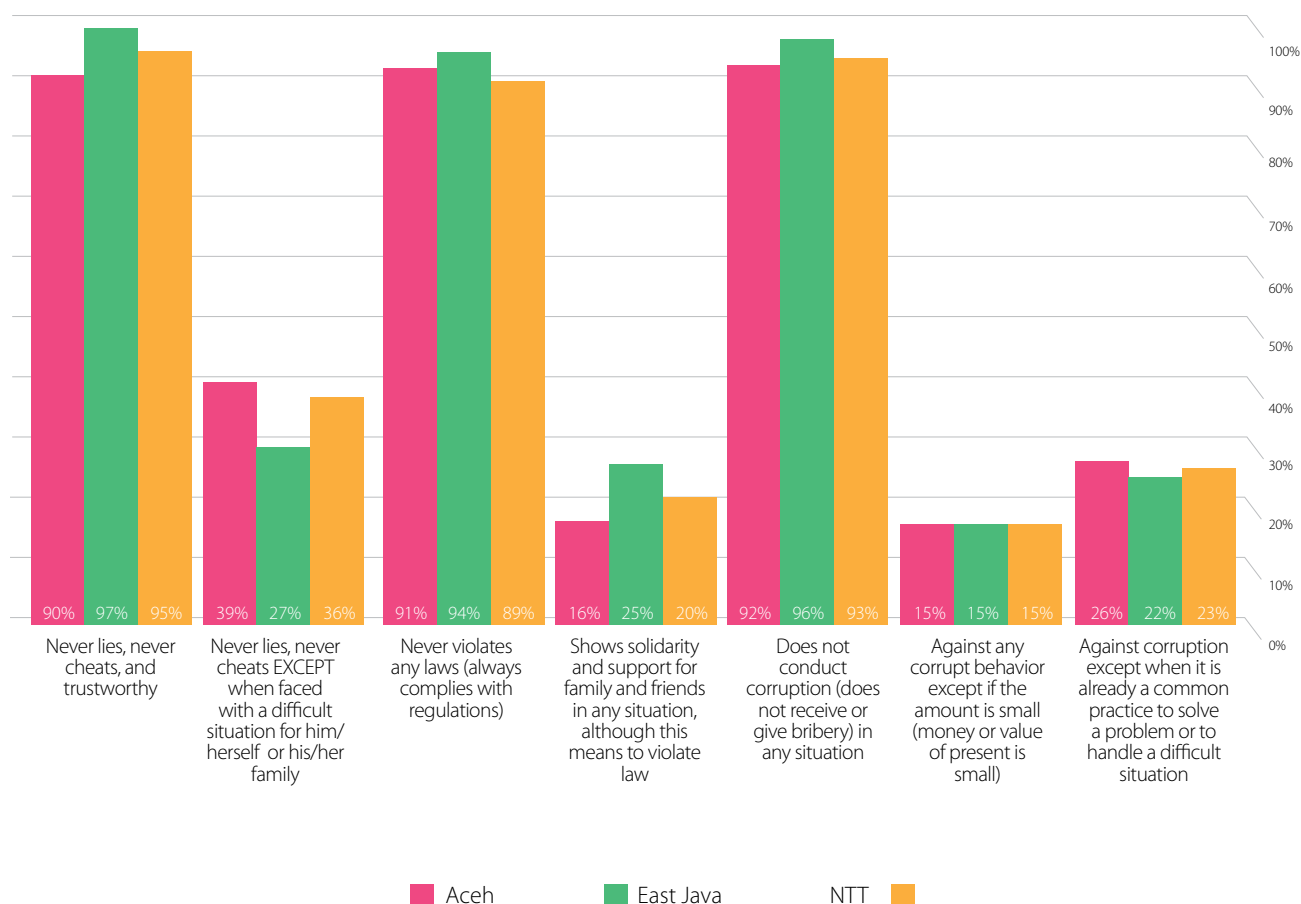
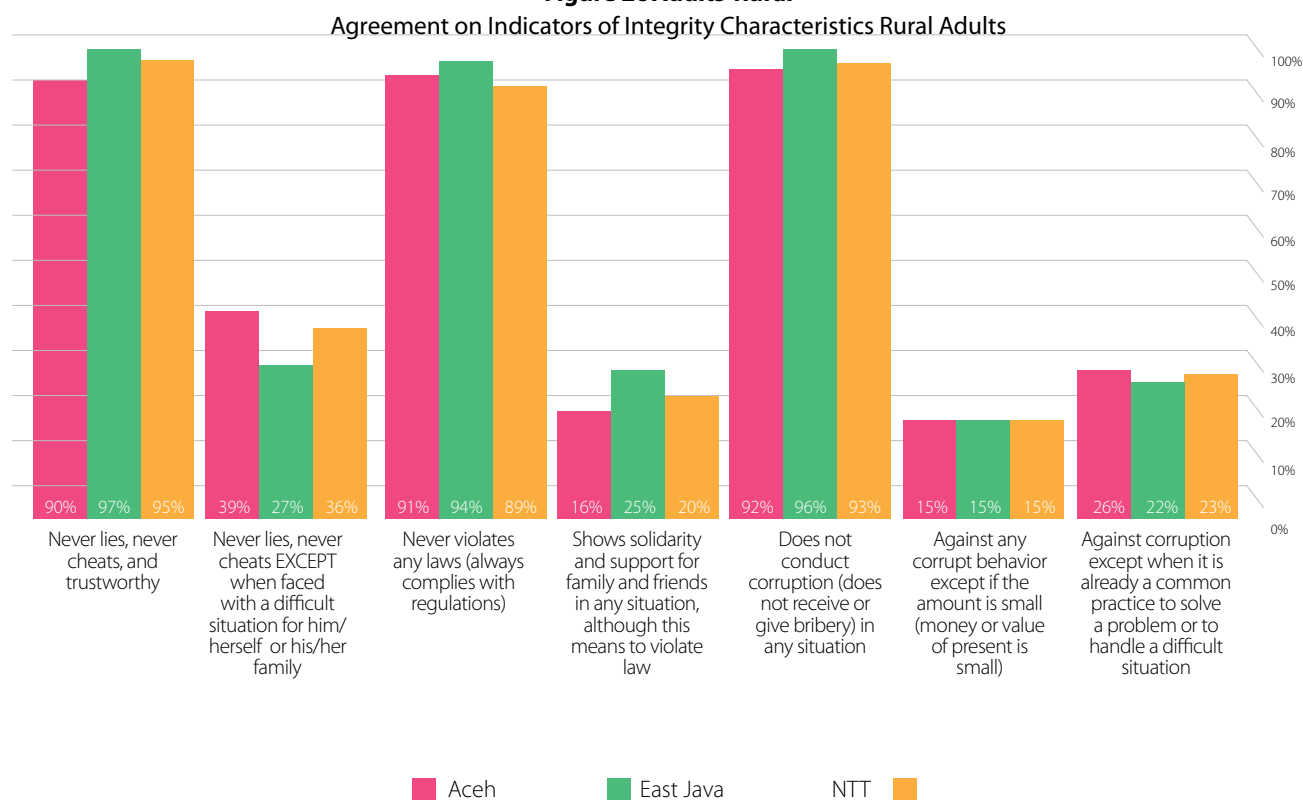


Figure 2b Urban-Youth
Agreement on Indicators of Integrity Characteristics Urban Youth



Figure 2c Adults-Rural



VALUES AND PRINCIPLES THAT THE YOUTH BELIEVE IN

The obsession to become rich can potentially make individuals willing to do anything to achieve it. It also make them feel motivated to increase their family's level of welfare.

The figure below presents the percentage of those answering the questions with "agree" when asked about propositions regarding honesty and integrity. Nine out of ten youth in rural and urban areas agreed that honesty and noncompliance with regulations/laws cannot be justified as means to achieve success and wealth (Figure 3a and 3b).

When we compare one area with another then there is a small gap regarding the issue of increase in household's income increase between the rural and urban youth in NTT and those in Aceh. A contrast can also be seen when we compare the number of answers of the rural youth and the rural adults living around Banda Aceh. There, more adults agreed to place family first, before integrity (Figure 3c).

Figure 3a Youth-Rural
Agreement on indicators of integrity values Rural Youth

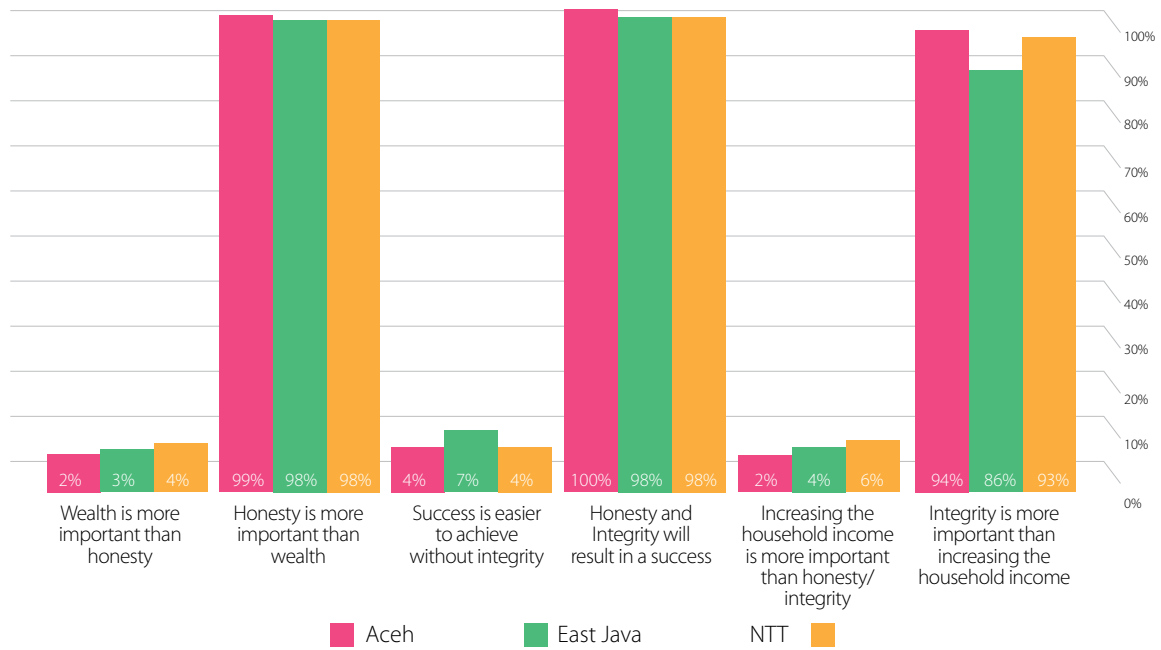


Figure 3b Urban-Youth
Agreement on indicators of integrity values Urban Youth

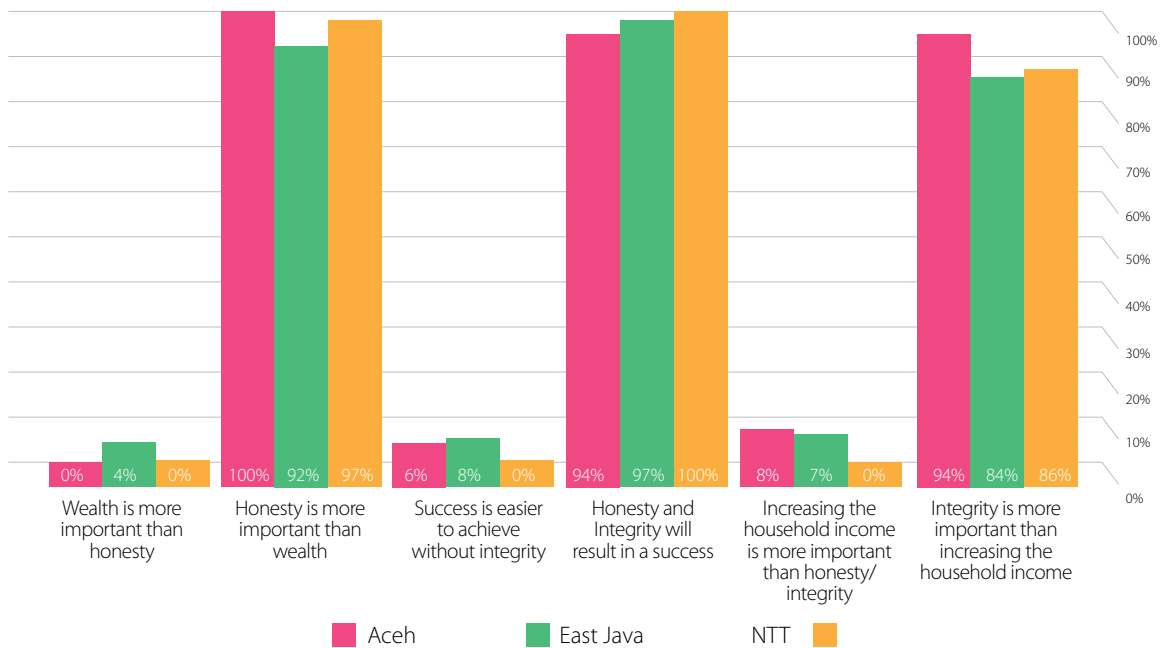
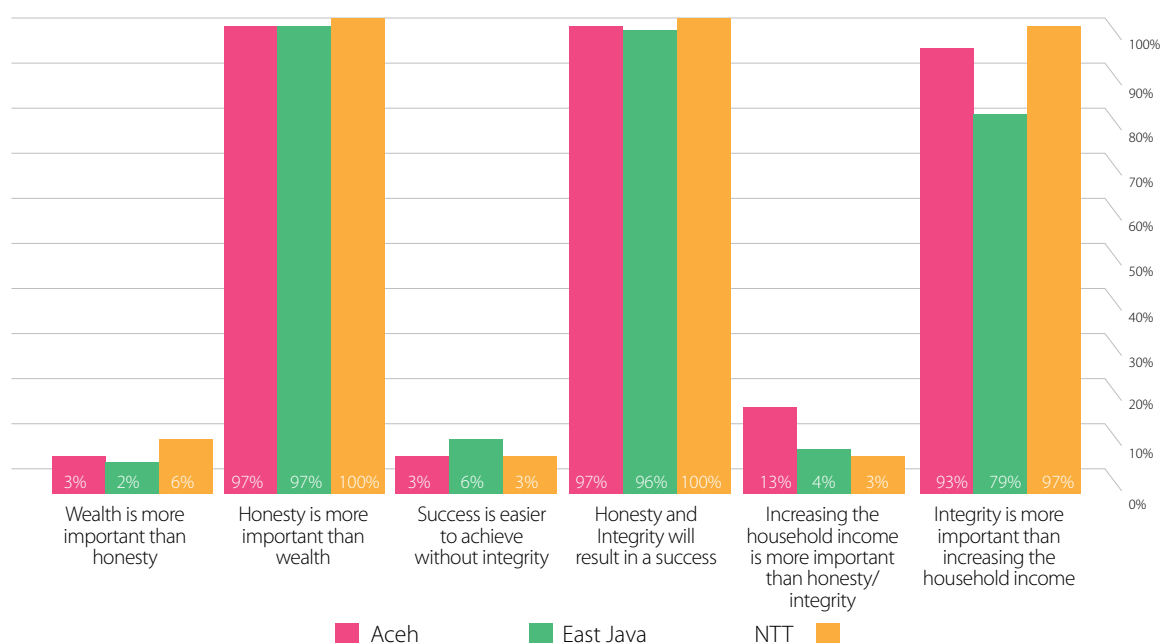


Figure 3c Rural- Adults
Agreement on indicators of integrity values Rural Adults



The level of awareness concerning integrity can be seen by adding up the scores of the answers (scale of 1 to 4, from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”), and then put it in categories of low, medium and high scores. It can be seen that six out of ten respondents are in the “high score” group (Figure 4a and 4b).

Figure 4a Rural-Youth
Awareness Level of Integrity Values Rural Youth

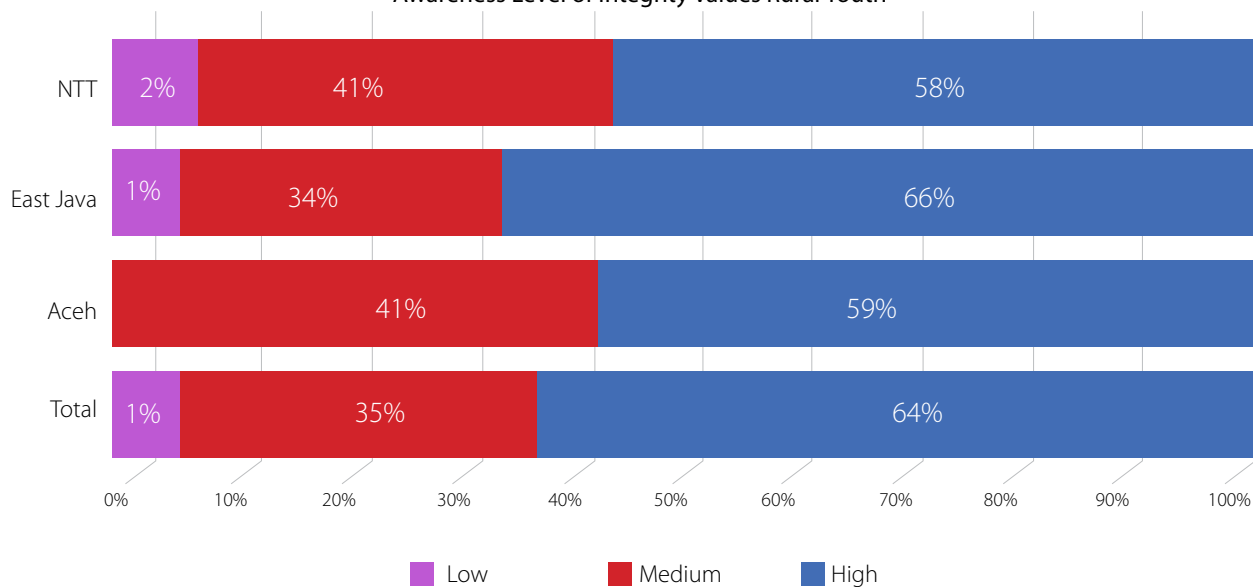
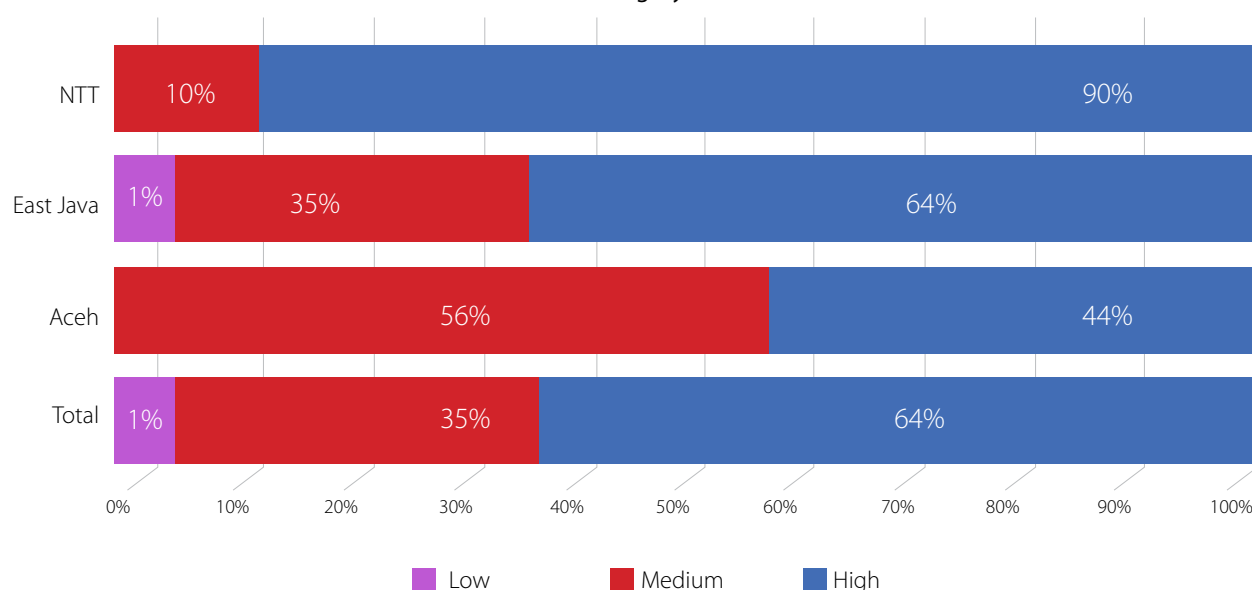


Figure 4b Urban - Youth
Awareness Level of Integrity Values Urban Youth



PERMISSIVENESS

The previous section shows that the majority of the respondents highly regard honesty and compliance values as things that should not be sacrificed merely to gain wealth and success. In everyday life, these values can collide with other interests and needs, leading to tolerance toward violation of regulations. In this regard, respondents were asked about how much they could tolerate violation of a certain ethical value, such as a violation done in order to help the perpetrator's family members or a bribery given to obtain better health services.

In general, eight out of ten respondents residing in provincial capital cities (urban) and rural areas (rural) stated that they could not tolerate some unethical or law-violating behaviors (Figure 5a and 5b). The urban youth group is the one with the lowest level of permissiveness toward integrity-lacking behaviors, compared to the other groups (rural youth and urban adults).

The highest level of permissiveness shown by urban and rural youth in all surveyed areas was for their tolerance toward violations of laws conducted in order to help their family members. The youth living in NTT (35% from rural areas and 52% from urban areas) showed higher level of permissiveness toward bribery given to officials to obtain driving licence/ vehicle licence compared to their counterparts who live in other areas. The youth living in East Java (30 % from rural areas and 23% from urban areas).

The differences in the answers can be seen in Aceh, between the rural youth and the rural adults groups. The rural adults showed tolerance for the following violations : nepotism regarding employment (27%), licences (27%), and violations done in order to help a family member (20%), while the rural youth expressed highest tolerance for violations to support the family.

Figure 5a Rural-Youth
Acceptance toward Action without Integrity Rural Youth

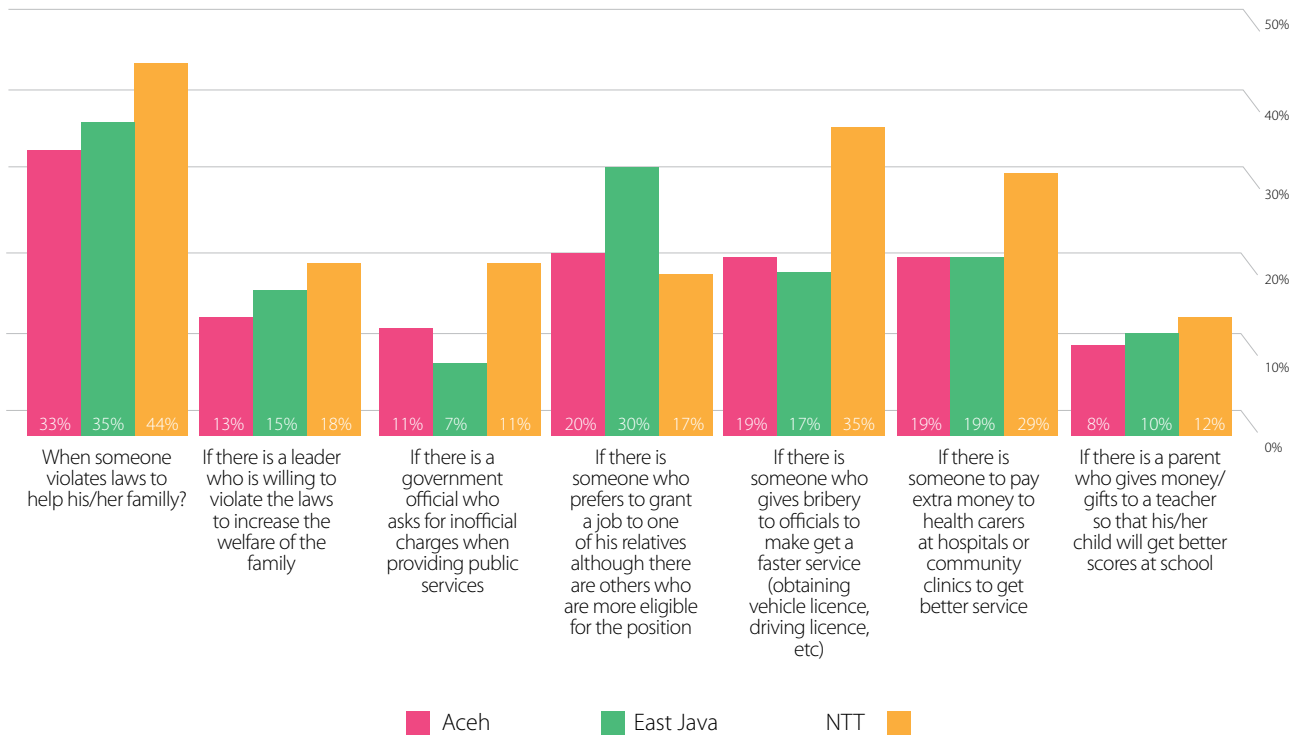


Figure 5b Urban Youth
Acceptance toward Action without Integrity Urban Youth

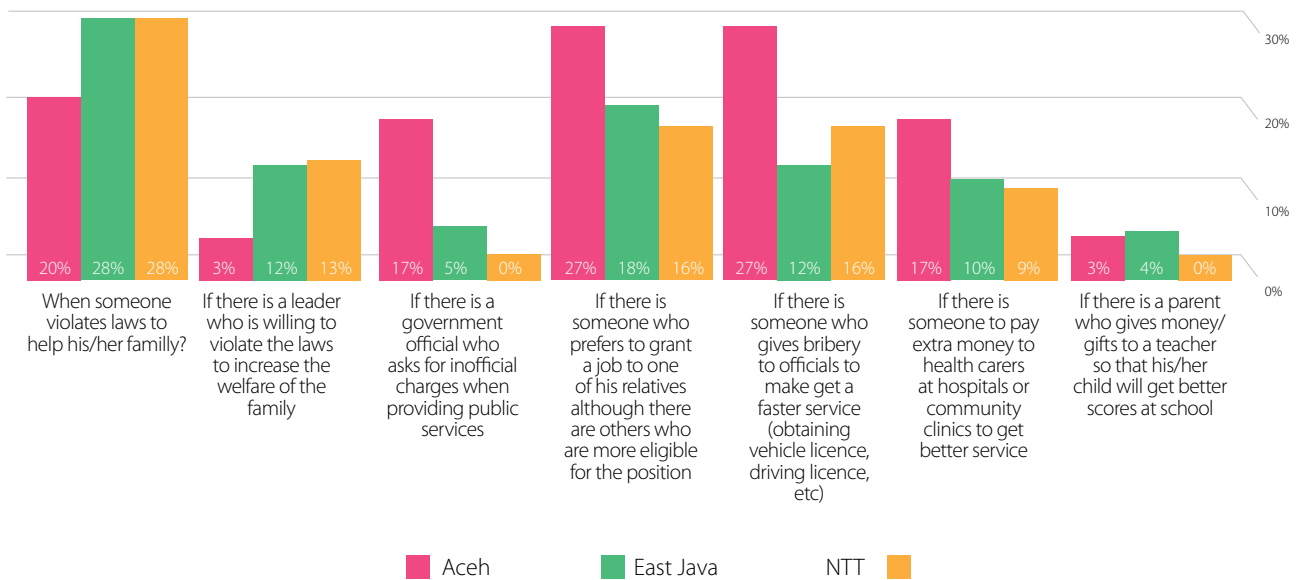
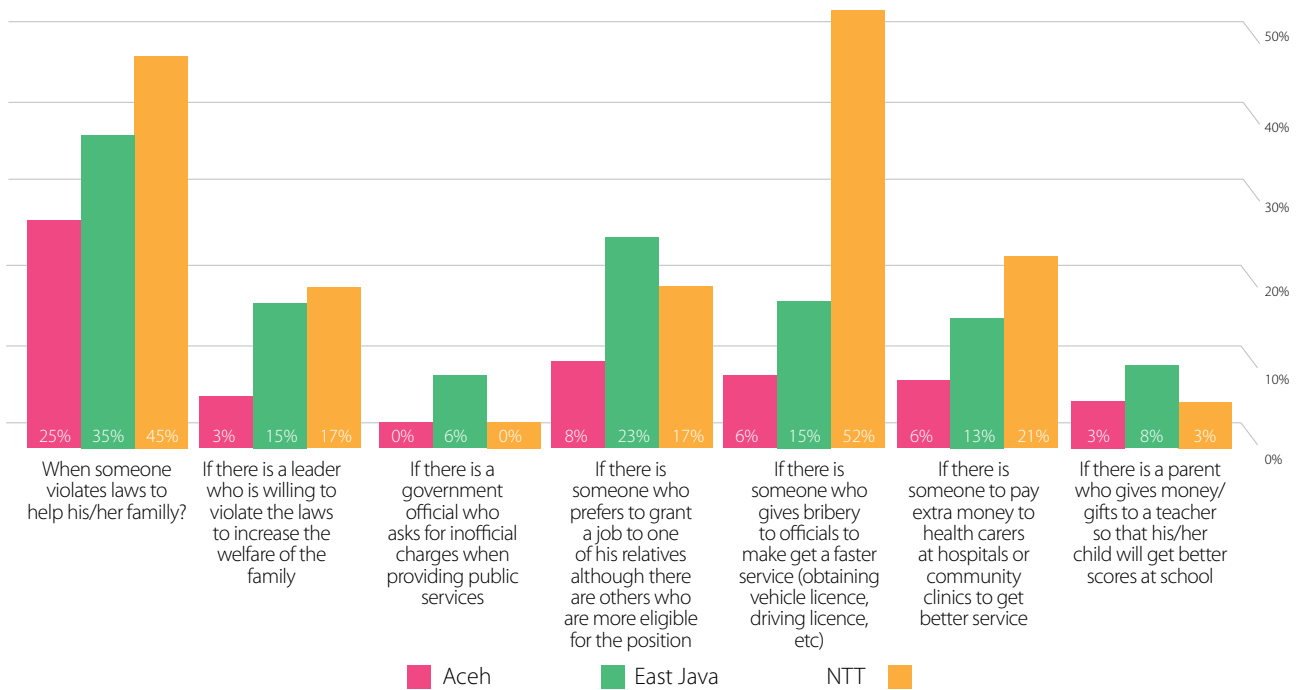


Figure 5c Rural-Adults
Acceptance toward Action without Integrity Rural-Adults



EXPERIENCE RELATED TO CORRUPTION

Fraudulent practices and corruption can occur anywhere and anytime. Youth who live in an environment in which fraud and corrupt behavior are frequently found are likely to be easily influenced to do the same practice. To find out the percentage of youth who are exposed to corruption, the respondents were asked “did you in the past one year know directly or indirectly some incidents of corruption around you?”

By region, bribing a police officer for being ticketed is the most common experience (Figures 6a - 6c). Paying a bribe to get a job was also chosen by a lot of respondents in NTT and Aceh, both in rural and urban areas. Meanwhile, the number of respondents who answered paying a bribe for treatment in hospital / local health center in rural NTT is higher than among other respondents. This issue may arise among rural youth in the productive age and in rural areas in which health services are not evenly distributed yet. The findings show that youth and adults of rural NTT with the least access to healthcare have the highest number of experiences related to paying bribes to obtain healthcare in hospital / local health center.

Figure 6a Youth - Rural
Have experienced /seen Corruption Cases Youth - Rural

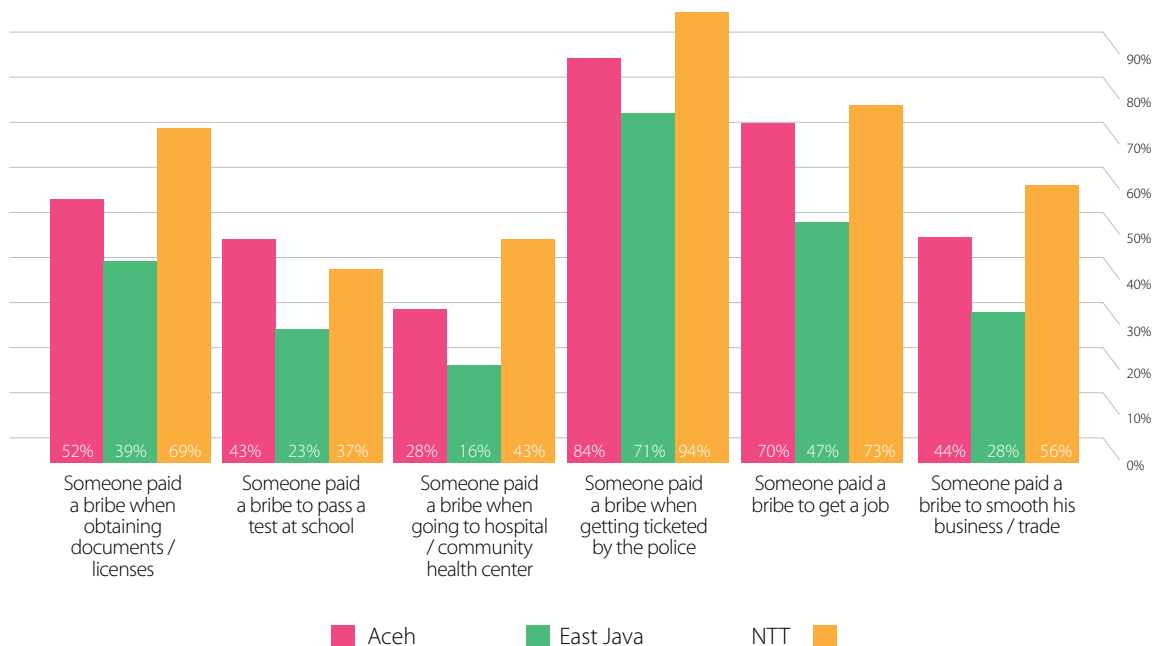


Figure 6b Youth - Urban
Have experienced /seen Corruption Cases Youth - Urban

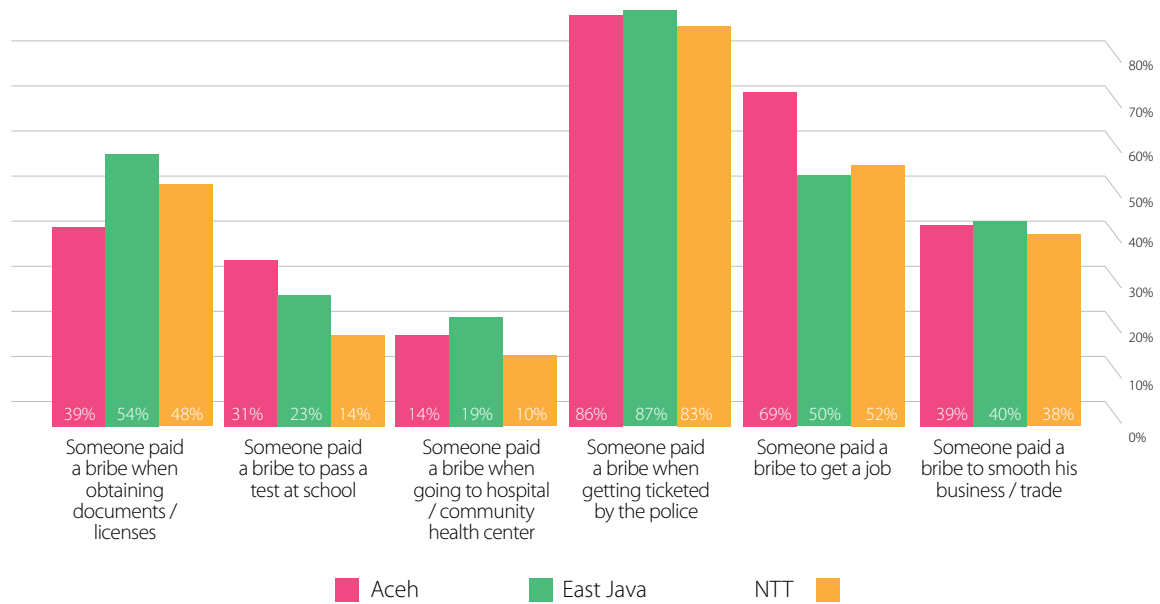
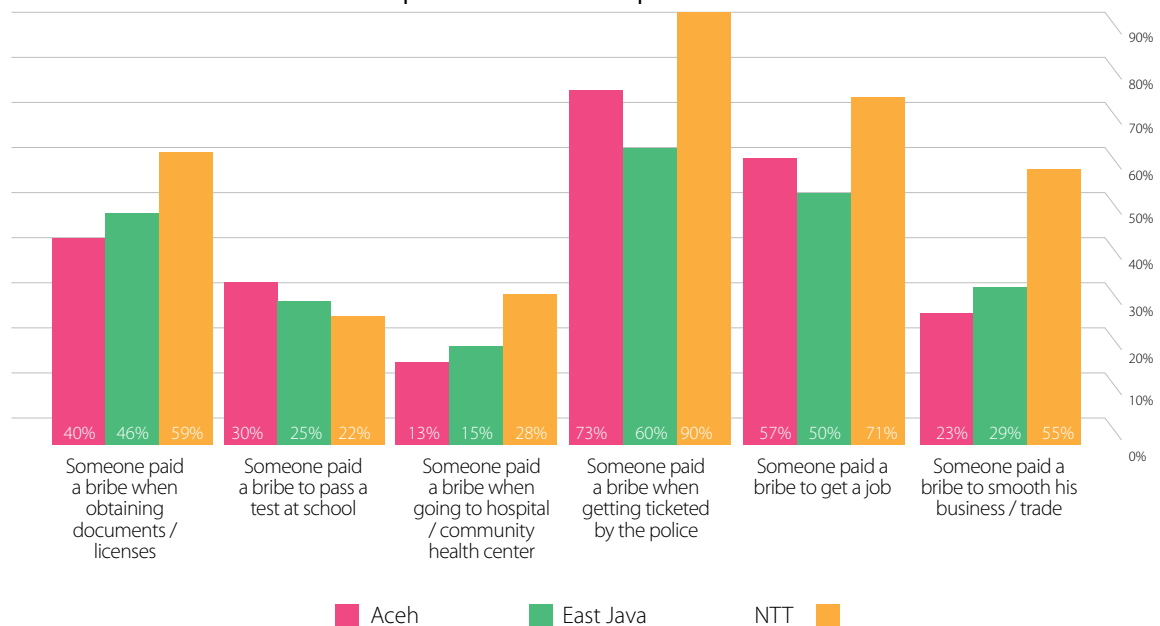


Figure 6c Adults - Rural
Have experienced /seen Corruption Cases Adults - Rural



In general, the level of exposure to corrupt behavior among youth in rural Aceh and NTT is high. Approximately 80% of the respondents had experience related to all types of bribing (8 examples of bribes).

Figure 7a Youth - Rural

Level of Social Exposure to Corrupt Practices Youth - Rural

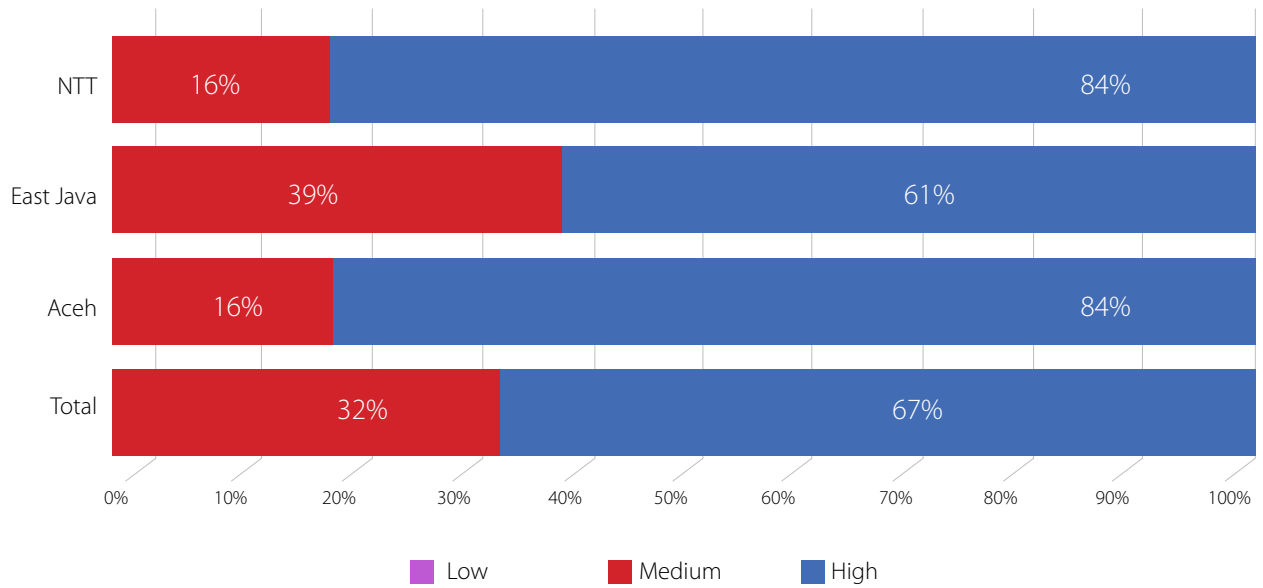
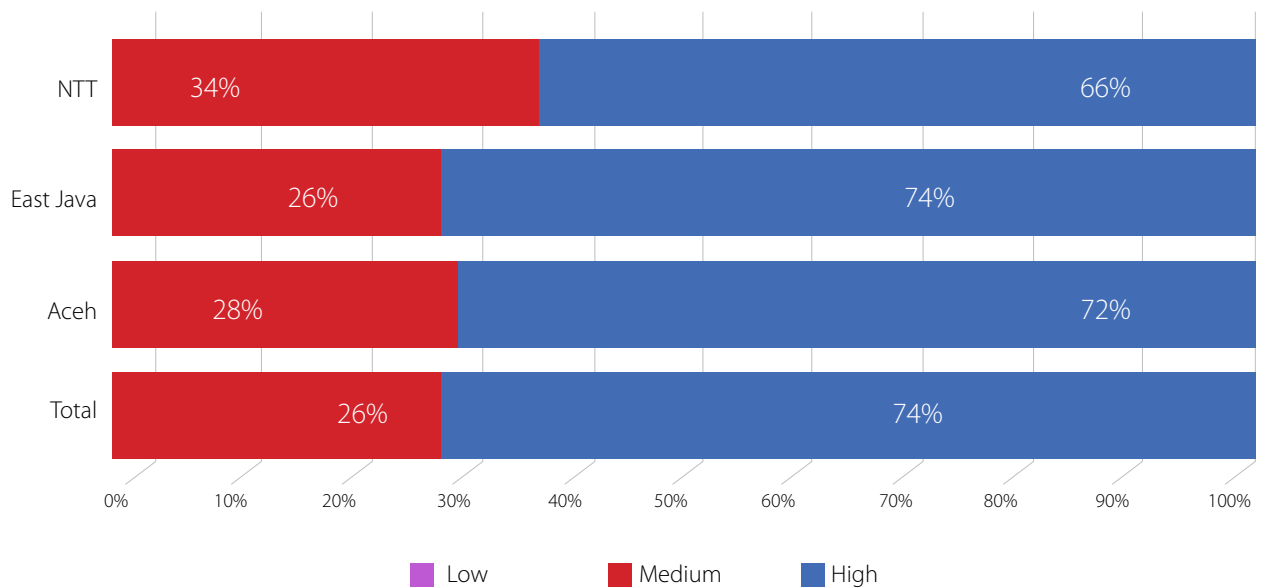


Figure 7b Youth - Urban

Level of Social Exposure to Corrupt Practices Youth - Urban



PERMISSIVE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Social norms are formed from habits which are accepted by a particular social environment. When a negative behavior is practiced by more and more people, it will be increasingly tolerated by their community. Individuals in a particular community will be increasingly permissive when that behavior is present. Vulnerable youth will become permissive to behavior that violates the ethics and law if they grow up in a permissive environment. To further find out about this, the youth respondents in three regions were asked “do some actions that violate integrity frequently happen around you?” There were seven examples of actions the respondents could choose.

Based on their answer on actions commonly found, the social environment of the respondents tends to be permissive to: **violation of law committed to help family, nepotism in getting a job, and paying a bribe in obtaining driving license (SIM) and vehicle registration (STNK)** (Figures 8a - 8b). Permissiveness in these three areas is similar to what is perceived by rural adult respondents (Figure 8c). A habit that violates integrity related to healthcare is more prevalent in the rural area. The survey finding suggests that this practice was found in the highest number among rural youth compared with among other respondents, even among rural adult respondents (Figure 8a).

Figure 8a Youth - Rural
Habits that Violate Integrity in Social Environment Youth - Rural

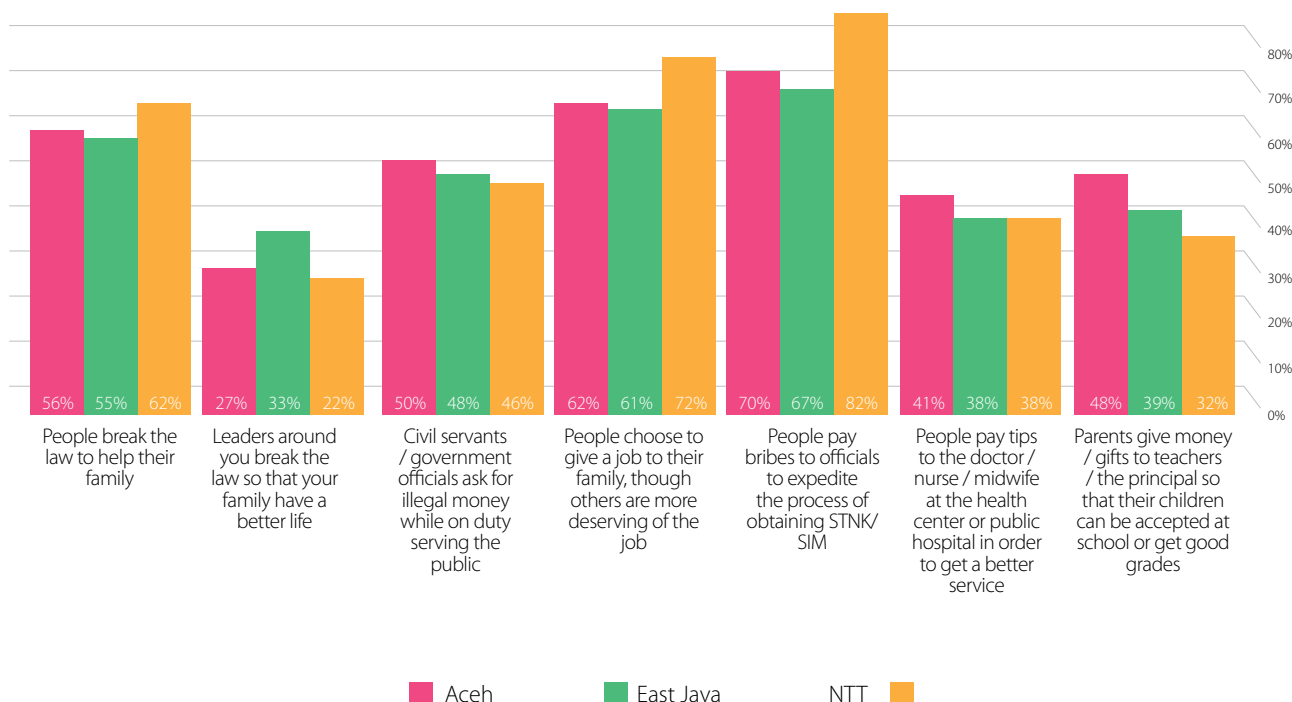


Figure 8b Youth - Urban
Habits that Violate Integrity in Social Environment Youth - Urban

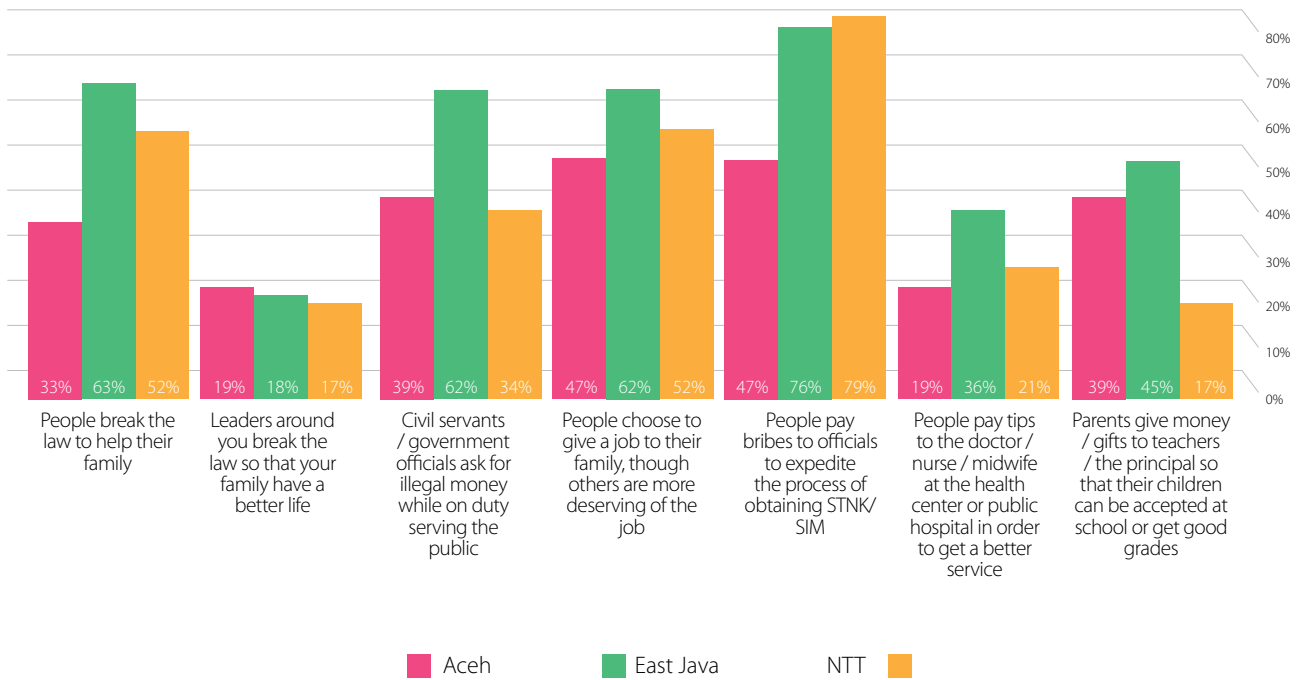
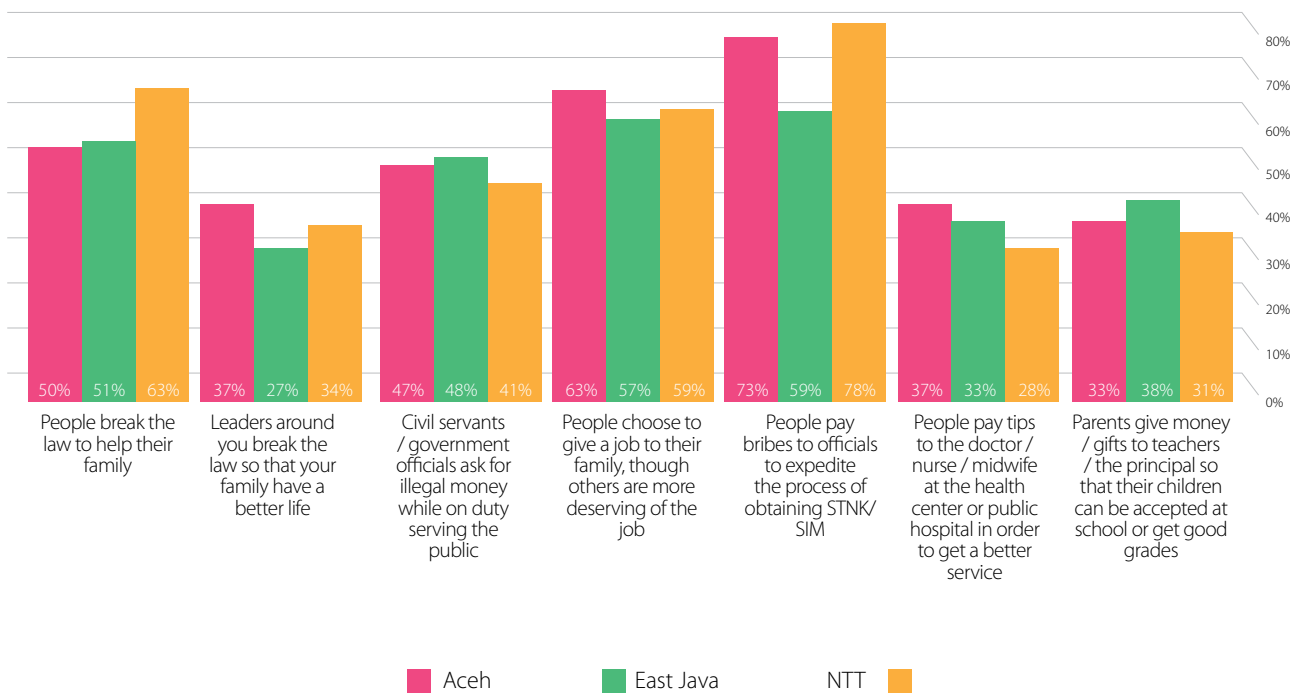


Figure 8c Adult - Rural
Habits that Violate Integrity in Social Environment Adults - Rural



CORRUPTION PERCEPTION TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS

The services to the general public are provided by a lot of different institutions, such as the government bureaucracy at national and local level, the police / military (TNI) in the security sector, education and health institutions, as well as business enterprises. Some involve government enterprises (State-Owned Enterprises/BUMN, Locally-Owned Enterprises/BUMD), while some services are provided by the private sector. The respondents were asked if they agree with the statement that those institutions are free of corruption.

The figure below illustrates those who chose to answer “agree” with the statement that the institution is free of corruption. The remaining percentage not shown indicates the number of respondents who answered “disagree”. In general, there is not any single institution which youth respondents perceive as entirely free of corruption. For institutions in the fields of health, education (private) and business (private), more respondents “agreed” that they are free of corruption than those who answered otherwise, but the difference between the two groups was < 10 %, so it can be said almost all institutions in Indonesia are perceived to be practicing corruption. This perception corresponds with the previous section about the respondents’ experiences related to cases of corruption, in which bribing a police officer is the type of bribe which most had the experience, while bribery in healthcare is the least chosen.

As suggested by the responses given by respondents in rural areas, in Aceh the highest confidence was placed in private education and health institutions, while in East Java, the respondents placed private business institution as an institutions whose integrity is most trusted by the respondents. In NTT, trust in these institutions is relatively low compared with in other regions, in which there is a relatively high level of trust in private health institutions. The security institutions are perceived to have the least integrity by the respondents in Aceh, East Java and NTT.

Figure 9a Youth - Rural
Trust in the Integrity of Institutions Youth - Rural

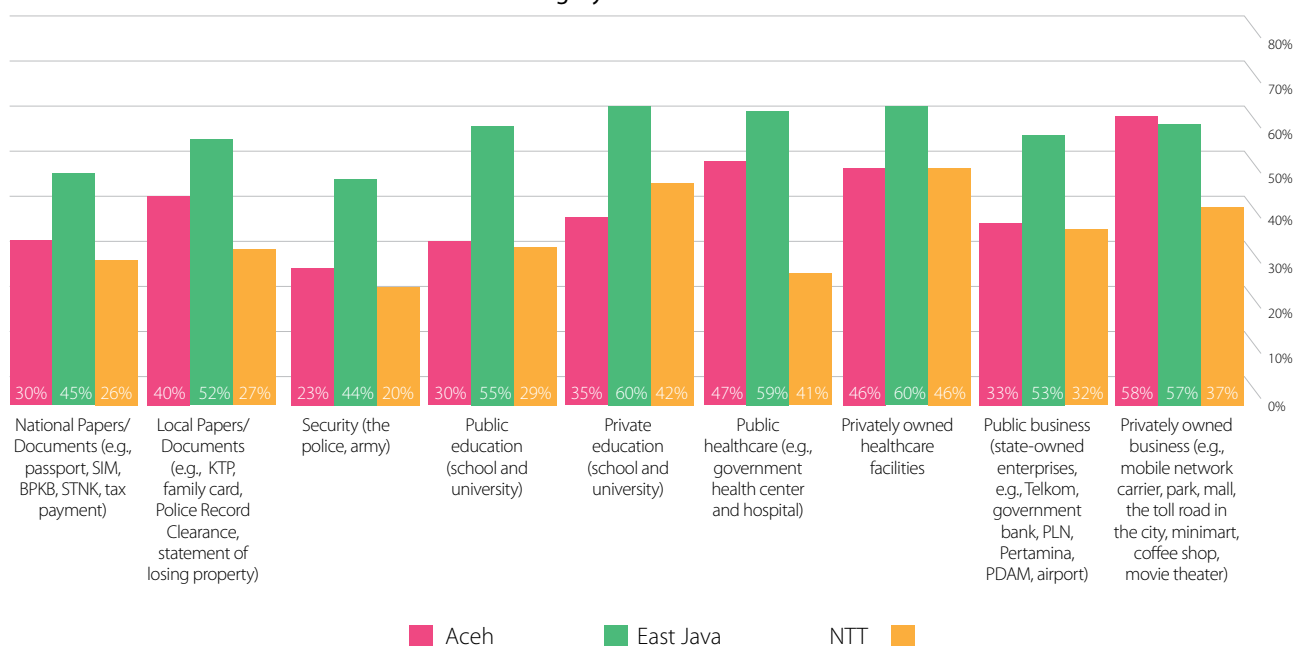


Figure 9b Youth - Urban
Trust in the Integrity of Institutions Youth - Urban

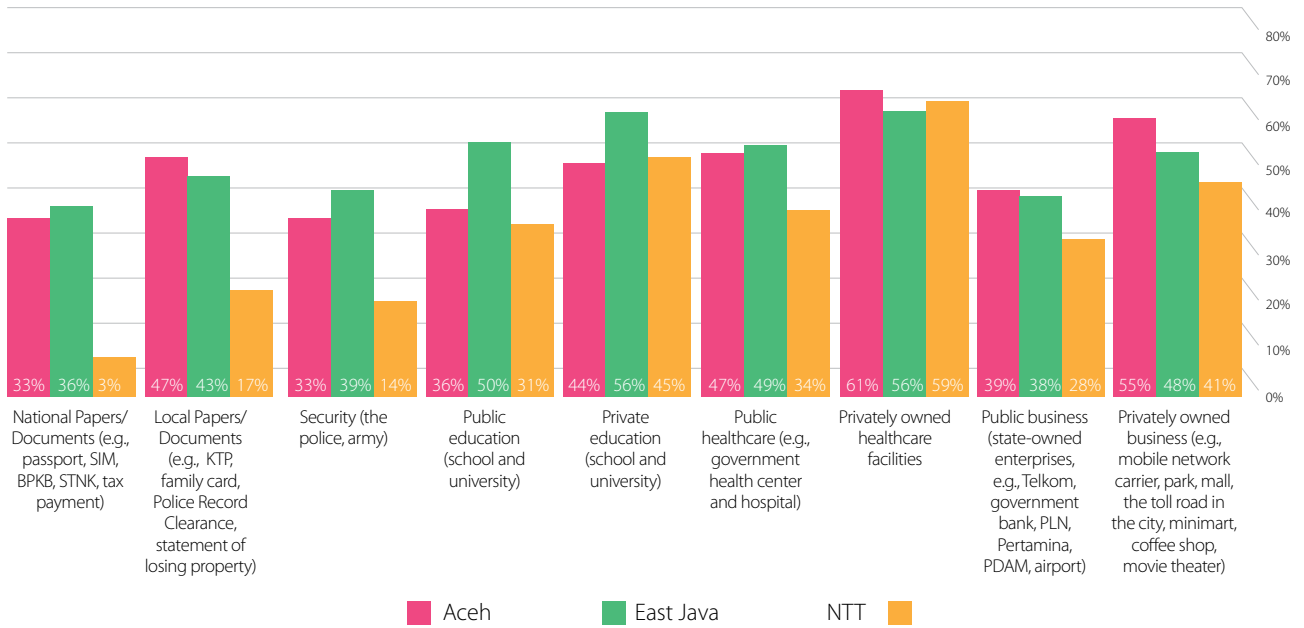
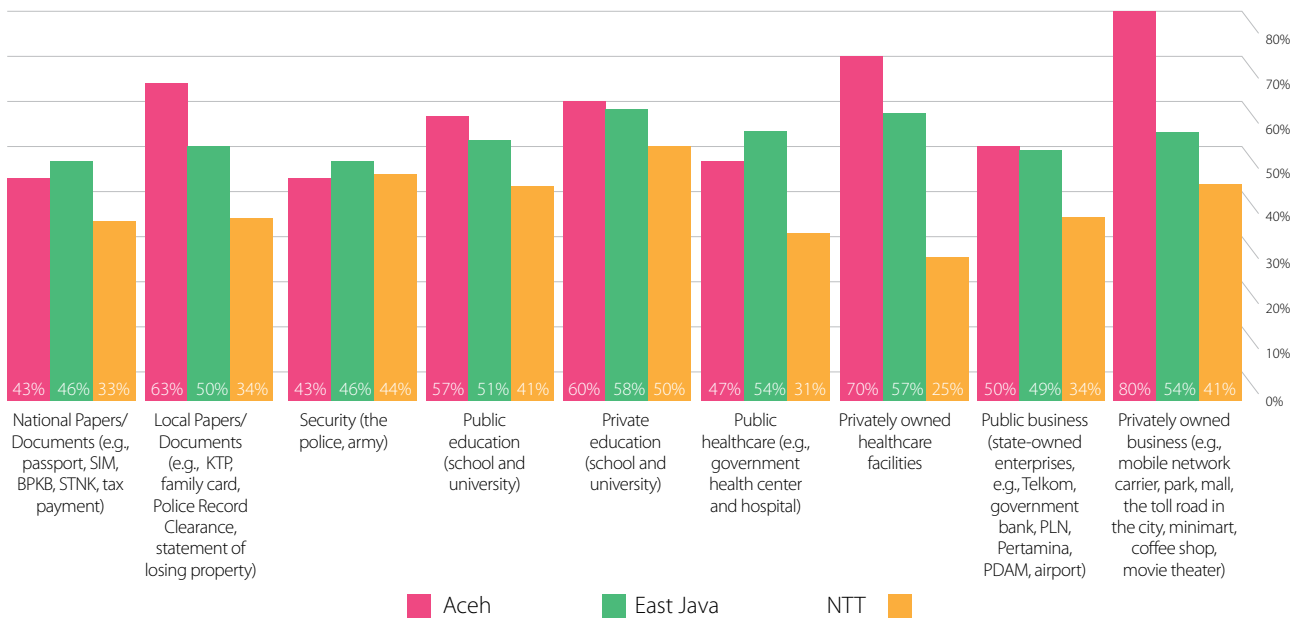
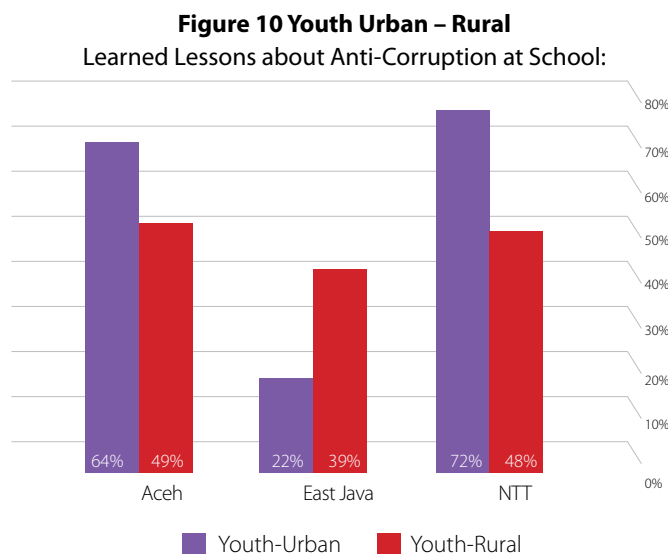


Figure 9c Adult - Rural
Trust in the Integrity of Institutions Adults - Rural



KNOWLEDGE ABOUT INTEGRITY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

Educational institutions such as school are an effective medium to disseminate information about anti-corruption efforts. The respondents' answers show that a lot of respondents claimed to have never received information about anti-corruption at their school, especially those in rural areas (Figure 10). In fact, more than 70% of the respondents from Surabaya city claimed to have never been given that kind of knowledge from school.



Knowledge about anti-corruption. In an effort to combat corruption, Indonesia has made some efforts, such as establishing a Special Anti-Corruption Court, and setting up an ad-hoc organization called Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). In addition to the government's efforts, some non-governmental organizations have taken the initiative in anti-corruption, such as Indonesian Corruption Watch, Transparency International Indonesia, etc. The respondents were asked to tell whether they have a lot of knowledge about anti-corruption efforts that are mentioned above.

The following figure shows the percentage of those who answered they know about the Anti-Corruption Law and others. The remaining percentage not shown indicates the percentage of those who claimed to have little knowledge about them. Most of youth respondents in the three regions do not know about them. Half of all respondents in rural and urban areas answered that they have good knowledge about those efforts. Among the examples stated, KPK is the organization which a lot of respondents are familiar with, although the percentage of those who answered that they have only little knowledge or do not know about KPK was higher (Figures 11a and 11b). Efforts which are not known by the respondents are those of non-governmental organizations, such as ICW, TI Indonesia, etc. The highest percentage of respondents who answered that they know about a lot about anticorruption was among youth in urban areas. Access to information might help to explain the reason why this difference exists.

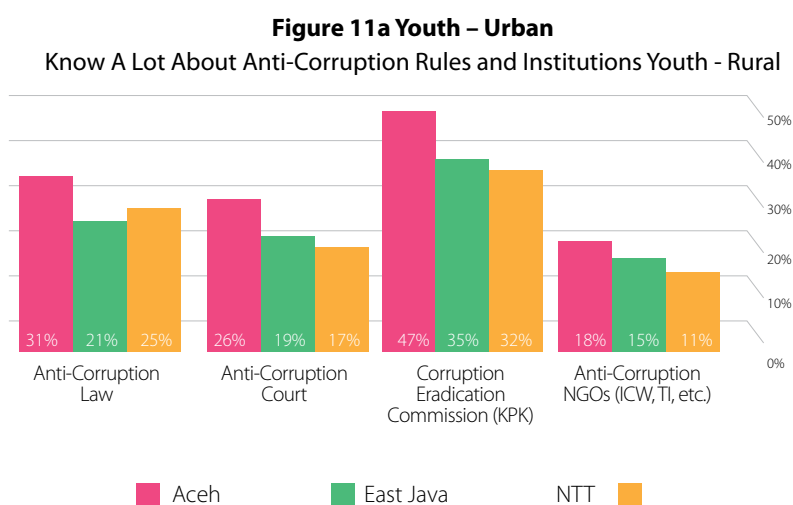
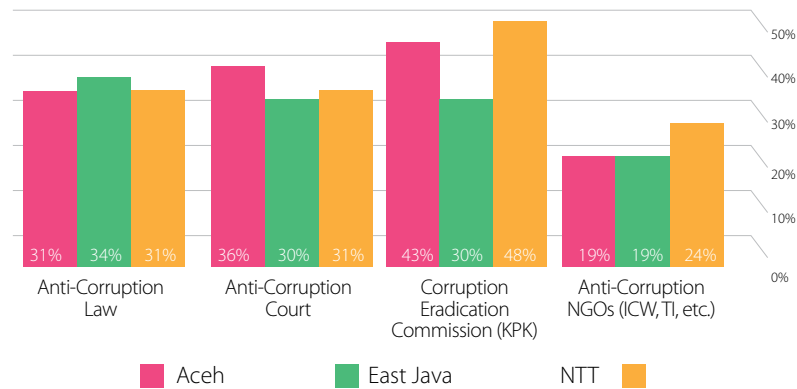


Figure 11b Youth - Urban
Know A Lot About Anti-Corruption Rules and Institutions Youth-Urban



Sources of information about integrity. In everyday social interactions, youth learn information about integrity from various different people through different activities. The responses of youth from rural and urban areas indicate that it is their family, education, religion and peer that provide them with information about integrity (honesty and principle) (Figures 12a and 12b).

Figure 12a Youth - Rural
Social Environments which Provides Information about Anti-Corruption Youth-Rural

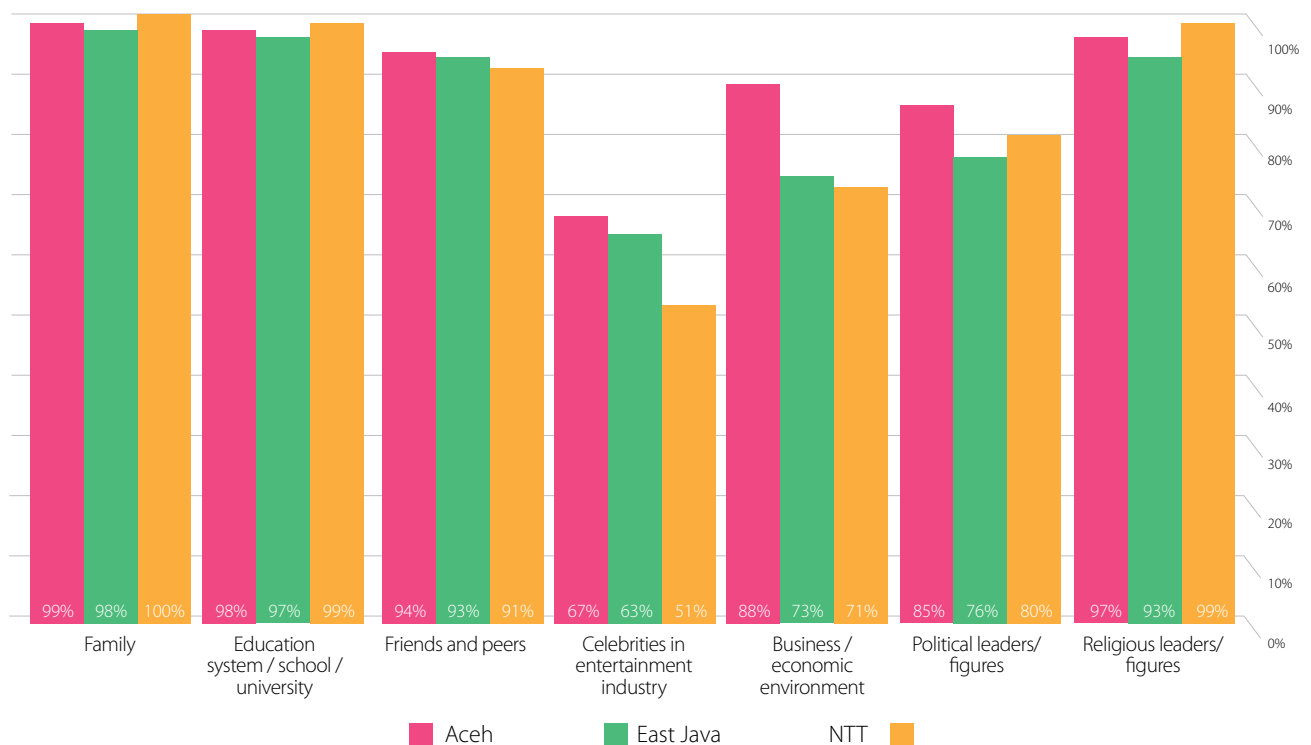
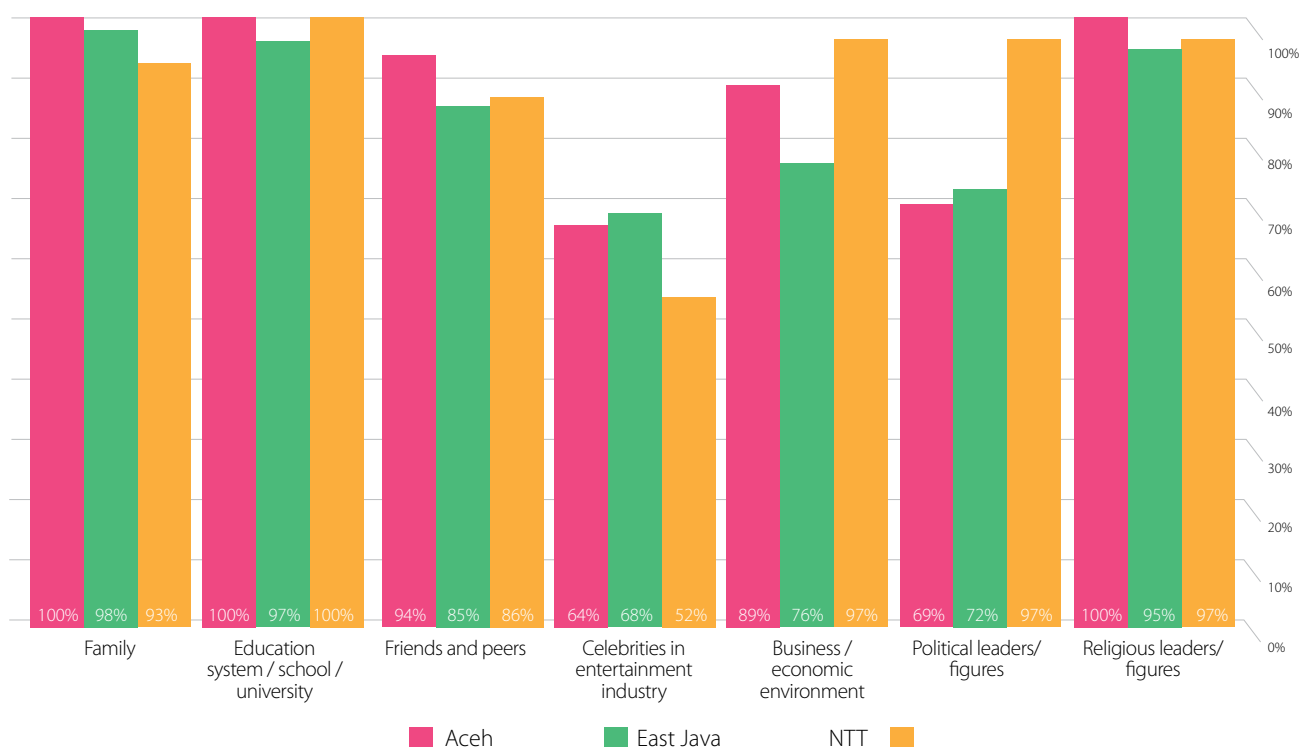


Figure 12b Yourth-Urban
Social Environments which Provides Information about Anti-Corruption



Environmental factors that influence views on integrity. Youth usually have some role models from whom they learn exemplary behavior. These role models could be religious leaders, political leaders, business people, figures in entertainment industry and education sector as well as their peers.

According to youth in rural and urban areas, role models of integrity and anti-corruption can be found in religious, environmental, educational leaders and their peers. Nine out of ten respondents chose them. (Figures 13a and 13b).

Figure 13a Youth -Rural
Role Models of Integrity and Anti-Corruption Youth-Urban

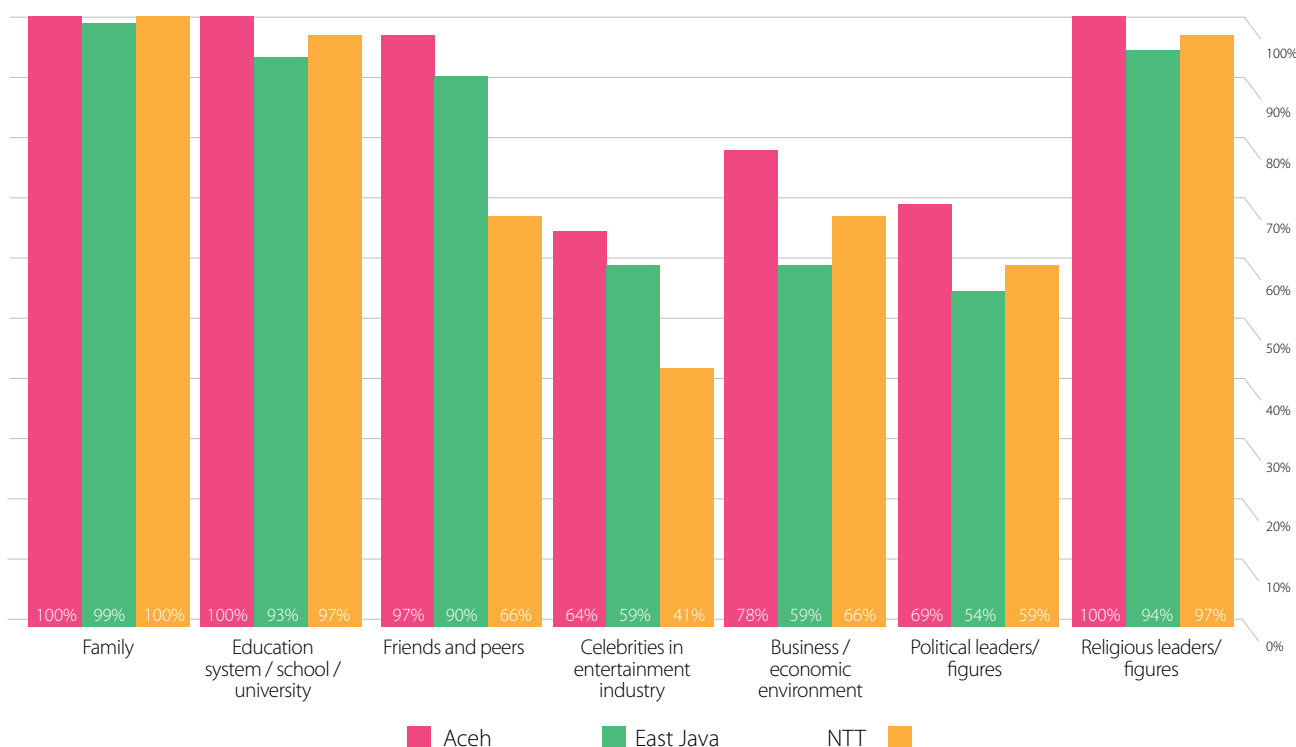
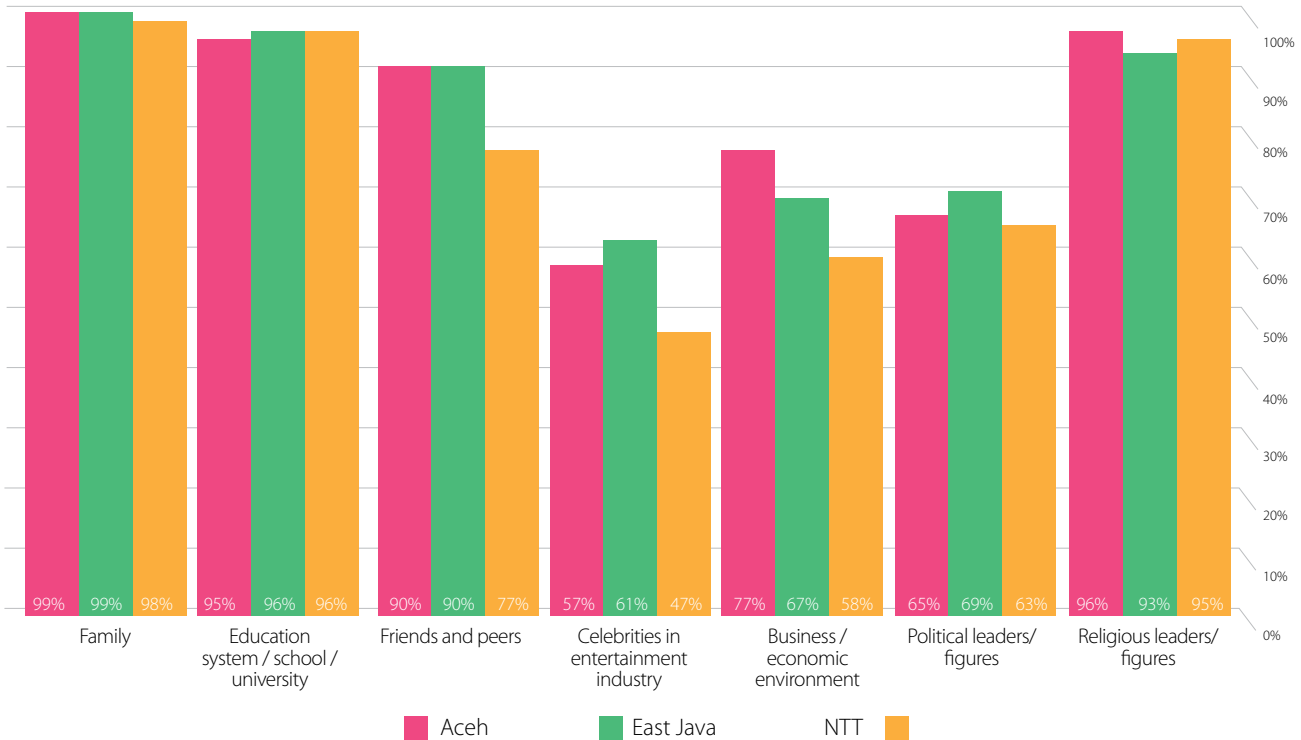


Figure 13b Youth - Urban
Role Models of Integrity and Anti-Corruption Youth-Rural



Sources of information about anti-corruption. Youth can get information about anti-corruption from authority figures such as parents, religious leaders, community leaders and teachers. It is also possible to get information from their peers. If they seek the information about anti-corruption themselves, where do they get it from?

According to the figure below, youth in rural areas mostly rely on TV/radio, have discussion with friends and ask family members (Figure 14a) to know more about anti-corruption. While youth in urban areas, in addition to TV/radio, newspapers and Internet are other sources of information they choose, followed by friends and family members (Figure 14b). It appears that the youth in urban areas have more access to different channels of information than youth in rural areas.

Figure 14a Youth - Rural
What You Do to Know More About Anti-Corruption Youth-Rural



Figure 14b Youth - Urban
What You Do to Know More About Anti-Corruption Youth-Urban



THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

Youth are encouraged to practice integrity and develop anti-corruption attitude. Integrity and anti-corruption attitude are likely to be expected from them if they share confidence and optimism in their role.

When the youth respondents were asked “do you agree that youth can play a role in combating corruption and building integrity?”, the majority of youth in the three regions answered they agree that they can play a role.

Figure 15a Youth - Rural
Role of Youth in Combating Corruption and Building Integrity Youth-Rural

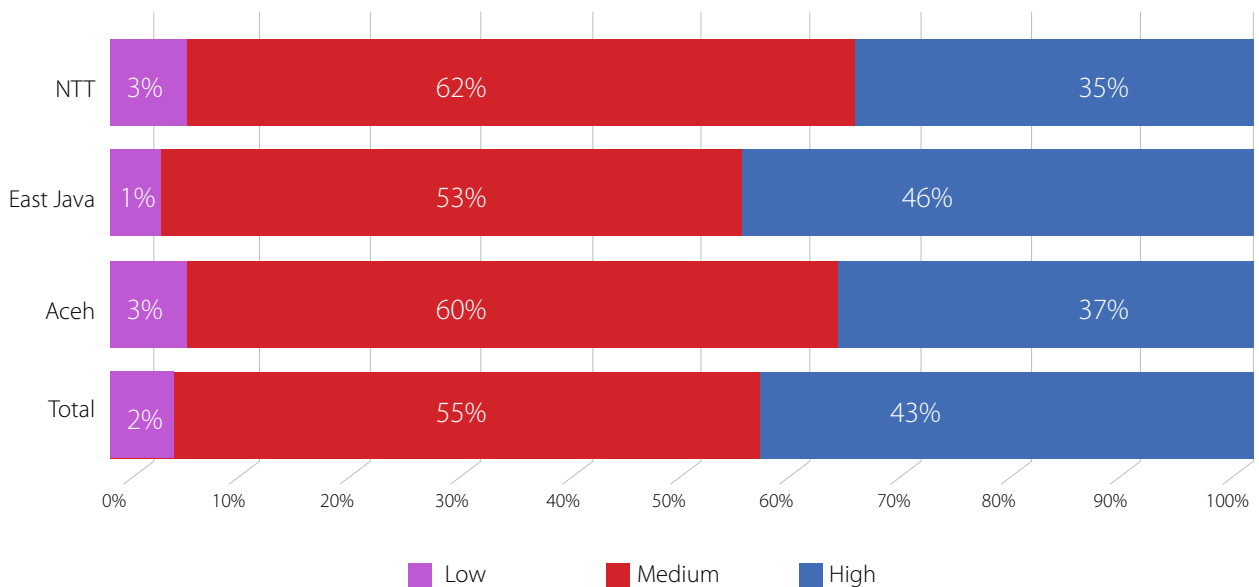
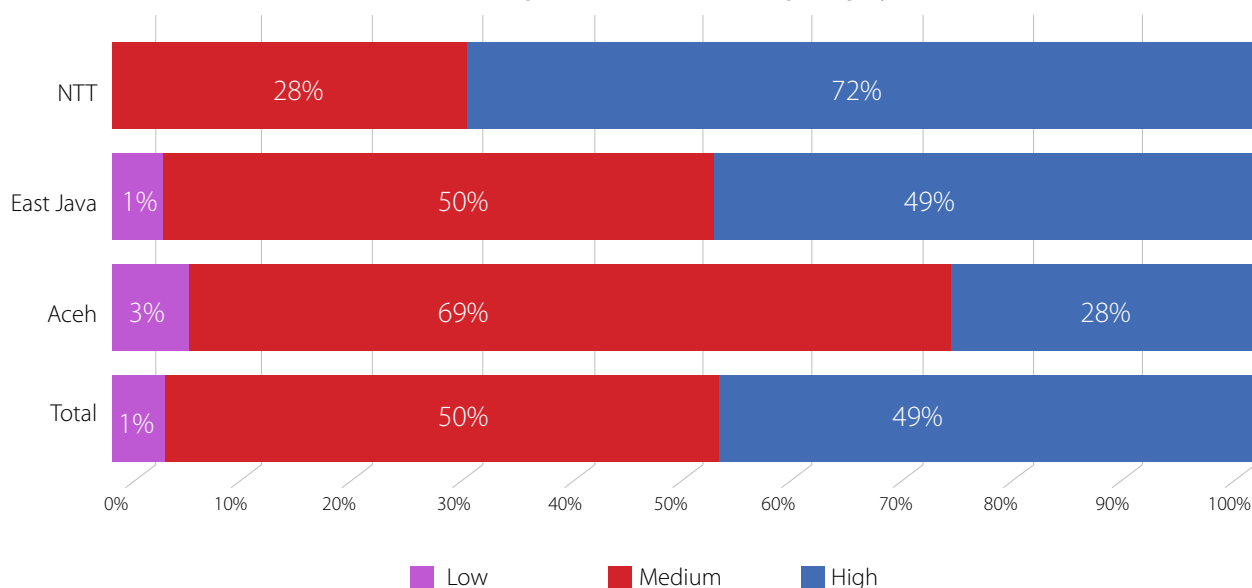


Figure 15b Youth - Urban
Role of Youth in Combating Corruption and Building Integrity Youth-Urban



INTEGRITY

When we encourage people to maintain values and principles, there is often a question what the benefits are for those who have and keep those values and principles.

When seeking jobs, both in rural and urban are, youth respondents tend to be willing to compromise their integrity. As shown in figures 16a (youth - rural) and 16b (youth - urban), approximately 30 % of respondents in each region answered that they are willing to be involved in nepotism.

Figure 16a Youth – Rural

If your uncle told you that his friend can help you to get accepted in a school / university / company, without going through the selection process, what would you do? Youth - Rural

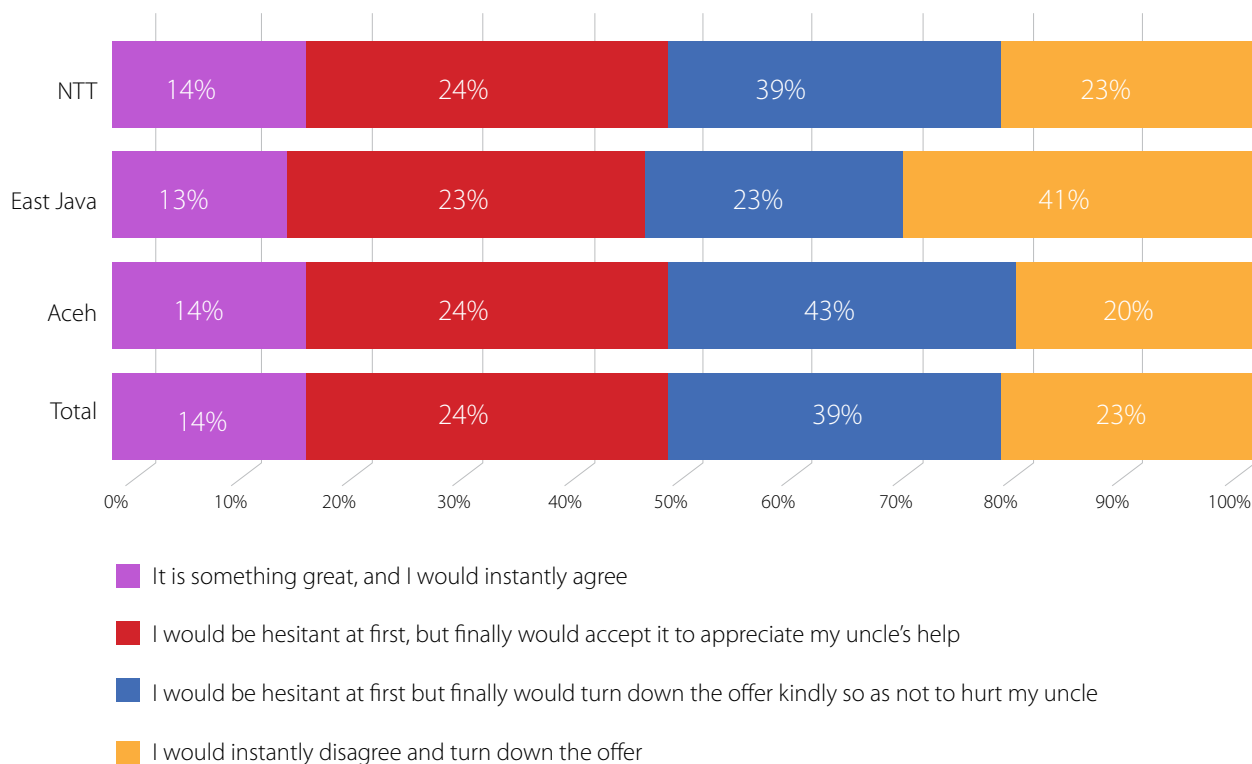
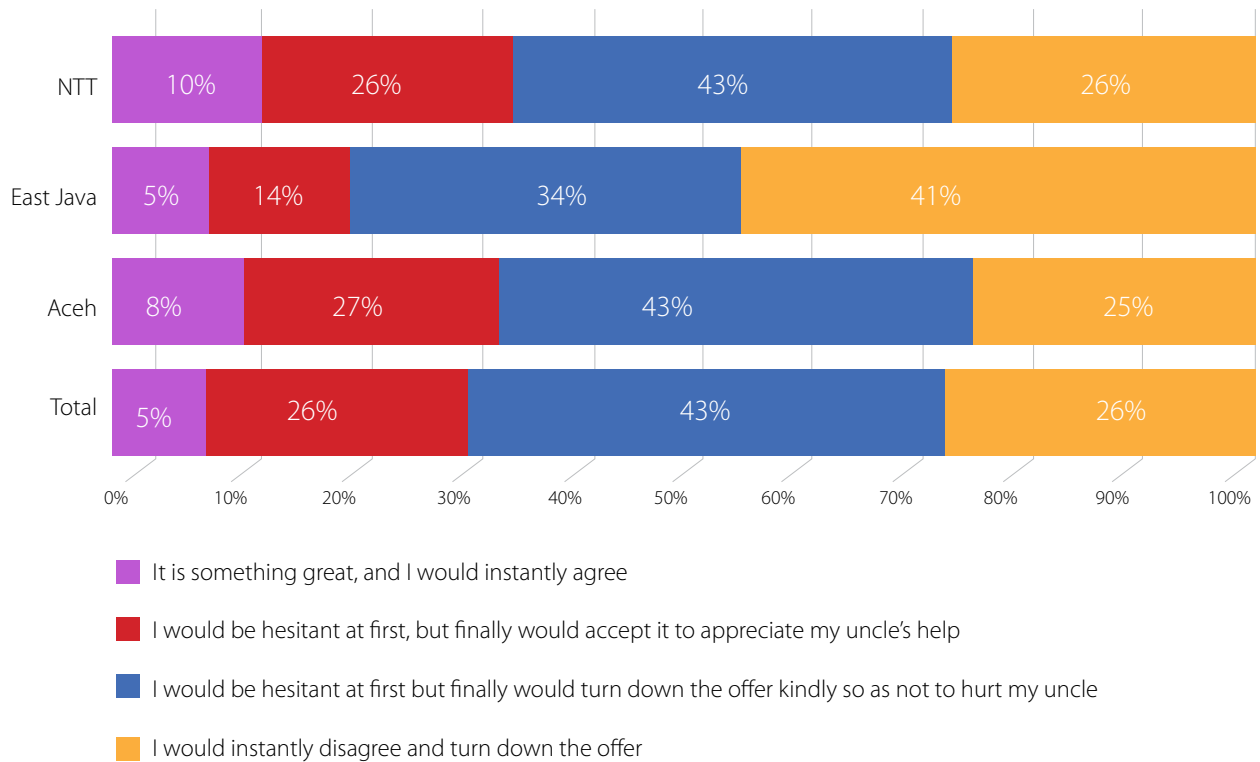


Figure 16b Youth – Urban

If your uncle told you that his friend can help you to get accepted in a school / university / company, without going through the selection process, what would you do? Youth - Urban



Similarly, when the chance to get a job involves making an illegal payment, the number of respondents who answered that they are willing to pay some money which is not part of the approved procedure reached 30 % in some areas.

Figure 17a Youth - Rural

You are interviewed for a job that you dream of. To be accepted, you are asked to give 10-20% of your salary to the interviewer. What would you do? Youth - Rural

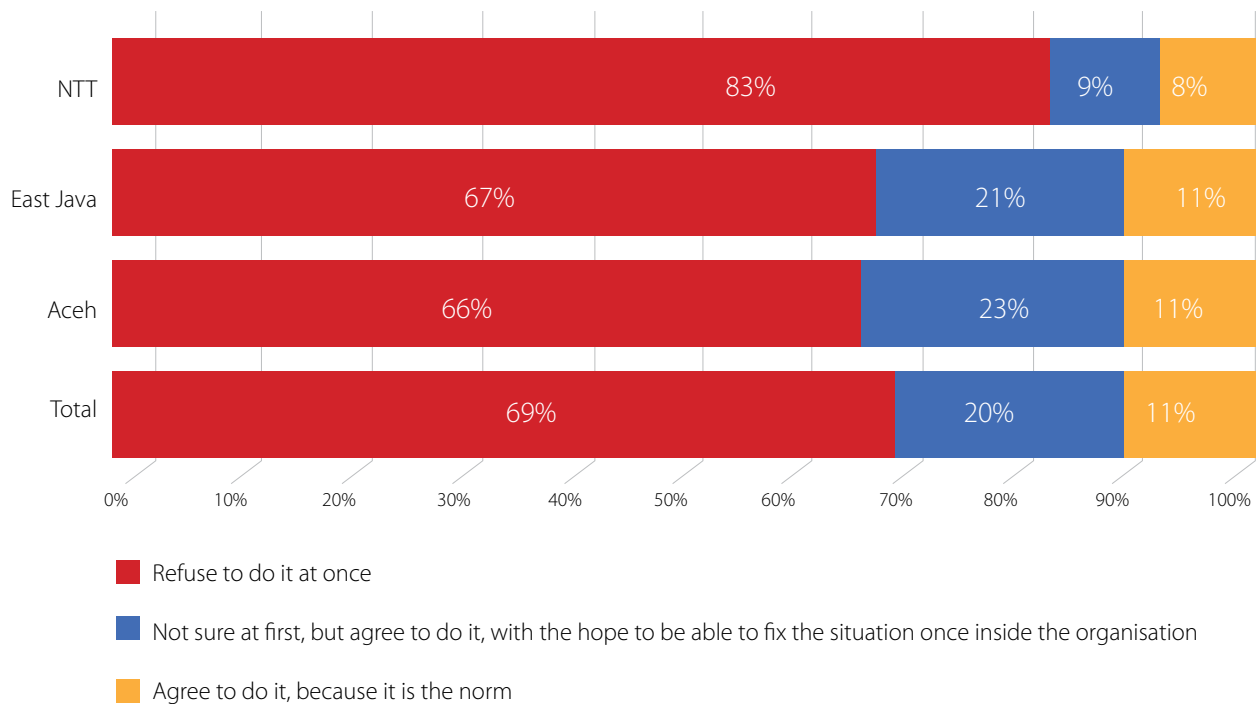
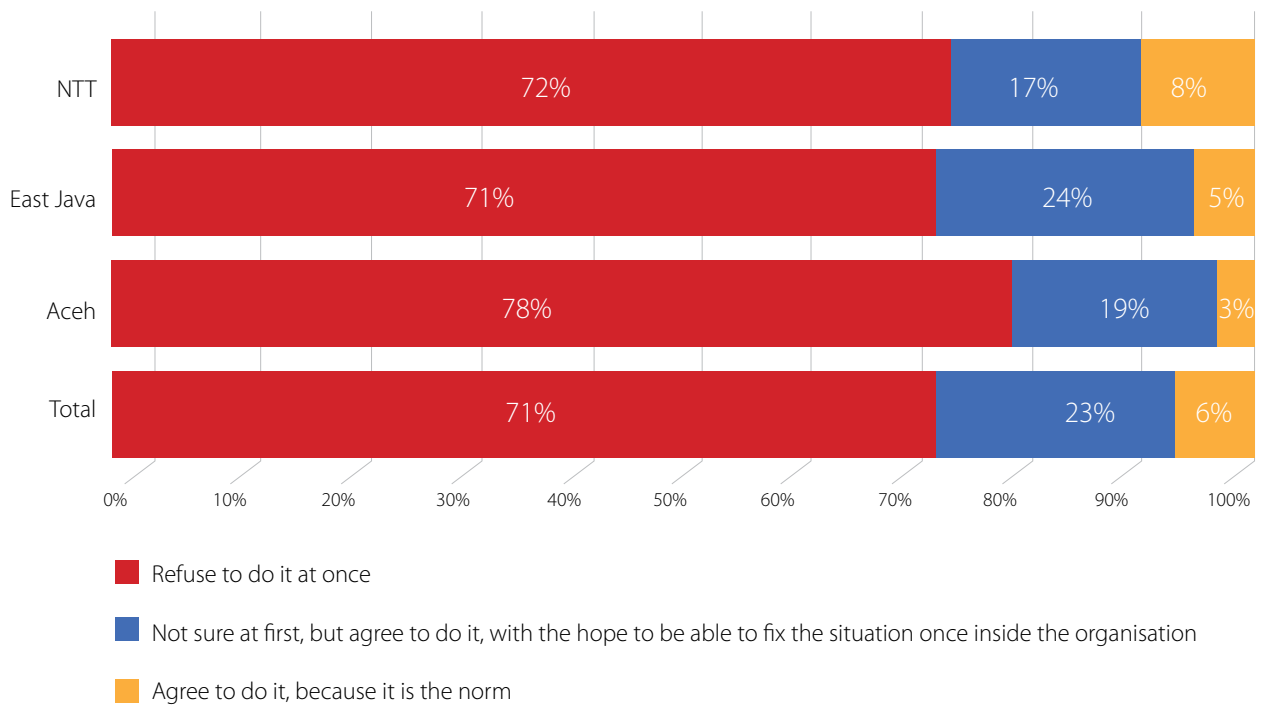


Figure 17b Youth - Urban

You are interviewed for a job that you dream of. To be accepted, you are asked to give 10-20% of your salary to the interviewer. What would you do? Youth - Urban



Another finding is more than 40% of respondents in rural areas agreed with the practice of nepotism to get a job (Figures 18a and 18b). Meanwhile, urban respondents who agreed with the same practice reached 30%.

Figure 18a Youth - Rural

What do you think of this situation: Your father / mother is an official in a government office, he/she offers you to work in that office, while he/she still holds a position there. Will you accept the offer? Youth - Rural

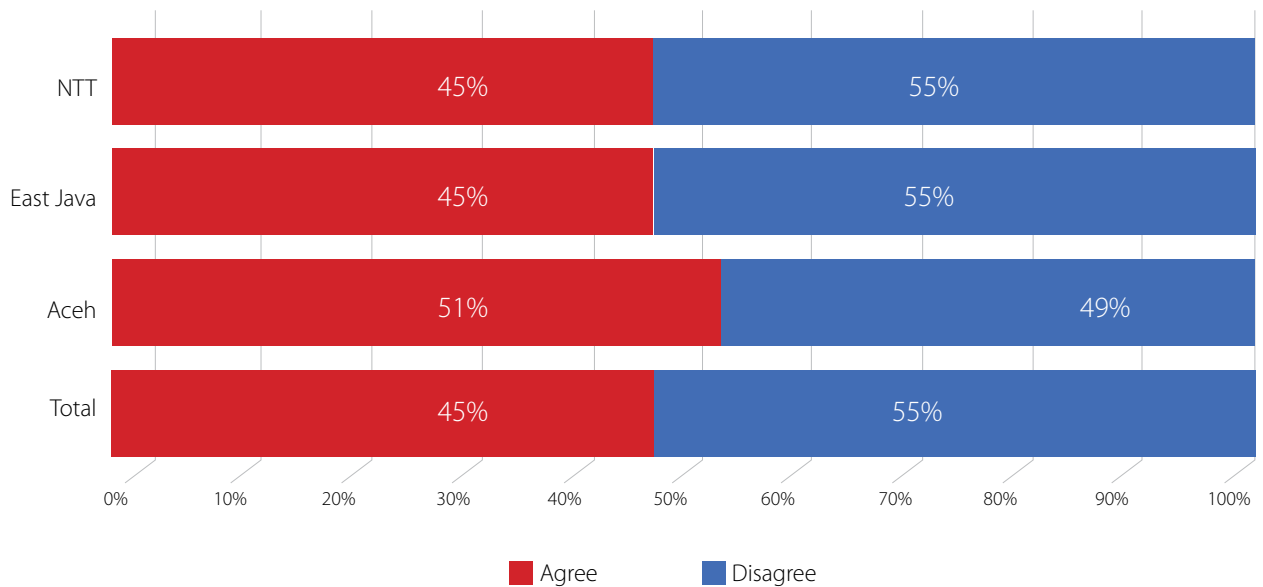
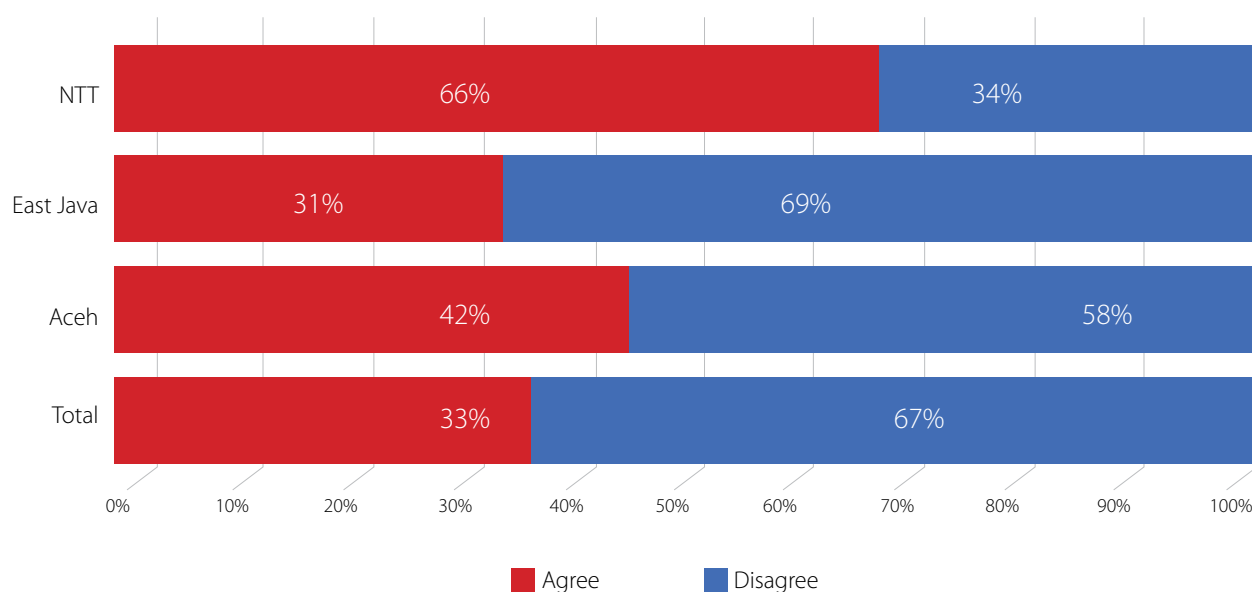


Figure 18b Youth - Urban

What do you think of this situation: Your father / mother is an official in a government office, he/she offers you to work in that office, while he/she still holds a position there. Will you accept the offer? Youth - Urban



COMMITMENT TO ANTI-CORRUPTION

Lack of integrity and unethical behavior often occur due to lack of sanctions. Any inappropriate behavior which goes unpenalized tends to recur. Therefore, in addition to personal willingness to maintain integrity, some sanctions need to be imposed on violations. This deterrent effect is expected to prevent the inappropriate behavior from recurring.

When the respondents were asked whether they are willing to report or make a complaint if faced with a corrupt behavior, such as the teacher asking money in exchange for allowing them to pass the exam, more than 40% of urban and rural respondents chose the statement that they will make a complaint if it happens, while those who claimed to have done it was less than 10%.

However, 40 % of the rural and urban youth respondents stated they will decide it case by case; in other words, they don't think they will make a complaint in all cases. As a matter of fact, 15-20% of them chose not to make a complaint.

Figure 19a Youth – Rural

If you are faced with a corrupt practice (for example: a teacher asking for money so that you can pass the exam), will you report it (making a complaint)? Youth - Rural

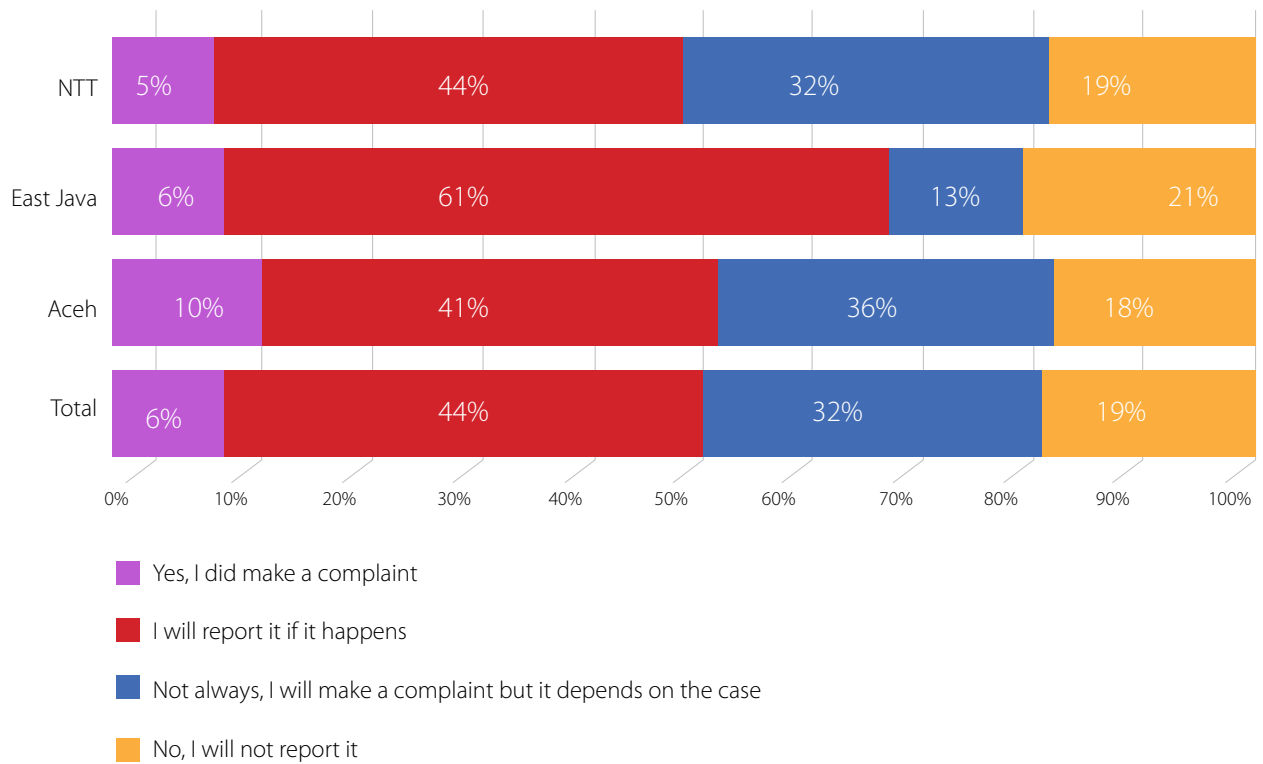
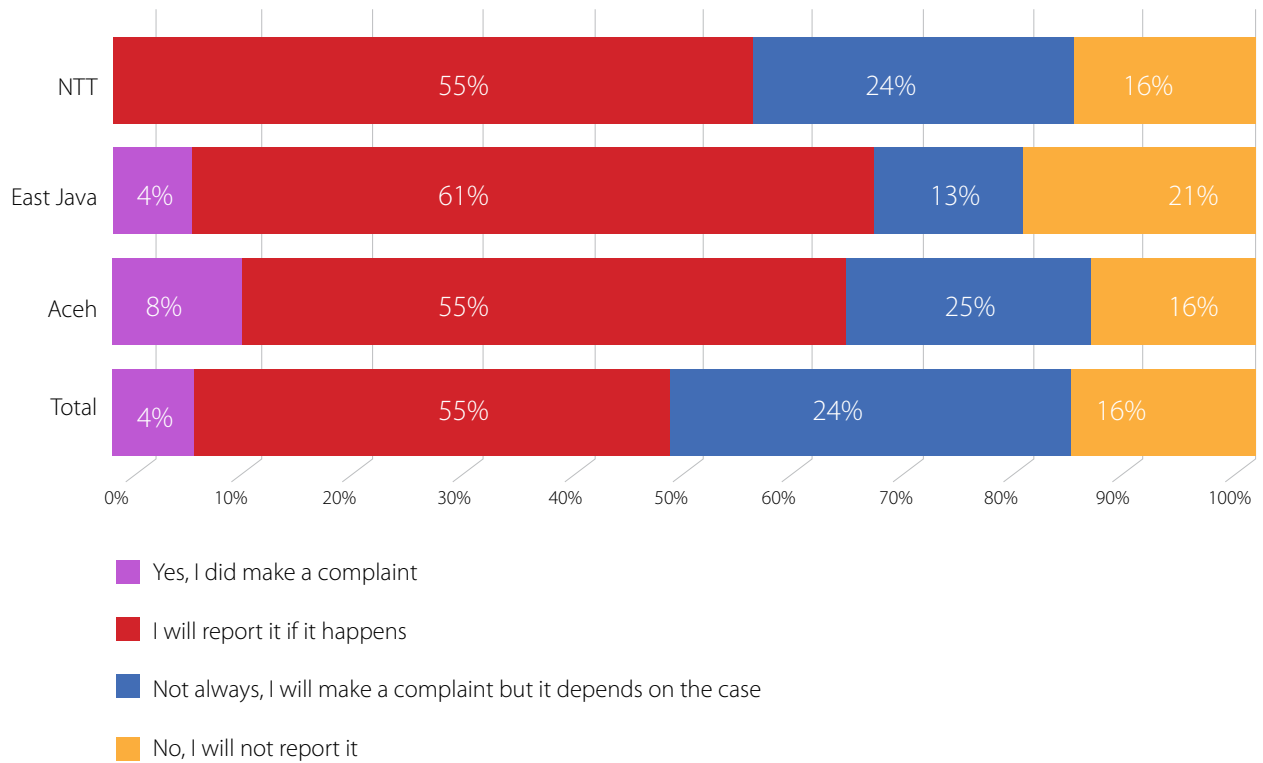


Figure 19b Youth – Urban

If you are faced with a corrupt practice (for example: a teacher asking for money so that you can pass the exam), will you report it (making a complaint)? Youth - Urban



Reasons for not making a complaint. There are a number of considerations which may be the reasons why the respondents chose not to do make a complaint. Some of those reasons include the danger that threatens him/her since due to lack of protection, useless because it will not bring any change to the situation, not knowing the procedure to make a complaint, none of his/her business, or fear of getting shunned by their social environment (Figures 20a and 20b).

Among the answer choices above, the one chosen by most respondents was the possibility that their complaint will not bring any change (chosen by rural youth in East Java (74%) and NTT (78%), and urban youth in Aceh (77%) and NTT (100%)). There is widespread pessimism that there will not be any meaningful result from their making a complaint. Another reason is many do not know the procedure to make a complaint. The next reason for not reporting is lack of protection for those making a complaint.

Figure 20a Youth - Rural
Reasons for Not Making a Complaint Youth - Rural

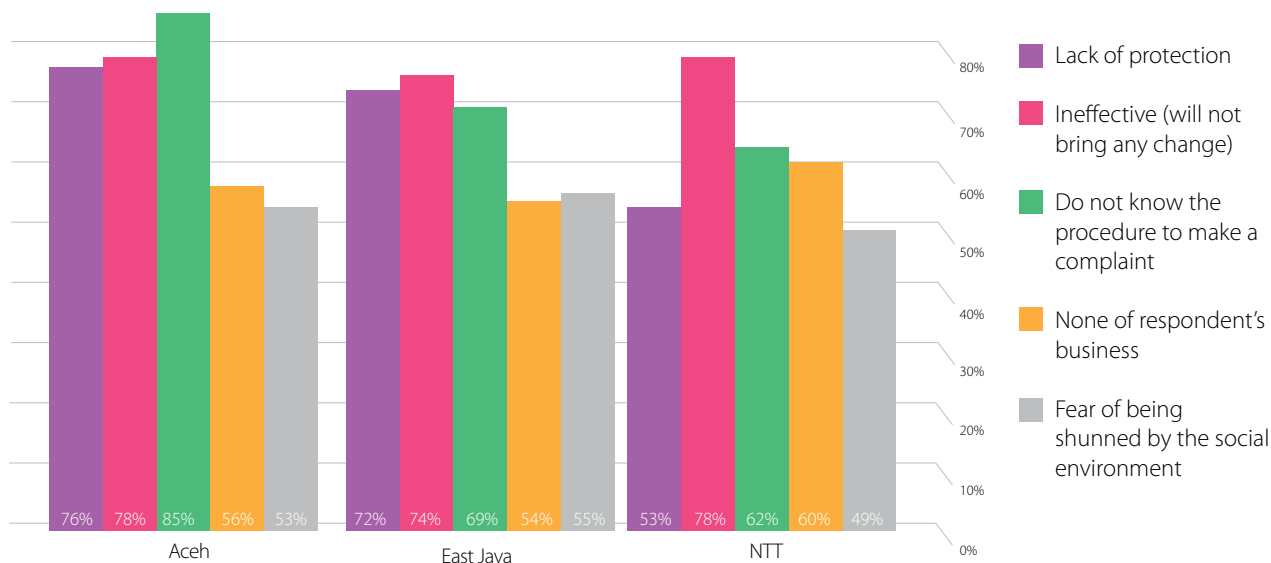
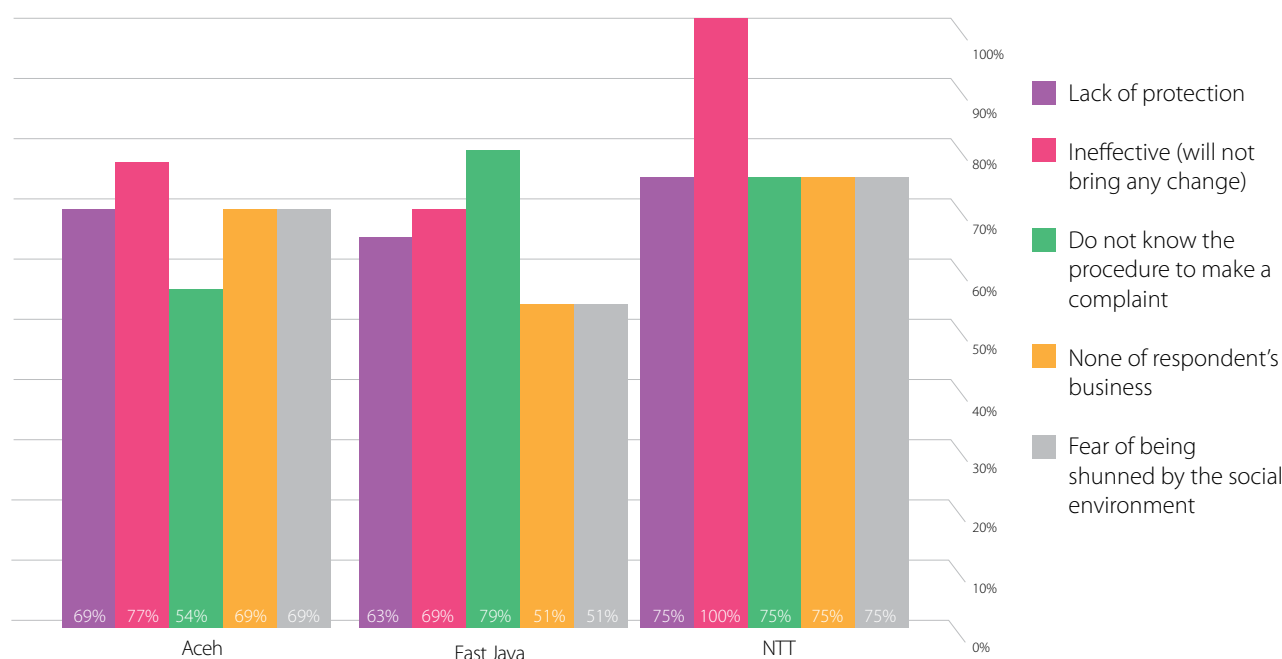


Figure 20b Youth - Urban
Reasons for Not Making a Complaint Youth - Urban



100 Persen Lawan Korupsi

JANGAN PILIH:

- PARTAI KORUP
- POLITISI KORUP

di 2014



4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Conclusion And Recommendations

CONCLUSION

1. **Shared opinions of urban and rural communities related to integrity and anti-corruption.** By region, there is no significant difference in opinion between those who live in rural areas and those in urban areas. It is also the case with the opinions of the adults. Although there are differences in percentage, a preference for one of the choices tend to be similar between youth and adults, both in rural and urban areas.
2. **Experience of corruption.** All respondents have experienced or at least was once aware of corrupt practices around them. The corruption which is most commonly experienced is paying a bribe when getting ticketed by the police or to obtain the licences (SIM/STNK).
3. **Perception towards the integrity of public offices.** The respondents perceive that all state and private institutions that serve the public interests still practice corruption and bribery, although at different levels. Government institutions are perceived more corrupt than the private ones. State institutions in the field of security and order, the police and military, are perceived as the most corrupt of all existing state institutions.
4. **Knowledge about integrity and anti-corruption.** Most respondents have never received any training on anti-corruption at school and they believe that that kind of training needs to be held. Examples of principled and ethical behavior are obtained from the family, religious leaders, school and peers. To obtain information about issues on integrity and anti-corruption, the respondents rely on TV/radio, newspapers and friends.
5. **Understanding of integrity.** The majority of respondents do not understand what the word integrity means. Nevertheless, in general they can recognize behaviors that reflect integrity. The survey was also aimed to introduce the concept of integrity to youth and adult respondents.
6. **The value of integrity.** In general, youth recognize and support integrity and honesty. The areas which have the potential to make the respondents faced with a dilemma to compromise their integrity and negotiate their value are mostly job-related and when they want keep their family out of trouble. Permissive attitude towards violation of the rules mostly is present when it comes to traffic violations.
7. **Commitment to anti-corruption.** The majority of youth respondents share optimism that they can play a role in the anti-corruption movement. However, only some of them are willing to immediately make a complaint if becoming aware of corrupt practices around them. The reason why they feel reluctant to report corruption is because they feel it would be useless and they do not know to make a complaint.
8. **Level of integrity of individual and community.** Similar preference in selecting a number of answer choices between youth and adults suggests that the opinion of the youth tend to represent the social norms of their surroundings. In addition, the similarity suggests that as the youth grow up, they are likely to conform their social environment. Meanwhile, youth respondents in East Java gave a moderate response compared to those in other areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Family

1. Parents can role-model honest behaviour within their family.
2. Parents and other family members need to make room for fair and transparent family discussions.
3. Parents and other family members need to be open about the family's income and expenditure.
4. Live simply and wisely when it comes to regulating patterns of consumption and expenditure.
5. An ethical education and a commitment to honesty starts early on in life.

Educational Sector

1. Anti-corruption should be taught as a subject from Primary School.
2. An attitude and demeanour of honesty and integrity must be exemplified by teachers, educators, and all stakeholders throughout the educational sector.
3. Regulation is needed in the educational sector to end corrupt practices such as: the reliance on relations to fill school positions (nepotism), false certification of teachers, etc.
4. A transparent budget is needed in all levels of education.
5. The allocation and expenditure of the educational budget must be open and accountable so that it can be monitored by the community.

Government

1. A commitment to enforce laws against corruption in all instances.
2. A system of legal protection for whistle-blowers.

3. Develop and implement a National Acceleration Strategy and Anti-Corruption Strategy both within public institutions and at the community level.
4. Implement through the Ministry of Education and Culture a corruption prevention guide that can be distributed to all educational levels.
5. Tight evaluation and supervision concerning all aspects of the effort to prevent and eradicate corruption.

Non-Governmental Organisations

1. Mobilise society to form a movement to prevent and eradicate corruption.
2. Help internalise the values of integrity and honesty within social communities.
3. Involve the community in the supervision of transparency and accountability in the provision of public services (schools, hospitals, public administration, police, etc).
4. Promote the role of youth in acting to prevent and eradicate corruption.

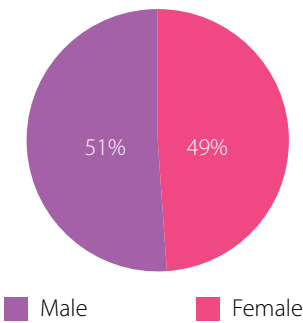
Media

1. Develop citizen journalism to help urge members of the public to report cases of corruption that occur around them.
2. Educate society using creative media to promote integrity and a commitment to stand against corruption.
3. Be ideological (?) and independent in reporting cases of corruption to the public.

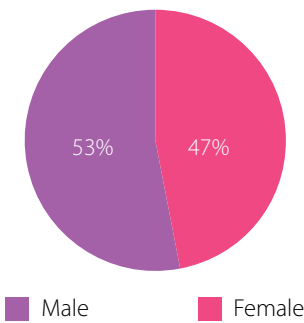
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

By Gender

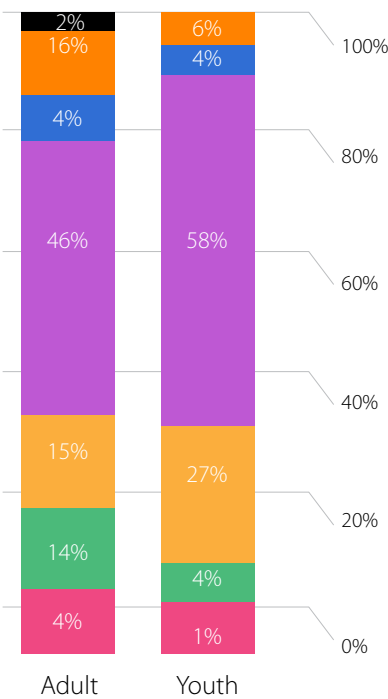
Composition of Youth Respondents by Sex



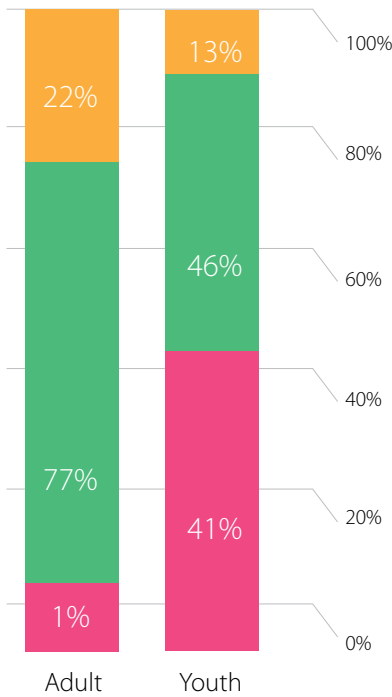
Composition of Adult Respondents by Sex



By education



By Main Activity



- Didn't Complete Elementary School
- Elementary school
- Junior High school
- Senior High school
- Diploma
- Undergraduate
- Graduate

- School/College
- Work
- Don't go to school or work



Transparency International Indonesia

Jl. Senayan Bawah No. 17, Blok S, Rawa Barat
Jakarta Selatan 12180

Telepon: +62-21-7267827 Fax: +62-21-7208515

<http://ti.or.id>

Email: info@ti.or.id