



TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL

Indonesia

the global coalition against corruption

INTEGRITY AND
CORRUPTION
IN INDONESIA:
WHAT DO YOUNG
PEOPLE THINK?

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The agenda to eradicate corruption is not an easy task. Aside from the rule of law and system reform, a cultural approach to change attitude, understanding and permissiveness of Indonesian people towards corruption must start from the early age. At this point the youth role is important. In quantity, there are 26% (62 million people) of Indonesian population based on 2010 Census between the ages of 15-30 years old. In DKI Jakarta Province, similar age category is 2,9 million people (31%).

Building such facilitation for young people in 2010 was started by Transparency International Indonesia. SPEAK! (Youth Voices

against Corruption) was built as an initiative run and ruled by young people on anticorruption movement. Yet, to ensure that such initiatives are effective, there needs to be greater understanding of the beliefs, behaviors and experiences which make up the integrity of Indonesian youth.

The Youth Integrity Survey piloting Jakarta which interviews 1,006 youth on their attitudes to integrity and corruption, are intended to improve such understanding, thus helping to establish more targeted and effective anticorruption initiatives.

2. Methodology

The Youth Integrity Survey (YIS) constitutes the main activity of the first year of the Youth Integrity Program (YIP) "Encouraging and Enabling Youth to Act with Integrity and Reject Corruption". The program is being conducted in four (4) countries in the Asia Pacific region: Indonesia, Fiji, South Korea and Sri Lanka.

Using TI's definition of integrity as "[b]ehaviors 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" as the basis, the YIS pays special attention to corruption issues, covering youth values and attitudes towards integrity, their experiences with corruption, their actions when faced with corruption, and also about influence of environment and mass media that shape youth's view on integrity.

The research sample covered a stratified random sample of young people between 15-30 years old of DKI Jakarta province. To explore potential differences between youth attitudes, behaviors and values from the rest of the population in DKI Jakarta, the research also sampled a control group of 996 "adults" over 30 years old to 65.

Face to face interviews were carried out between July to August 2012 by 40 volunteers whom we recruited before the fieldwork. Young volunteers, students and fresh graduates were recruited and trained to conduct the interviews five (5) municipalities in DKI Jakarta province. We also had Focus Group Discussion (FGD) twice. First we had youth session and second, discussion with adult. The consent process was exploring the opinions and perception youth and adult on integrity.

3. Key Findings

3.1 Youth's Values, Understanding And Knowledge On Integrity

To better understand their conceptual understanding of integrity and corruption, the YIS investigates youth's values, understanding and knowledge on integrity. To see youth integrity value in Jakarta, respondents were given a question

on the clash between wealth and success, with integrity values (honesty, anti-corruption, law obedience, etc). From the survey result, 80% adults and 78% youths stated their agreement that being honest is far more important than being rich. When

success is confronted with integrity values, as many as 68% youths agree that a person with honesty and integrity has far more chance to succeed.

There is no significant difference between youths and adults on their view towards integrity values related to wealth and success. Based on respondents' answers both youths and adults, there is a dilemma when integrity values are confronted with wealth and success. It can be seen from two perspectives: **first**, when there is a significant gap between respondents about the integrity associated with wealth and success then there is an understanding that wealth doesn't always linear to success.

3.2 Experience and Behavior

People's actions are not always in line with their personal values. To better understand the relationship between ethical principles and the capacity to follow these up on the behavioral level, the YIS investigates youth exposure to corruption and their behavior and reactions to such situations.

As a part of citizen, youths surely have both direct and indirect experiences with corruption problems. Youths' perception on their surrounding institutions and experience they have when interacting with those institutions concomitantly forms their

Second, respondents tend to consider the first question (wealth) as a question on values they have, while the second question (success) refers more to their external reality.

Hence, in the value level, there are only 5% youth respondents agree that being rich is a far more important goal despite it might be gained through violation of law or abuse of power. However there are 32% youths admit (based on fact and their experience) that people who are ready to lie, cheat, breaks the law and corrupt, have more chance to succeed compare to those with integrity.

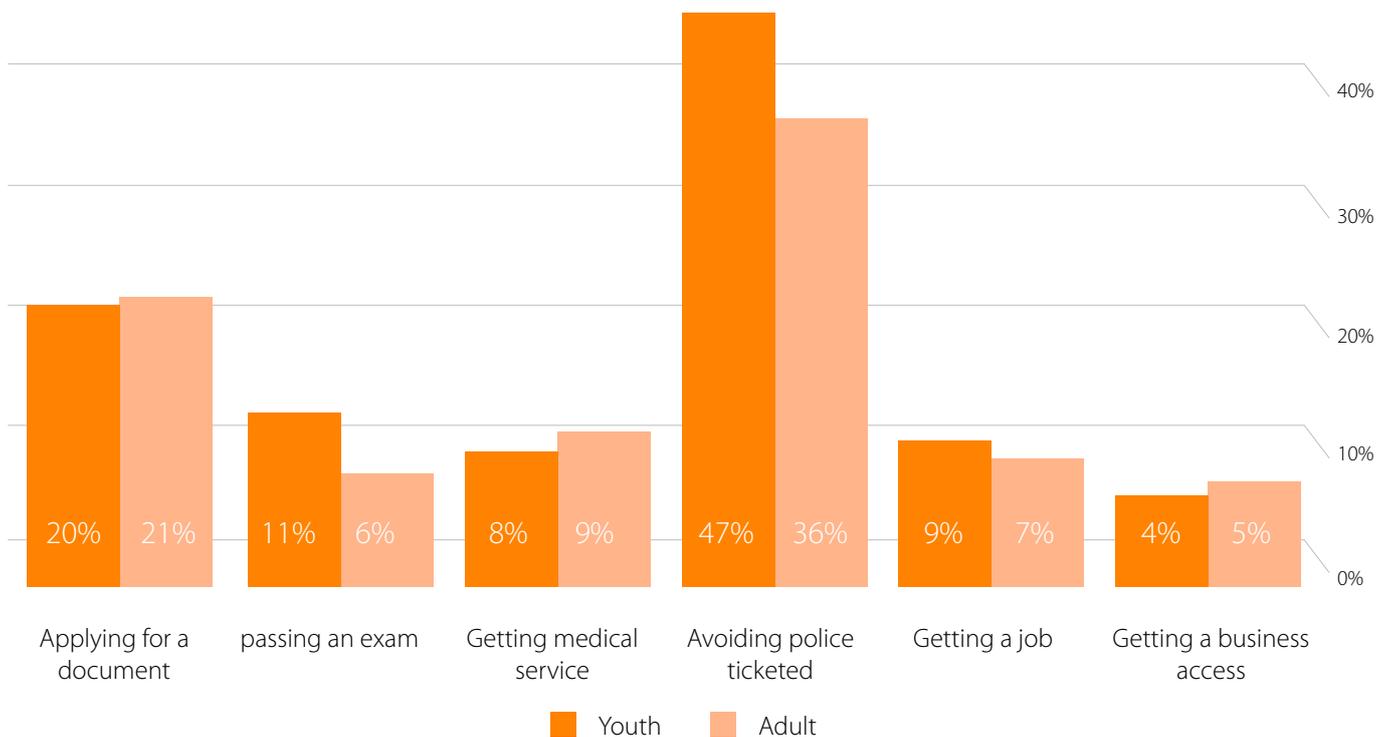
awareness on the importance of integrity as a collective value.

In general, both youths and adults share relatively low experience with acts of corruption. Most experience gained from avoiding police ticketed and getting a document or a permit. In avoiding police ticketed, both youths and adults share relatively high experience (47% and 36%). It is also seen that compare to adults, youths tend to chose "peace" with the police in order to avoid fine.

Figure 1 shows the experience with corruption faced by youth and adult during the past 12 months.

Figure 1 Experience with Corruption among those who have contact during the past 12 months.

Youth vs Adult



These experiences match up to how youth rack the integrity of public institutions. Along with experiences they have, youths have a relatively bad opinion on national administration and police/security institution. There are only 34% youths consider security institution as good and clean from corruption. On

national administration institution (in relation to passport, driving license, vehicle certificate, and tax payment services), 66% youths still consider them as bad service institutions. **Figure 2** shows how youth rated the police as "very bad" marginally higher than their perception of the private business.

Figure 2 Opinion on Institution's Integrity
Youth vs Adult

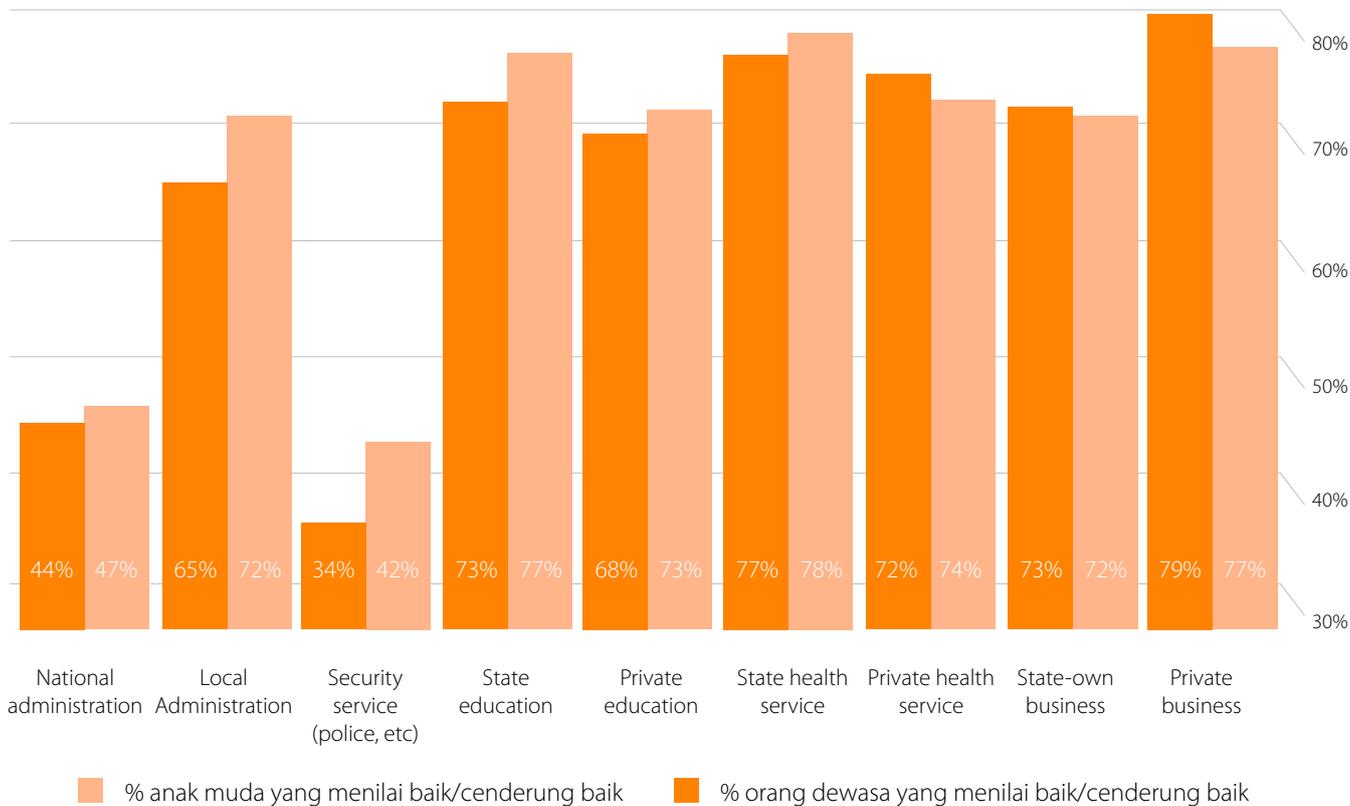
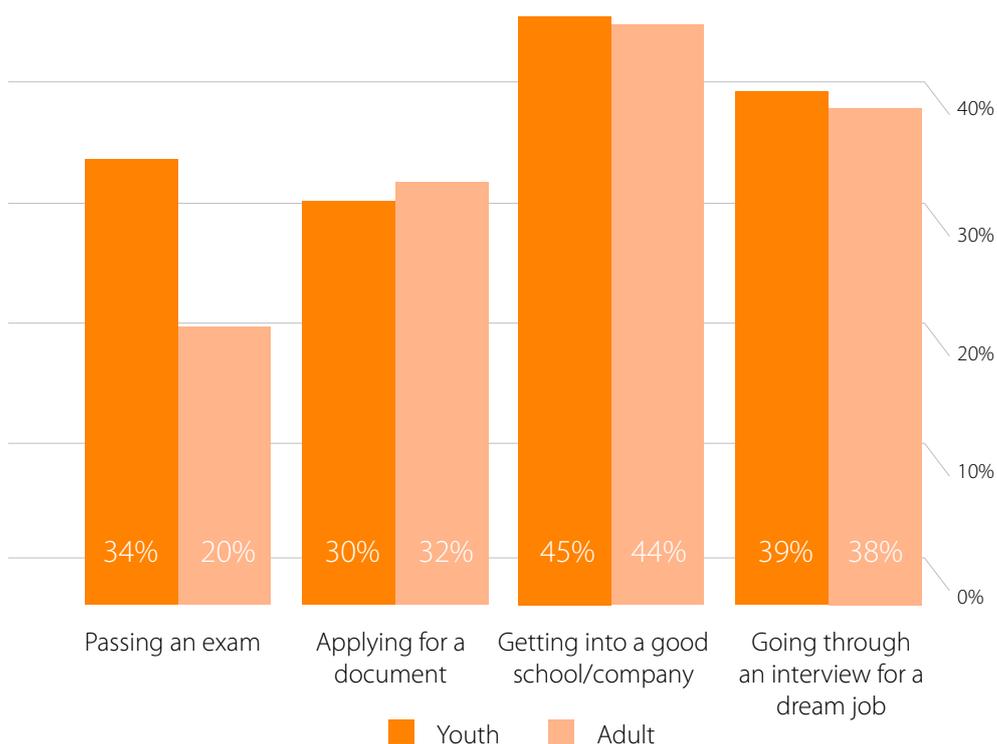


Figure 3 shows the percentage of youth who are willing to violate principles of integrity in the given situations. On their social environment interaction, there are situations where they are inevitably forced to take a choice. This includes a choice to conduct violations against integrity principle/value. To see how far the respondents react when confronted with a choice to be a subject of a corrupt act, they were being asked about situations where they should chose several responses; those were behavior with integrity or against integrity.

Figure 3 Willingness to Violate Integrity
Youth vs Adult



The willingness to violate integrity principles among youths and adults are most likely occur when respondents confronted an offer to get into a school or company without selection process

(45% youths and 44% adults). It is followed by the respondents' willingness to compromise with the offer in sharing 10-20% first salary to be accepted in a job.

3.3 Influence Of Environment And Mass Media

The final part of the study looks at the different information sources influencing their understanding of integrity and anticorruption, and how they impact on shaping the youths' values of integrity. Majority of young respondents (74-83%) agree that family, education, and peer group are important factors that shape the views/understanding on integrity. There are 66% youths consider leaders (political, religious, etc) also shape their views on integrity. While there are only 33% youth respondents consider showbiz celebrities shape their view on integrity.

Despite the important factors of education that shape the views on integrity, the majority of youth respondents (37%) feel to have very little information on corruption and integrity. Even 13% youth respondents feel they have no information on government rules and regulations that promote integrity and fight/prevent corruption. There are 32% youths who feel to have some information on the issue. And there are 18% youths feel they have lots of information about anticorruption regulations.

4. Conclusions And Recommendations

From the survey result done by TI-Indonesia on youths in Jakarta, there are several interesting findings:

- In a metropolitan city life situation where individualism and pragmatism are very strong, the understanding on the integrity concept among youths in Jakarta is fairly good. There are only 5,4% youths consider being rich is a far more important goal, despite through lie, cheat, break the law or abusive act. However, when perceiving honesty and integrity as a way to succeed, 32% Jakarta youths agree that a person who lies, cheats, breaks the law and corrupt is more likely to succeed in life compare to an honest and integrity person. This can be regarded as a form of acknowledgement from Jakarta youths in looking through the reality that many people succeed by dishonest ways. The majority believe being honest leads to success.
- In terms on acts of integrity characteristics, there are still 20-30% Jakarta youths tend to be permissive toward act against integrity and law violations, especially when they confronted by difficult situation or small amount of corruption, or when those acts are a form of solidarity for friends/family. Even half of Jakarta youth still consider lying or cheating as acceptable for a person with integrity when those acts are done under difficult situation for him/her or his/her family. Adults share the relatively similar result as well in this survey.
- For Jakarta youths, the lack of principles/integrity (including corruption) is a huge problem (and highly disadvantaged) to themselves, family, friends, business and economic development, and national development. However, youths have a stronger tendency in looking at corruption problem

as their domestic environment problem (themselves, family and friends), compare to adults who relatively consider corruption as a public problem (business, economy and national development).

- Among institutions such as national administration, police/security, local administration, state and private education, state and private health care, and state and private business, the bad perception toward integrity only pointed at national administration and police/security institutions. This is consistent with the finding that both youths and adults have a relatively high experience in avoiding police fine and processing document/license. Youths also tend to prefer "peace" with the police in order to avoid fine compare to adults.
- Among adults and youths (62%), there is a relatively high awareness on the importance of youth in building integrity and corruption eradication through advocacy and changing attitude. However, Jakarta youths seem to have a relatively high permissiveness when confronted with the choice to act cheat during school exams or to get a job, processing documents, or looking for a job. This permissiveness is seen from 34% youths who admit they would ask a friend during exam or "bribe" a teacher to pass exam. Almost 30% youths chose to find a way in speed up the processing document through friends or relatives, or to pay additional money. There are 45% youth who would accept the offer to conduct act of nepotism such as get into a job without selection process, despite some had early doubts. As many as 39% youths are willing to share their 10-20% first salary in order to get into a job.
- A concrete commitment to act against corruption among

youths is still low. Even though more than a half Jakarta youth respondents declare they will, and even had done denunciation when confronted with corrupt acts, there are 46% Jakarta youths in doubt and refuse to denunciate corrupt acts. Those who refuse are mostly based on apathy and pessimism, stating that those acts are “none of my business” and consider the denunciation will not be effective.

- Family, education system and peer group are important factors that influence Jakarta youths’ view and

understanding on integrity. The most influential sources of information are TV and internet news. In correspond, 74% youths have high level of TV consumption, while internet is being accessed by 41% youths on a daily basis. It is important to pay attention to these factors and sources of information since 46% Jakarta youths consider they don’t have any, or very much less, information on state rules and regulations that promote integrity and fight/prevent corruption.

Recommendation: raising awareness, building courage

When self awareness is strong, but the reality outside seems to against it, the self awareness would erode and wither by the reality. In this kind of situation, it is common that the slogan “anti-corruption awareness starts from the self” would emerge to strengthen the belief. There is nothing wrong with the slogan, but to ignore and assume it will work on itself is a state’s failure because it separates/widen the distance between the state and its citizens. The slogan, if understood statically, will create a society in which each individual only deal with him/herself and care for him/herself, a country with loaded population but without citizens. This kind of situation must be avoided. Strengthen the anti-corruption awareness without law enforcement will create mass frustration. To strengthen the anti-corruption awareness based on active citizenship, several recommendations can be drawn from the survey result.

1. There must be a strengthening understanding on integrity and anti corruption. It shall refer to concrete situations around youth; remain grounded to integrity concept and anti corruption as citizenry values. Youth (and adult) must able to differ between collective/public interest with private interest (individual, friends, family, etc). At this point, education on virtues through citizenship education must also be strengthened.
2. There must be a strengthening education at all levels. This is due to the survey result that the awareness on integrity and anti corruption between lower educated youths and

higher educated youths is not far different.

3. There must be a strengthening education outside the formal system. Aside TV and internet consumption as a media for education, the contents on TV and internet shall also encourage integrity values.
4. There must be a more directed and systematic socialization on state regulations and policies toward anti corruption. In addition to prove government commitment to public, it can also increase public support on corruption eradication agenda.
5. The government must strengthen the guarantee on due process of law and protection of informant on corrupt act denunciation. This is to reduce pessimism and apathy on corruption eradication efforts.
6. Law enforcement is one of the main keys to erase the perception that law violations are legitimate to gain success and wealth.
7. Concomitant with the education system, family must be actively involved in education and socialization programs related to integrity building and corruption eradication.
8. Youth must be encouraged, facilitated and appreciated on their positive organizational involvement. By their participation in a positive organization, they can learn and practice how to think, act, and make decisions in accordance to integrity principles.

1. Introduction

“The generation that cannot be changed by the world is the generation that will change the world.” ~Ron Luce

The 1998 Reform had given birth to the nation's collective consciousness to put corruption as one of the must-have eradicated major enemies in this country. Several policies had been implemented, including through the establishment of Corruption Eradication Commission in 2004. However, after more than a decade, the effort to eradicate corruption has yet shown a meaningful progress. In 2012 Indonesia continued to be perceived to be one of the more corrupt countries in the world with a ranking of 118 out of 176 countries/territories in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

The agenda to eradicate corruption is not an easy task. Aside from the rule of law and system reform, a cultural approach to change attitude, understanding and permissiveness of Indonesian people towards corruption must start from the early age. At this point the youth role is important. In quantity, there are 26% (62 million people) of Indonesian population based on 2010 Census between the ages of 15-30 years old. In DKI Jakarta Province, similar age category is 2,9 million people (31%). History has shown that youth always play a vital role in the wheel of change. Since corruption eradication agenda does not merely rely on policy changes and needs social-cultural changes, the anti corruption movement also needs the active role of youth in it.

The youth active role in the eradication of an already systemic, even structural, corruption requires a strong awareness on integrity value as a foundation to fight corruption. The development and strengthening of youth awareness must be done in at least two approaches; education and campaign. With these approaches, research/survey is needed as the base to design education and campaign program to strengthen youth integrity and increase their participation in corruption eradication.

According to Ambrose Lee (2006), research/survey is needed to gain public views and relevant information towards problems of corruption. The information gained from the communities is not only useful for the law enforcers, but the views and perceptions on corruption could also be the stepping stone in designing and fixing anti-corruption strategies.

Transparency International Indonesia has conducted Youth Integrity Survey 2012 from July to December. In this survey, youth is defined as people with the range age of 15-30 years old, while adult is defined as those between 30-65 years old. There are 2000 respondents in this research with 50 samples of villages in Jakarta.

As an addition to the survey result, focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted with participants

2. The Methodology

The Concept

Integrity can be defined as the standard of highest competence, fairness and honesty. In a broader meaning, integrity includes the scope of justice, behavior, truth, and equality (Klockars, Ivkovic and Haberfeld, 2006). The most common practice to perceive integrity is through negative formula by giving examples of attitude and behavior that violate integrity. Among these attitudes or acts of violation are corruption, collusion, fraud, plunder of resources, conflict of interest in public services, etc.

In the tradition of moral philosophy and ethics, integrity is included in a category called virtue or what is in Indonesian generally translated into "eminence" (*keutamaan*). Aristotle

and republican tradition had introduced this term as "*citizens' involvement in self-rule guided by devotion to the public good*", or sometimes perceived as "*moral excellence*" that will result in "*the human good*". This virtue could only be developed and strengthen through daily behavior and proper education in an environment that will shape individuals with integrity habitués. Aristotle believes education and training could form and grow virtue, but many consider those are not enough. Virtue grows along with individual's characters as habitués, through education and habit of doing good things. Thus, social environment such as family, education or workplace and activity places also determines. So the virtue is not gained merely out of

knowledge, despite its necessity, but also mainly from habit of doing good and responsible things.

Etymologically, integrity derives from Latin language which mean “unbroken, pure, whole, honest, straight, and trust worthy or reliable”. Study and research from Haryatmoko, *Public Ethics* (2011), tracks and broadly describes public ethics and public integrity as one coherent bond, specifically focus its research attention on public authorities and politicians. However, public integrity cannot be separated from individual integrity, since it is highly determine the form of public integrity. Individual integrity can be tested as public integrity when it succeeded to uphold the promise to obey the law, conduct obligations following any position, and a targeted policy direction in the improvement of public service quality.

As it previously mentioned, integrity is a form of habitués. It refers to the thoughts of Pierre Bourdieu, “generative principle from a different particular practical acts”, for example, what a labor eats, particularly how she/he eats, what exercise she/he practices and how she/he does it, her/his political views and how she/he systematically expresses it in a different way compare to the industry owner in correspondence. Thus, education and habit becomes the main element to form integrity. Family, school and social environment are highly determining in forming individual integrity. From that social environment a person’s integrity as a habitués is formed. A simple conclusion can be drawn that forming integrity is very much influenced by a conducive environment to form the habitués of virtue and integrity. Education determines the form of habitués is generally spread without direct language or awareness, but through a persuasion of mere unseen elements, that is by the very common condition and practices.

The Sampling Design

The research sample covered a stratified random sample of young people between 15-30 years old of DKI Jakarta province. To explore potential differences between youth attitudes, behaviors and values from the rest of the population in DKI Jakarta, the research also sampled a control group of 996 “adults” over 30 years old to 65.

Why we only chose DKI Jakarta province as a pilot project? *First*, our intervention program for youth initiatives against corruption focused on urban youth in Jakarta for two years recently. *Second*, as a pilot project we believe DKI Jakarta has various

characteristics of sampling we need regarding social-economic status and level of education.

Throughout this report, whenever the term “youth” is used, it refers to the target group (aged 15-30). The term “adult” refers to the control group (respondents over 30 years old to 65 years old).

Following International statistical standards, the YIS piloting in Jakarta used stratified random sampling design, selecting 5 municipalities in DKI Jakarta province and each of municipality containing 10 villages from random sub-district.

3. Key Findings

The purpose of this survey is to seek the level of youth integrity, especially in Jakarta, that could later be the ground in designing education program and anti-corruption campaign among youth. This integrity level is based on values they uphold, understanding and knowledge they have on integrity, their attitude in perceiving corruption problems

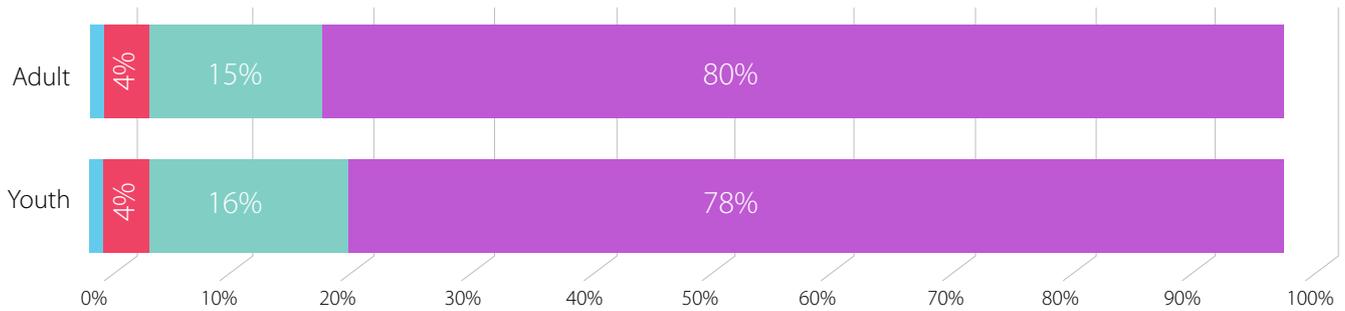
in Indonesia, their experience, and choice of act or behavior they undertake to deal with corruption problems. Aside those, considerable factors influence their values, attitudes, and behavior will also be seen, so it could strengthen the direction and goal of education program and anti-corruption campaign among youth.

3.1. Youth's Value, Understanding, And Knowledge On Integrity

Corruption occurs when there is discrepancy and contradiction between democracy values and capitalism values (Girling, 1997). In democracy, power is a trust given for the sake of public interest. While in capitalism, its main value is individualism and competition to chase success and wealth measured based on the possession of resource.

Table 1 Wealth and Integrity

Youth vs Adult



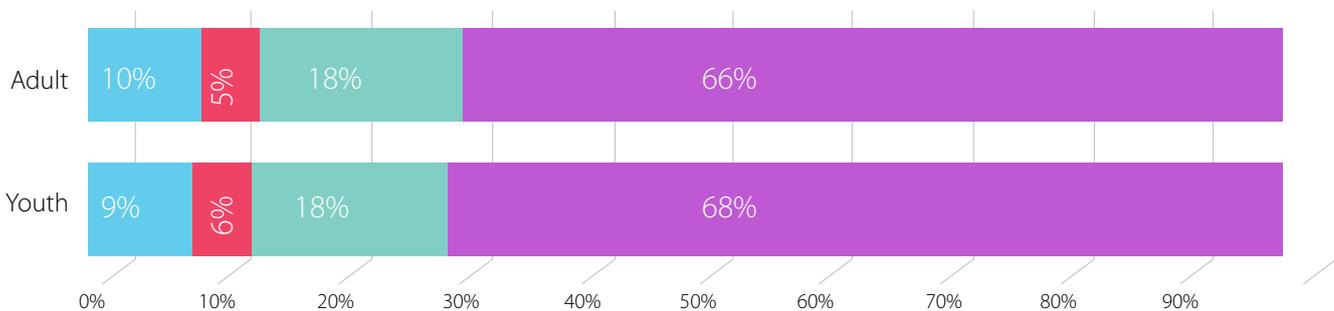
- % of respondents who agree that being rich is the most important and it's acceptable to lie or cheat, ignore some laws and abuse power to attain this objective
- % of respondents who agree that being rich is little more important than being honest
- % of respondents who agree that being honest is a little more important than being rich
- % of respondents who agree that being honest is much more important than being rich

To see youth integrity value in Jakarta, respondents were given a question on the clash between wealth and success, with integrity values (honesty, anti-corruption, law obedience, etc). From the survey result, 80% adults and 78% youths stated their agreement that being honest is far more important than

being rich. Around 16% youths and 15% adults consider being honest is a little more important than being rich and only a very small proportion of the sample think that being rich is more important than being honest.

Table 2 Success and Integrity

Youth vs Adult

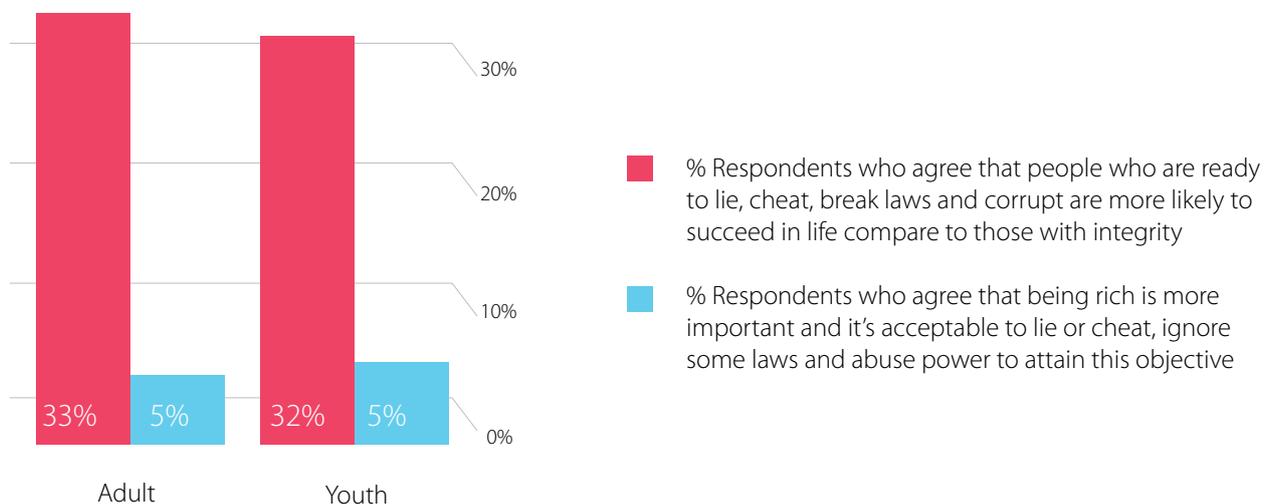


- People who are ready to lie, cheat, break laws and corrupt are more likely to succeed in life than people who are not
- People who are ready to lie, cheat, break laws and corrupt are somewhat more likely to succeed in life than people who are not
- An honest person, with personal integrity, has a little less chance to succeed in life than a person who lacks integrity
- An honest person, with personal integrity, has more or as much chance to succeed in life than a person who lacks integrity

When success is confronted with integrity values as in Table 2, as many as 68% youths agree that a person with honesty and integrity has far more chance to succeed. Similar attitude also shares by 66% adults. While the percentage of adults consider

that a person who lies, cheats, breaks the law and corrupt is much more likely to succeed in life compare to those who do not, are slightly higher (10%) than youths (9%).

Table 3 Wealth, Success and Integrity
Youth vs Adult



There is no significant difference between youths and adults on their view towards integrity values related to wealth and success. As seen in Table 3, based on respondents' answers both youths and adults, there is a dilemma when integrity values are confronted with wealth and success. It can be seen from two perspectives: **first**, when there is a significant gap between respondents about the integrity associated with wealth and success then there is an understanding that wealth doesn't always linear to success. **Second**, respondents tend to consider the first question (wealth) as a question on values they have, while the second question (success) refers more

to their external reality. Hence, in the value level, there are only 5% youth respondents agree that being rich is a far more important goal despite it might be gained through violation of law or abuse of power. However there are 32% youths admit (based on fact and their experience) that people who are ready to lie, cheat, breaks the law and corrupt, have more chance to succeed compare to those with integrity. This answer also indicates the potential of a quite strong pragmatism among respondents, so their chance to take the "shortcut" to success is pretty high.¹

¹ The phenomena of a potential and manifestation of this kind of pragmatism can be seen from the driving behavior of Jakarta inhabitants. For example, those who "succeed" to avoid traffic jam are those who "dare" to drive their car/motorbike into TransJakarta's line (busway).

Table 3A Wealth, Success and Integrity

Based on Marital Status

Youth vs Adult

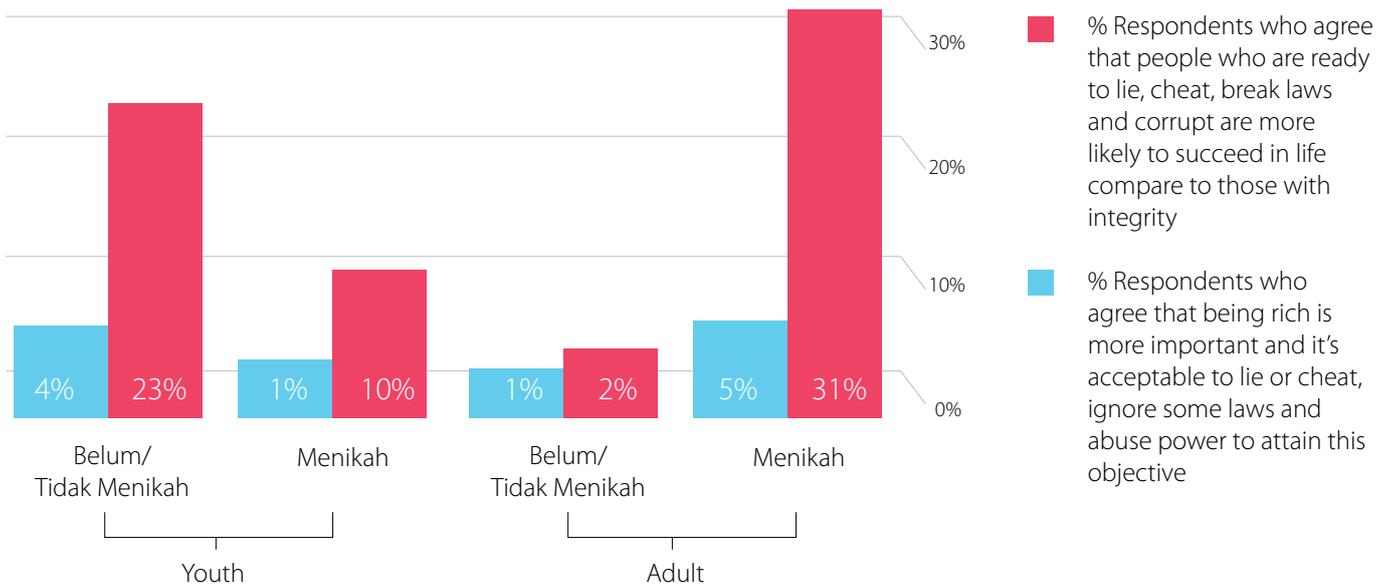
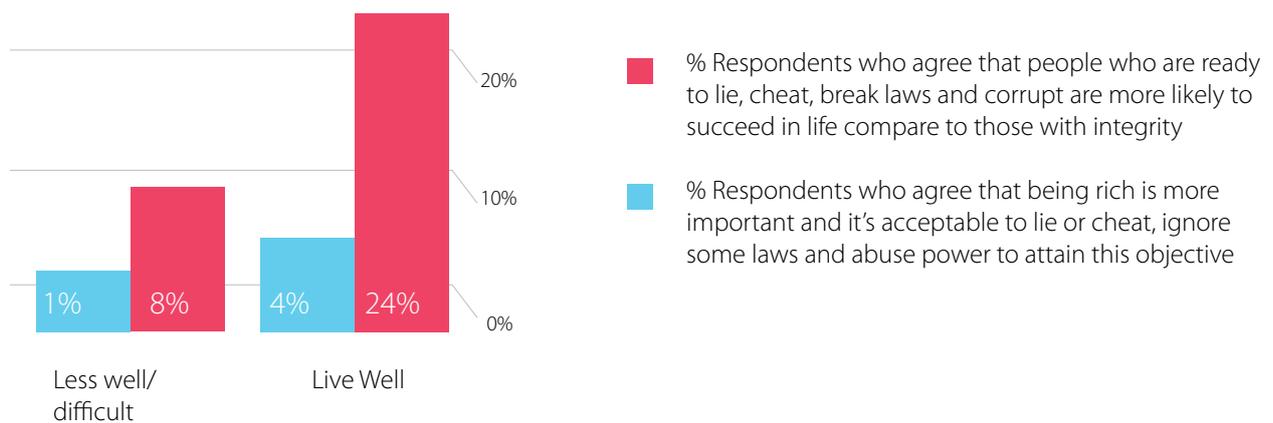


Table 3B Youth Value on Wealth, Success and Integrity

Based on family Income



Youths with economically live well family turn out to have more permissiveness towards integrity violation. As many as 24% youths from well families accept lies, cheats, violations of law and corruption as a way to reach success. Compare to the less well families, there are relatively more youths from well families consider that all ways are acceptable to reach success.

To know further about respondents' understanding on integrity, this survey uses seven characteristics of integrity:

1. Never lies nor cheats so that people can trust him/her
2. Does not lie nor cheat despite it is costly for him/her family
3. Never breaks the laws (compliance to State regulations)
4. Refuses to demonstrate solidarity and support for family and

friends when it's breaking the law

5. Never takes part in corruption (never accepts to receive bribes and never gives bribes) under any condition
6. Refuses corruption even when the amount engaged in not important (small amount of money or small gifts)
7. Refuses corruption despite it is a common practice in order to solve problems or difficult situation

When these integrity characteristics were being asked to the respondents with minor modified questions², the result is seen in the Table 4 below.

² To verify the consistency of the respondents, there are some questions in the negative, for example, to characterize, "Refuses corruption even when the amount engaged in not important (small amount of money or small gifts)", pertanyaan di kuesioners diberikan dalam format: Refuses corruption except when the amount engaged in not important (small amount of money or small gifts).

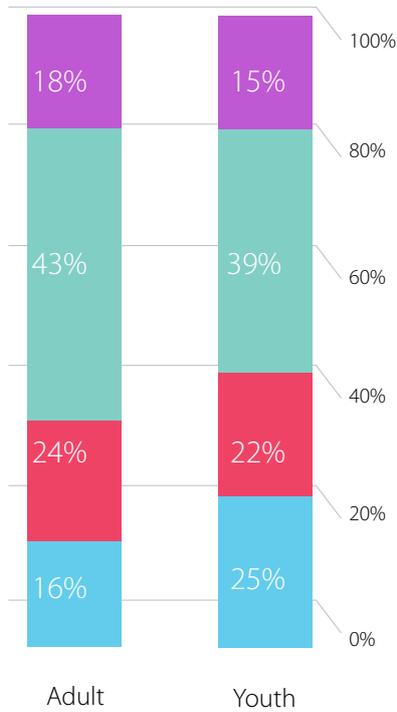


Table 4
Perception on Integrity Characteristics
 Youth vs Adult

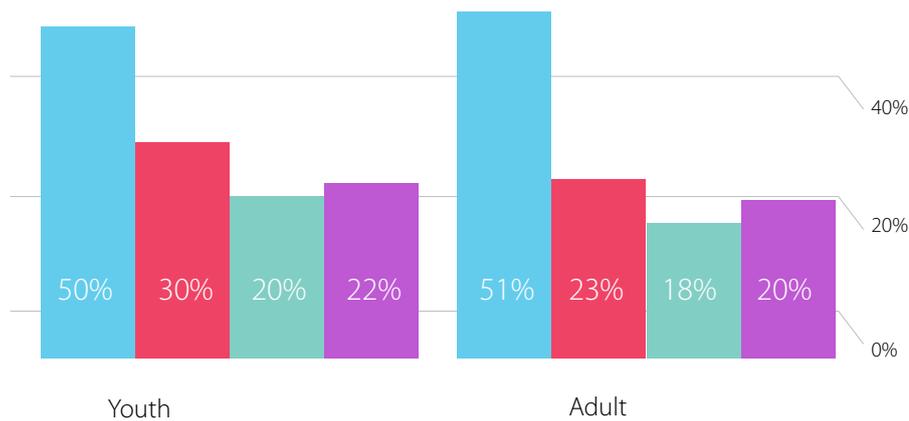
- Not more than 4 acts to be considered as integrity characteristics
- Consider 5 acts as integrity characteristics
- Consider 6 acts as integrity characteristics
- Consider all (7) acts as integrity characteristics

From the perspective on integrity characteristic attitudes, there are only 15% youths consider the seven attitudes as integrity characteristics. While 25% respondents only placed no more than 4 attitudes consider as integrity characteristics.

In perceiving several attitudes as integrity characteristics of a

person, there is no significant difference between the views of youth and adults. In extreme situation, for example, the statement “never takes part in corruption (never accepts to receive bribes and never gives bribes) under any condition” and “never lies nor cheats so that people can trust him/her”, most respondents share the belief that those attitudes are integrity.

Table 4A Respondents Agree to “Grey Conditions” on Integrity Characteristics
 Youth vs Adult

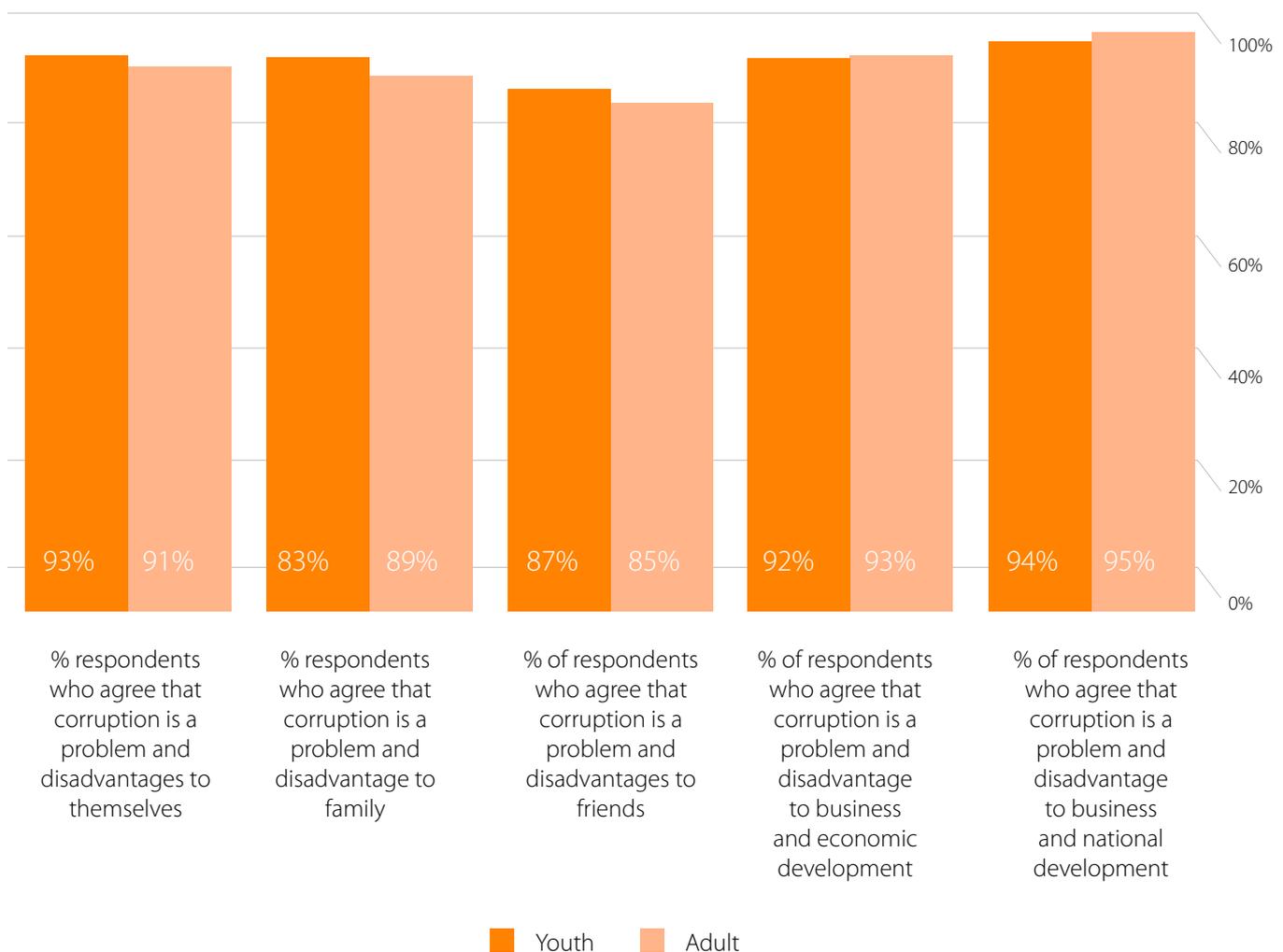


- Does not lie nor cheat except when it's costly for him/her self or his/her family (costly=entails difficulties or costs)
- Demonstrates solidarity and supports to family and friends in all manners even if that means breaking the law
- Refuses corruption except when the amount engaged is not important (small amount of money or small gifts)
- Refuses corruption except when it is a common practice in order to solve problems in difficult situation

In a “grey” condition, there is a permissive tendency from respondents towards those attitudes. Nearly thirty percent youths still consider the willingness to break the law when it is a form of solidarity and support for family and friends as the characteristic of integrity. This permissiveness is stronger by the finding that half of youths (50%) and adults (51%) consider lying or cheating is still an attitude of integrity when it is done in a costly situation for him/her or his/her family (see Table 4A).

After looking through the respondents’ value system, understanding, and knowledge on integrity principles, it is important to see how respondents perceive the relation between integrity, themselves, and their environment. This is a causality relationship, especially in the frame to see the respondents understanding towards the implication when integrity principles are violated. At the same time, it can be seen how far the respondents’ understanding on the scope of corruption problems, whether it is limited to individual, local, domestic, or national level.

Table 5 View on The Scope of Integrity Problems
Youth vs Adult



Most youths and adults agree the lack of principle/integrity (including corruption) is a major problem (and highly disadvantaging) to self, family, friends, business and economy development, and country development. Compare to adults, youths have stronger tendency in perceiving problem of corruption as their domestic environment problem (self, family, and friends). While adults are a little stronger in perceiving corruption as public matters (business, economy, and country development) compare to youths.

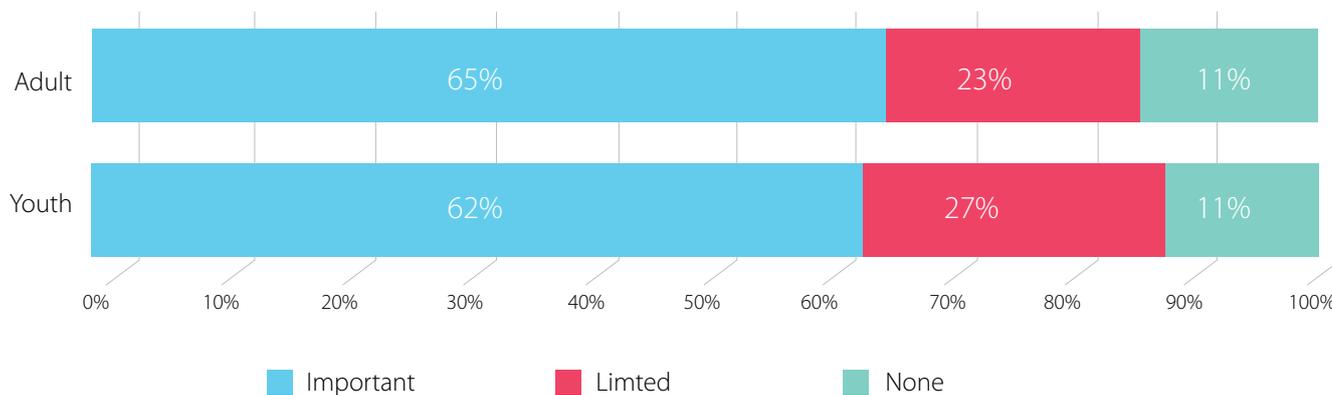
The strong understanding on corruption as a “domestic” problem among youths cannot be related with the effort to strengthen youths’ anticorruption awareness through examples/cases related to their domestic environment. However, corruption is a nationality issue, and the citizens’ anticorruption awareness shall be based on the awareness that they are citizens, not only inhabitants in a territory disadvantaged by political policies. Youths’ tendency to perceive corruption as a domestic problem signifies the need to increase their aware-

ness as citizens and push them to be active citizens, including fighting against corruption.

At this point it is interesting to see youths' awareness on their role in corruption eradication. The survey result shows as many as 65% adults and 62% youths consider youths play an important role in building integrity and anticorruption. There

are 27% youths and 23% adults consider youth role in building integrity and anticorruption is limited. While 11% youth and adult respondents share similar opinion that youths play no role in building integrity. We will see the consistency in awareness towards the role in corruption eradication on the attitude and behavior level chosen by the respondents in the following question.

Table 6 Youth Role on building Integrity and Anti-Corruption
Youth vs Adult

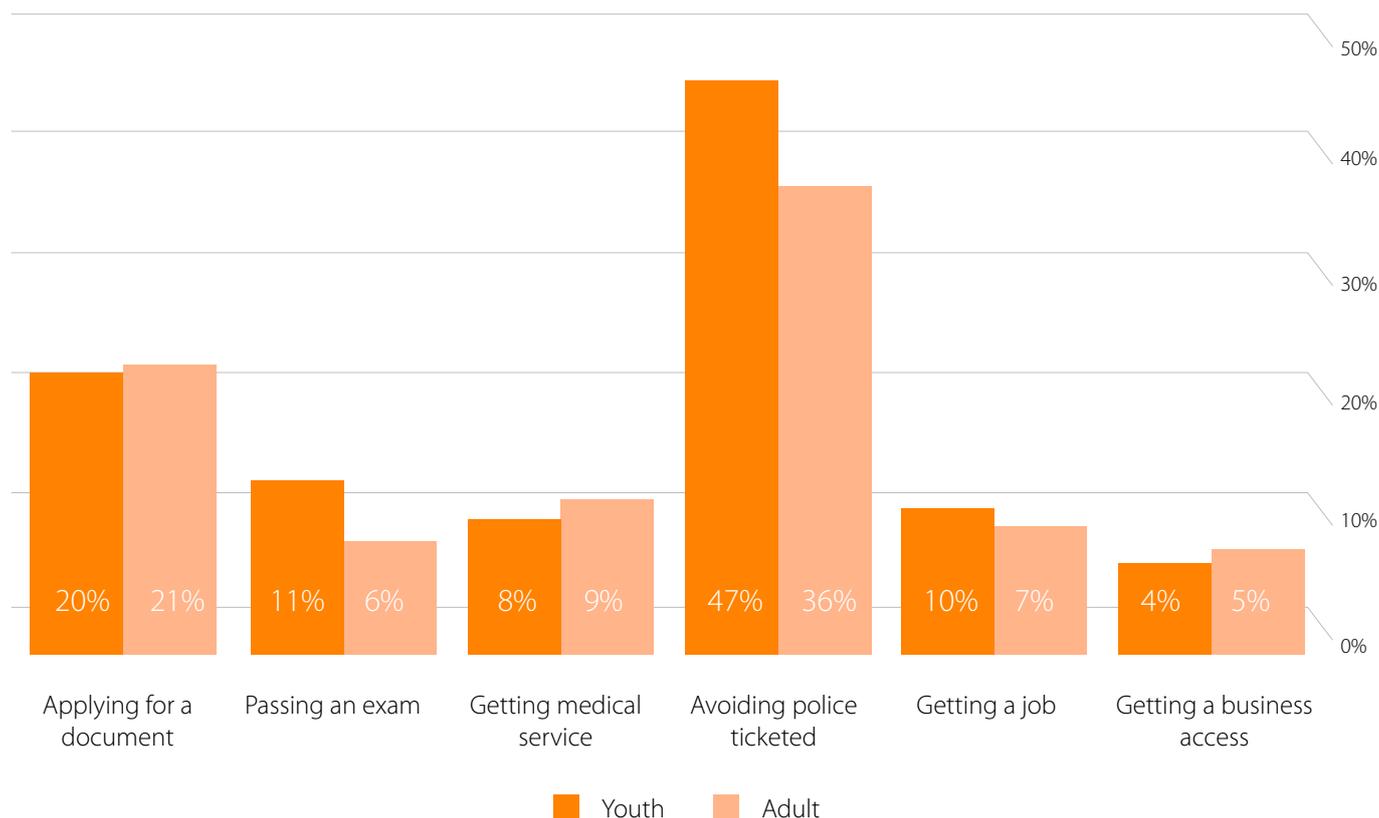


3.2. Experience And Behavior

As a part of citizen, youths surely have both direct and indirect experiences with corruption problems. Youths' perception on their surrounding institutions and experience they have when

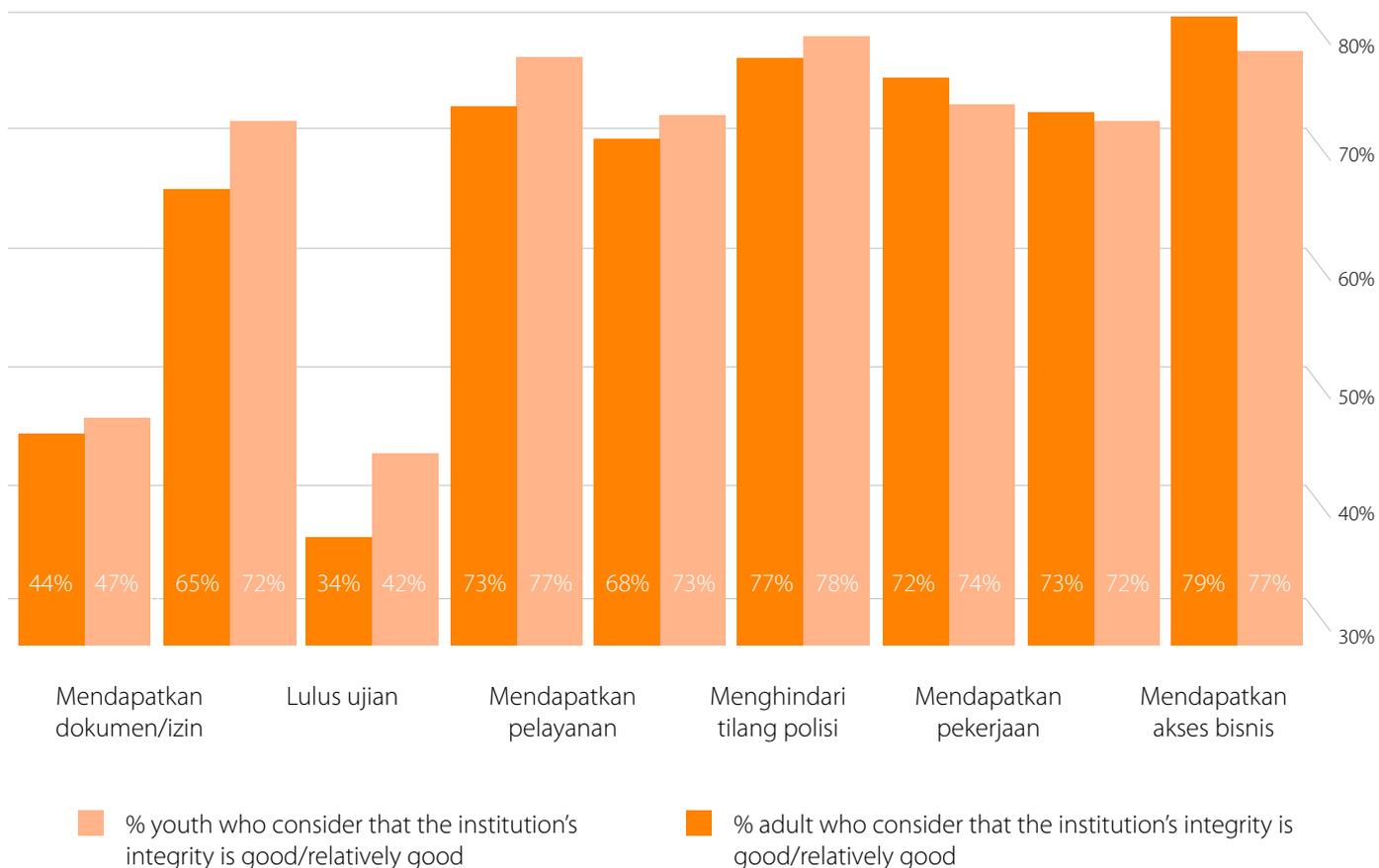
interacting with those institutions concomitantly forms their awareness on the importance of integrity as a collective value.

Table 7 Experience with Corruption
Youth vs Adult



In general, both youths and adults share relatively low experience with acts of corruption. Most experience gained from avoiding police ticketed and getting a document or a permit. In avoiding police ticketed, both youths and adults share relatively high experience (47% and 36%). It is also seen that compare to adults, youths tend to chose "peace" with the police in order to avoid fine.

Table 8 Opinion on Institution's Integrity
Youth vs Adult

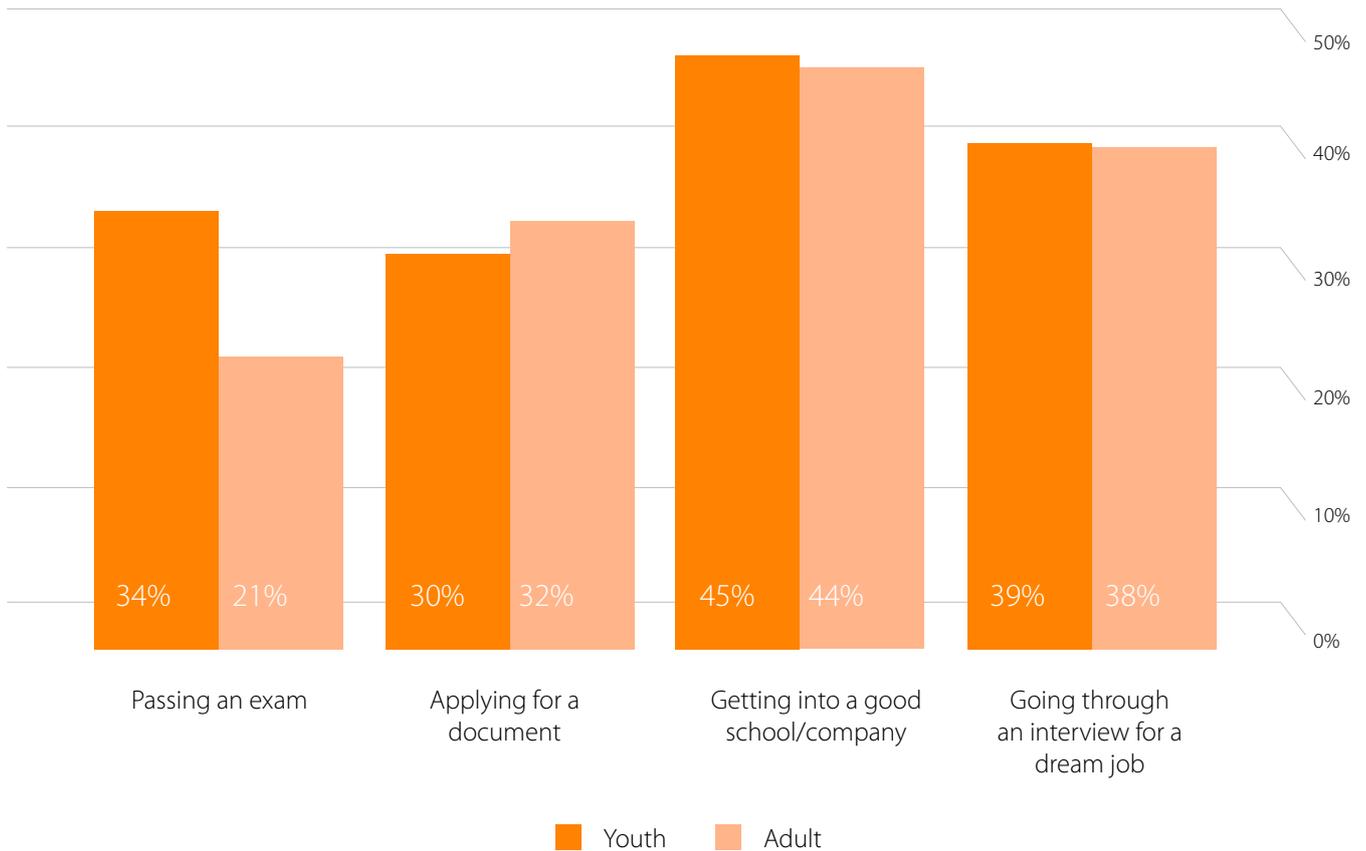


Along with experiences they have, youths have a relatively bad opinion on national administration and police/security institution. There are only 34% youths consider security institution as good and clean from corruption. On national administration institution (in relation to passport, driving license, vehicle certificate, and tax payment services), 66% youths still consider them as bad service institutions.

On their social environment interaction, there are situations where they are inevitably forced to take a choice. This includes a choice to conduct violations against integrity principle/value. To see how far the respondents react when confronted with a choice to be a subject of a corrupt act, they were being asked about situations where they should chose several responses; those were behavior with integrity or against integrity.

Table 9 Willingness to Violate Integrity

Youth vs Adult



The willingness to violate integrity principles among youths and adults are most likely occur when respondents confronted an offer to get into a school or company without selection process (45% youths and 44% adults). It is followed by the respondents' willingness to compromise with the offer in sharing 10-20% first salary to be accepted in a job.

Commitment to fight corruption among youths turn out non linear with neither awareness on its impact nor awareness on youth role in corruption eradication. Despite around 54% youths stated they had denounced or will denunciate a corrupt act if confronted, but the rest (46%) take a stand not to denunciate a corrupt act if confronted.

Table 10 Responden yang tidak melakukan pengaduan ketika berhadapan dengan kasus korupsi

Youth vs Adult

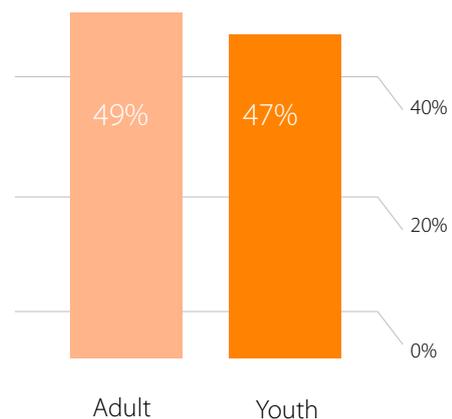
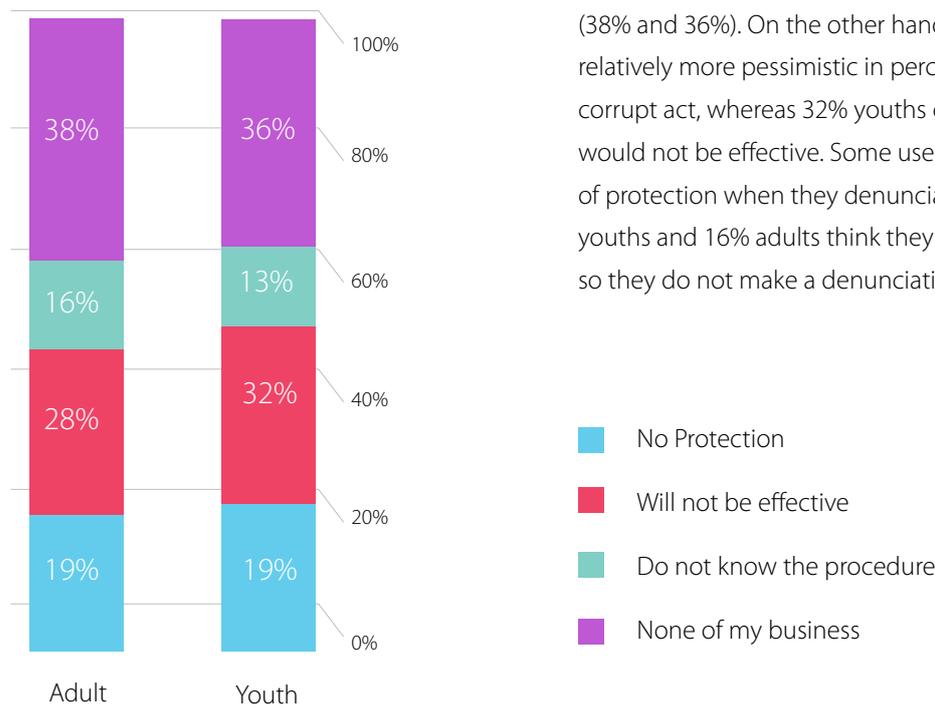


Table 11 Reasons Not To Make a Denunciation

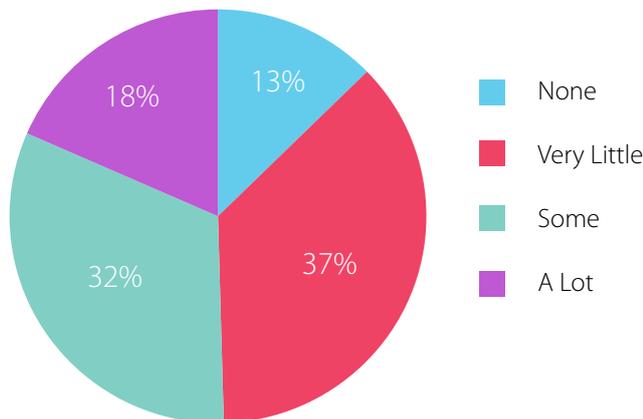
Youth vs Adult



From those who unwilling to make a denunciation against corrupt acts, several reasons emerge. Both youths and adults tend to have similar apathy, whereas they use the “not my business” reason not to make a denunciation of corrupt acts (38% and 36%). On the other hand it is seen that the youths are relatively more pessimistic in perceiving the denunciation of corrupt act, whereas 32% youths consider that the denunciation would not be effective. Some use the reason of the absence of protection when they denunciate a corrupt case. Only 13% youths and 16% adults think they do not know the procedure so they do not make a denunciation toward corrupt cases.

3.3. Influence Of Environment And Mass Media

Table 12 Youth Knowledge on Information on Anti-Corruption Regulations and Integrity



The majority of respondents (37%) feel to have very little information on corruption and integrity. Even 13% youth respondents feel they have no information on government rules and regulations that promote integrity and fight/prevent corruption. There are 32% youths who feel to have some information on the issue. And there are 18% youths feel they have lots of information about anticorruption regulations.

Table 13 Environmental Factors that Shape Youth's View on Integrity

Majority of young respondents (74-83%) agree that family, education, and peer group are important factors that shape the views/ understanding on integrity. There are 66% youths consider leaders (political, religious, etc) also shape their views on integrity. While there are only 33% youth respondents consider showbiz celebrities shape their view on integrity.

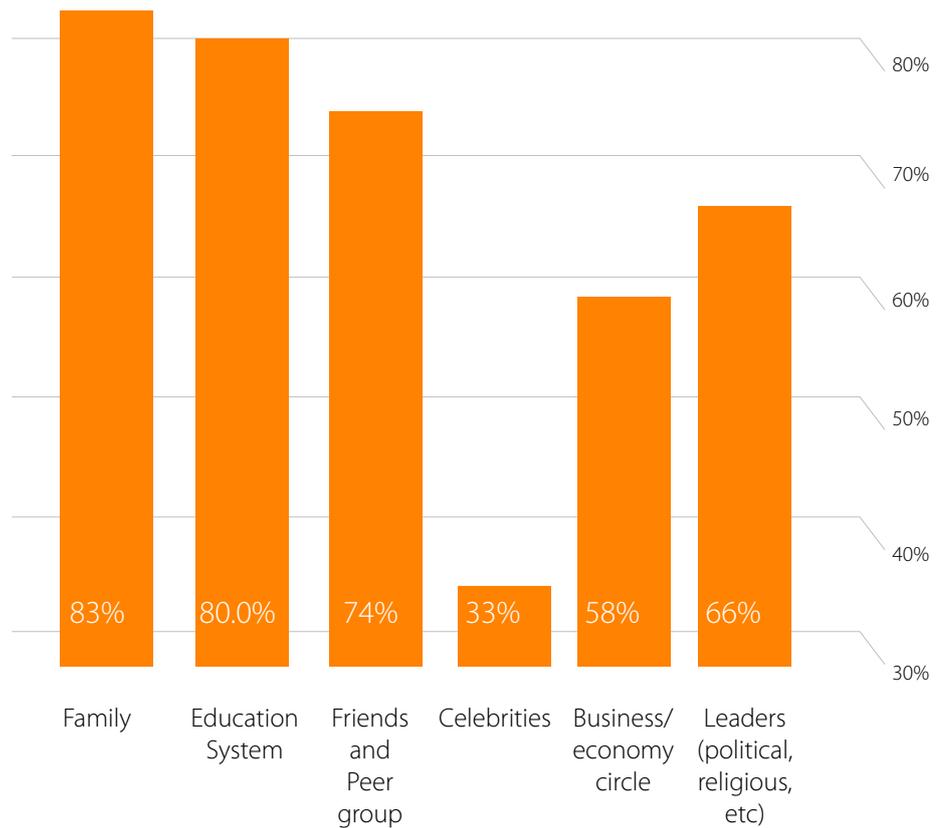


Table 13 Source of Information that Shape Youth's View on Integrity

Youth vs Adult

For youths, the sources of information that mostly shape their views on integrity are TV (70,4%) and internet news (60,9%). The influence caused by printed media (55,9%) on their views toward integrity is not much different with the influence of social media such as Facebook, Twitter, etc (55,3%).

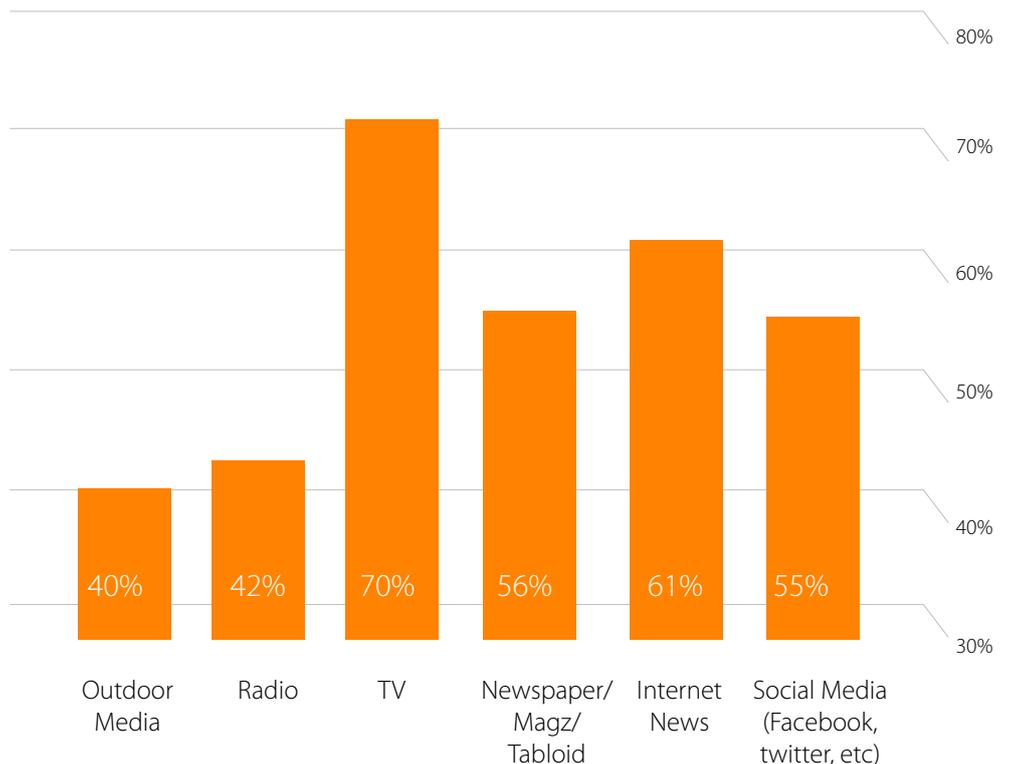
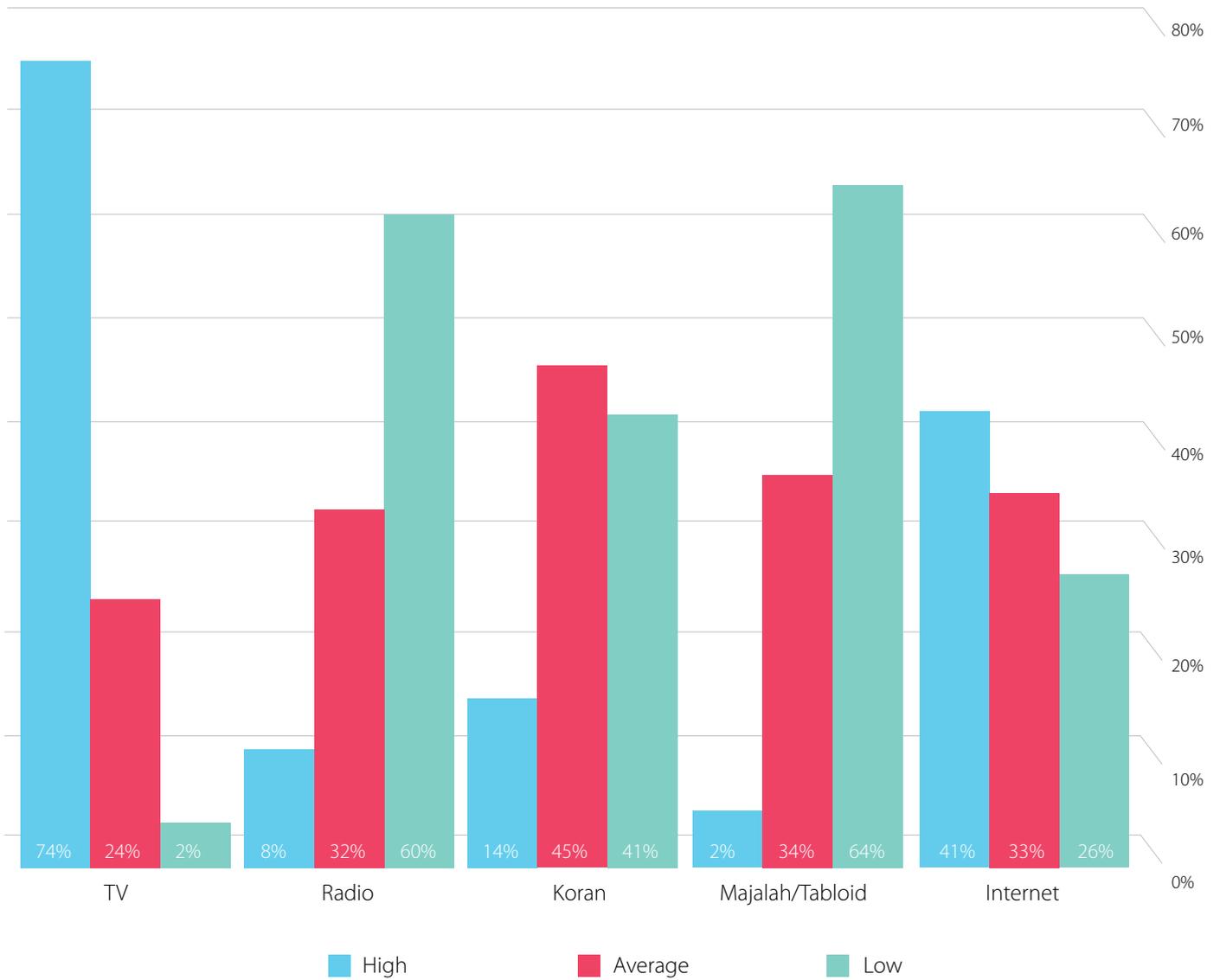


Table 14 Youth Media Consumption



The majority (74%) of youths have high level of TV media consumption, while 60% youths have low level of radio consumption. Only 14% youths with high consumption of newspaper, 45% youths have an average level of newspaper consumption. For magazine/tabloid, most youths (64%) also share a low level of consumption, while 41% youths have high level of internet consumption.

Conclusion And Recommendation

From the survey result done by TI-Indonesia on youths in Jakarta, there are several interesting findings:

- In a metropolitan city life situation where individualism and pragmatism are very strong, the understanding on the integrity concept among youths in Jakarta is fairly good. There are only 5,4% youths consider being rich is a far more important goal, despite through lie, cheat, break the law or abusive act. However, when perceiving honesty and integrity as a way to succeed, 32% Jakarta youths agree that a person who lies, cheats, breaks the law and corrupt is more likely to succeed in life compare to an honest and integrity person. This can be regarded as a form of acknowledgement from Jakarta youths in looking through the reality that many people succeed by dishonest ways. They also consider being rich is unparallel to success.
- In terms on acts of integrity characteristics, there are still 20-30% Jakarta youths tend to be permissive toward act against integrity and law violations, especially when they confronted by difficult situation or small amount of corruption, or when those acts are a form of solidarity for friends/family. Even half of Jakarta youth still consider lying or cheating as acceptable for a person with integrity when those acts are done under difficult situation for him/her or his/her family. Adults share the relatively similar result as well in this survey.
- For Jakarta youths, the lack of principles/integrity (including corruption) is a huge problem (and highly disadvantaged) to themselves, family, friends, business and economic development, and national development. However, youths have a stronger tendency in looking at corruption problem as their domestic environment problem (themselves, family and friends), compare to adults who relatively consider corruption as a public problem (business, economy and national development).
- Among institutions such as national administration, police/security, local administration, state and private education, state and private health care, and state and private business, the bad perception toward integrity only pointed at national administration and police/security institutions. This is consistent with the finding that both youths and adults have a relatively high experience in avoiding police fine and processing document/license. Youths also tend to prefer "peace" with the police in order to avoid fine compare to adults.
- Among adults and youths (62%), there is a relatively high awareness on the importance of youth in building integrity and corruption eradication through advocacy and changing attitude. However, Jakarta youths seem to have a relatively high permissiveness when confronted with the choice to act cheat during school exams or to get a job, processing documents, or looking for a job. This permissiveness is seen from 34% youths who admit they would ask a friend during exam or "bribe" a teacher to pass exam. Almost 30% youths chose to find a way in speed up the processing document through friends or relatives, or to pay additional money. There are 45% youth who would accept the offer to conduct act of nepotism such as get into a job without selection process, despite some had early doubts. As many as 39% youths are willing to share their 10-20% first salary in order to get into a job.
- A concrete commitment to act against corruption among youths is still low. Even though more than a half Jakarta youth respondents declare they will, and even had done denunciation when confronted with corrupt acts, there are 46% Jakarta youths in doubt and refuse to denunciate corrupt acts. Those who refuse are mostly based on apathy and pessimism, stating that those acts are "none of my business" and consider the denunciation will not be effective.
- Family, education system and peer group are important factors that influence Jakarta youths' view and understanding on integrity. The most influential sources of information are TV and internet news. In correspond, 74% youths have high level of TV consumption, while internet is being accessed by 41% youths on a daily basis. It is important to pay attention to these factors and sources of information since 46% Jakarta youths consider they don't have any, or very much less, information on state rules and regulations that promote integrity and fight/prevent corruption.

Recommendation: Raising Awareness, Building Courage

When self awareness is strong, but the reality outside seems to be against it, the self awareness would erode and wither by the reality. In this kind of situation, it is common that the slogan “anti-corruption awareness starts from the self” would emerge to strengthen the belief. There is nothing wrong with the slogan, but to ignore and assume it will work on itself is a state’s failure because it separates/widens the distance between the state and its citizens. The slogan, if understood statically, will create a soci-

- There must be a strengthening understanding on integrity and anti corruption. It shall refer to concrete situations around youth; remain grounded to integrity concept and anti corruption as citizenry values. Youth (and adult) must be able to differ between collective/public interest with private interest (individual, friends, family, etc). At this point, education on virtues through citizenship education must also be strengthened.
- There must be a strengthening education at all levels. This is due to the survey result that the awareness on integrity and anti corruption between lower educated youths and higher educated youths is not far different.
- There must be a strengthening education outside the formal system. Aside TV and internet consumption as a media for education, the contents on TV and internet shall also encourage integrity values.
- There must be a more directed and systematic socialization on state regulations and policies toward anti corruption.

ety in which each individual only deal with him/herself and care for him/herself, a country with loaded population but without citizens. This kind of situation must be avoided. Strengthen the anti-corruption awareness without law enforcement will create mass frustration. To strengthen the anti-corruption awareness based on active citizenship, several recommendations can be drawn from the survey result.

- In addition to prove government commitment to public, it can also increase public support on corruption eradication agenda.
- The government must strengthen the guarantee on due process of law and protection of informant on corrupt act denunciation. This is to reduce pessimism and apathy on corruption eradication efforts.
- Law enforcement is one of the main keys to erase the perception that law violations are legitimate to gain success and wealth.
- Concomitant with the education system, family must be actively involved in education and socialization programs related to integrity building and corruption eradication.
- Youth must be encouraged, facilitated and appreciated on their positive organizational involvement. By their participation in a positive organization, they can learn and practice how to think, act, and make decisions in accordance to integrity principles.

Respondents Characteristic

Table A1 Youth Gender

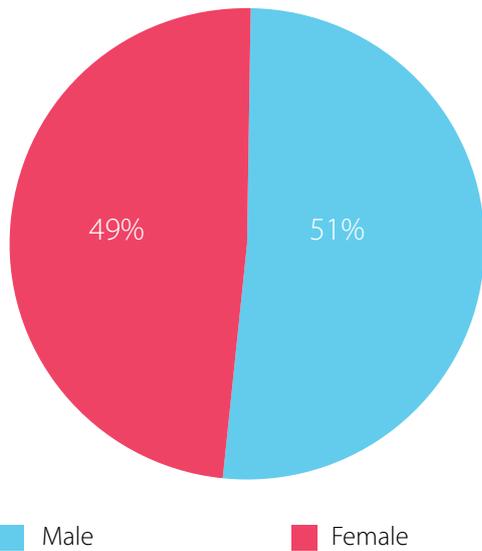


Table A2 Adult Gender

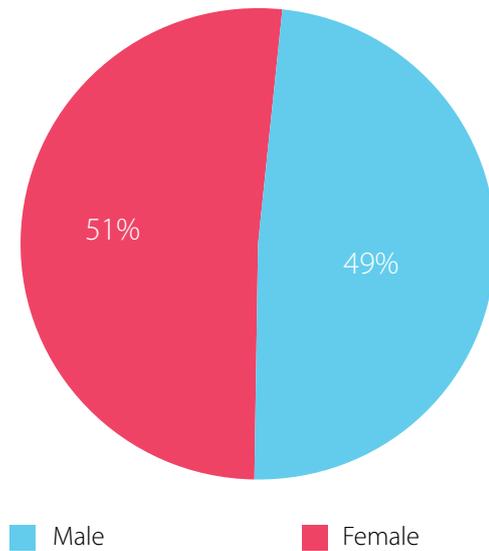


Table B1 Youth Marital Status

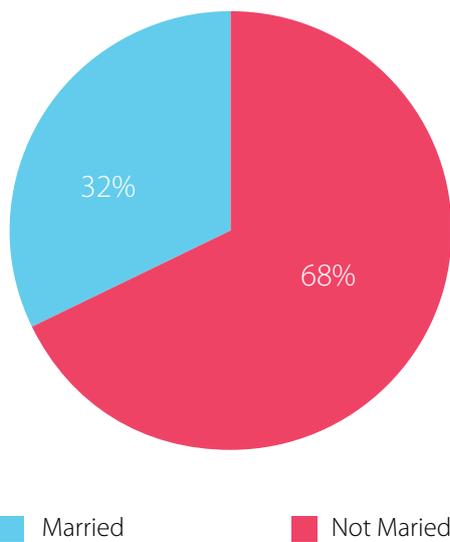


Table B2 Adult Marital Status

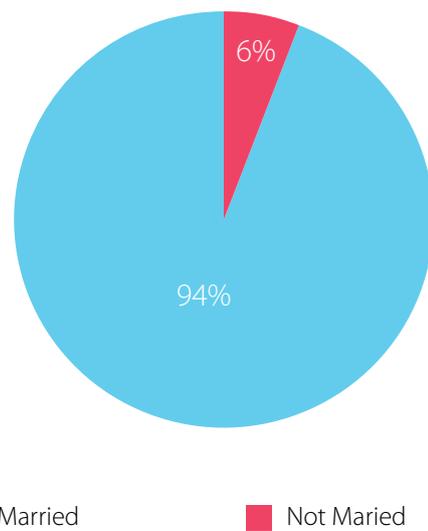


Table C Residential Area

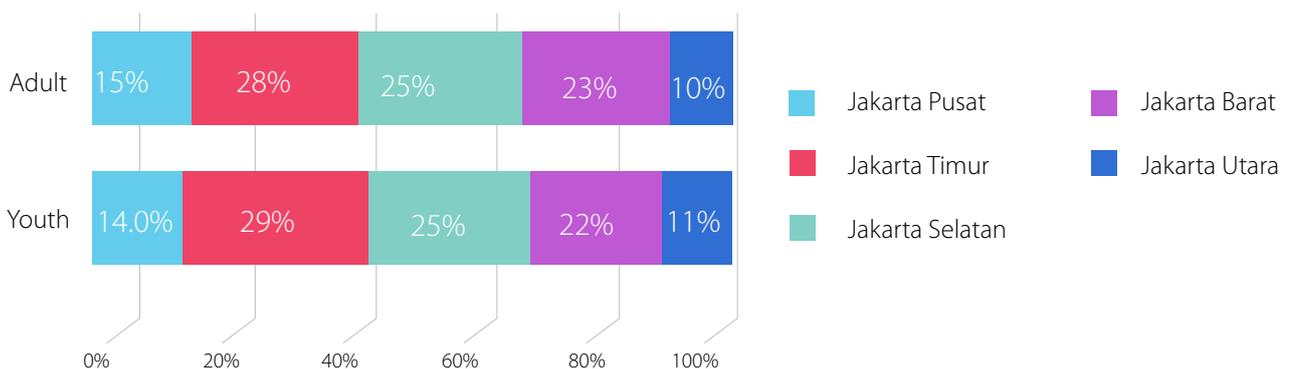


Table D Main Activity

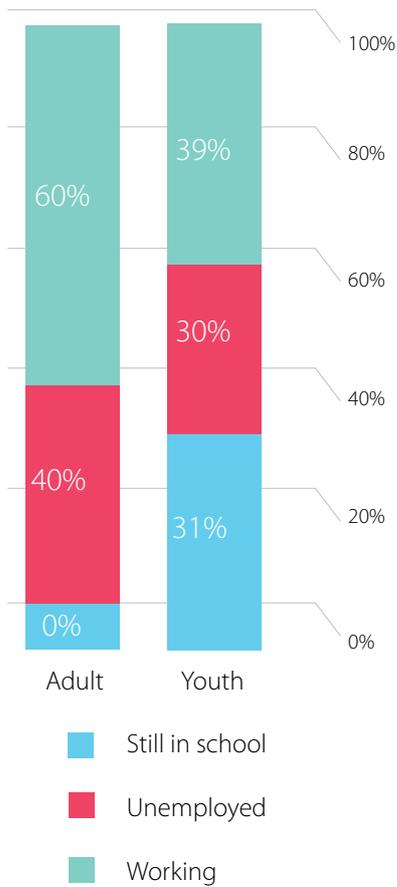


Table E Involvement in Organization

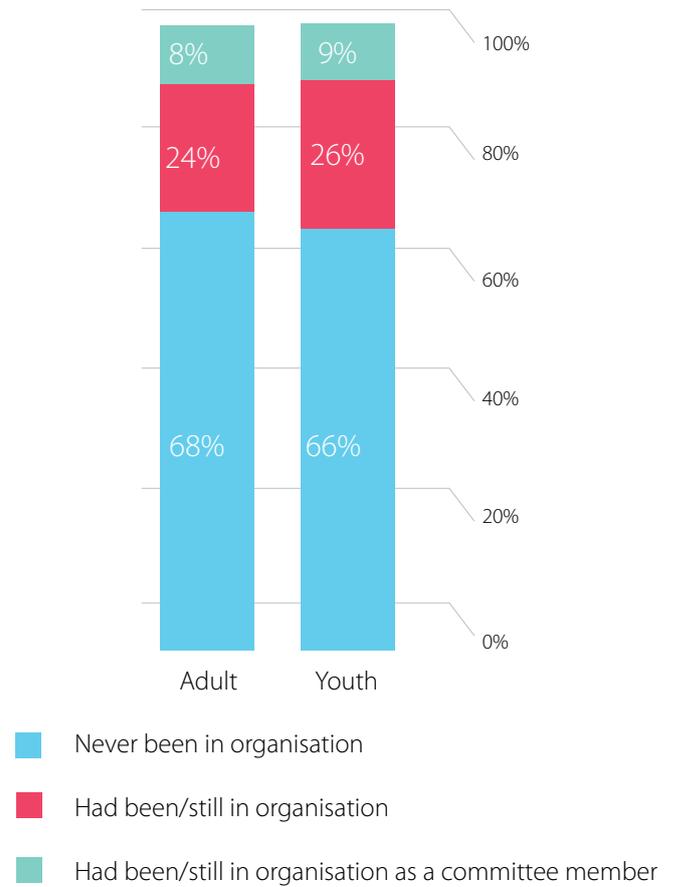


Table F Social Economy Status

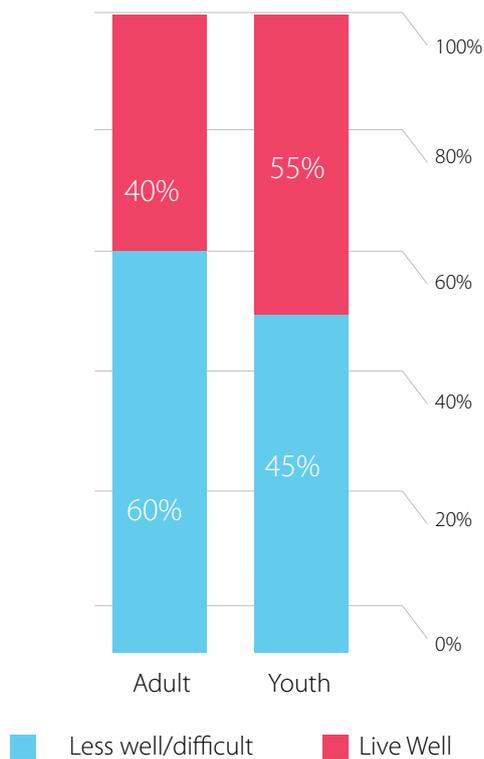
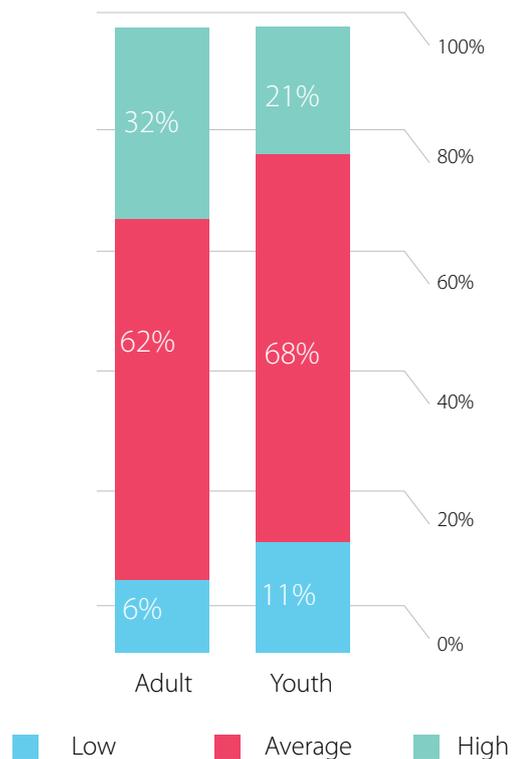


Table G Self-Perceived Religiosity



Ambrose Lee, *The Public as Our Partner in Fight Against Corruption*, dalam Charles Sampford, Arthur Shacklock, Carmel Connors and Fredrick Galtung (eds), *Measuring Corruption*, Ashgate, Hampshire, 2006.

Carl B. Klockars, Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovic dan M.R. Haberfeld, *Enhancing Police Integrity*, Springer, Dordrecht, 2006.

John Girling, *Corruption, Capitalism and Democracy*, Routledge, 1997.



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