

# Philippine Youth from Academia and Police Sector Views on the State Of Corruption in the Philippines

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**Abstract.** The Greed and getting rich quickly are the main motivations for individuals to engage in corruption. Corruption violates good practices and has many harmful effects on individuals, society and a country. Thus, this study aims to determine the Philippine youth views on the state of corruption in the Philippines especially from academia and police sectors. This research method used in this study is a descriptive hybrid method, consisting of quantitative and qualitative methods. The main data for this study was collected through a survey of Filipino young people aged 18 to 30 in the National Capital Region. The questions investigated focused on the leadership attributes, present values and attitudes of the Filipinos when it comes to corruption and wrongdoings, typical Filipino behaviors/reactions on corruptions, Philippine justice system, present issues and problems of the Philippines as well as the main cause of poverty in the Philippines. The survey results obtained show that the present Filipino leadership is accepted in terms of competencies and capabilities of a leader but questionable when it comes to ethical dimensions and rule of law. The Philippines' youth from both sectors are understood the meaning and impact of corruption and the corruption situation in the Philippines.

**Keywords:** Philippine Youth; Academia Sector; Police Sector; Corruption in Philippines; National Capital Region.

## 1 Introduction

Filipinos are highly regarded and perceived as good people by other nationalities on attribute good qualities such as beauty, hospitable, friendly, and highly religious only if corruption is not an issue of humanity [1]. However, such perceptions cannot be transformed into concrete moral and legal practices. Corruption and unethical practices have become a normal way of life for many Filipinos.

In a famous work "Damaged Culture" in 1987, James Fallows viewed Filipinos as people with no sense of nationalism and lacks national pride whom the national hero Jose Rizal mentioned during his campaign for reforms against the Spaniards [2]. Worse, James Fallows described Filipinos as a very dangerous creature when he noticed that most Filipinos treat countrymen worse than enemy. He concluded that the ingrained cultural defect of the Filipinos is inherent that allows corruption to persist in the country. Although his theory has been rejected and challenged by other scholars, particularly Filipinos of different point of views, the truth on the issue of corruption is loud and clear and has become a joke and colorful.

Meanwhile, Fr. Anton, a known Catholic priest and one of the spiritual advisers of El Shaddai religious group, in his homily during the baccalaureate mass at the Lyceum of the Philippines University Manila grounds on April 2012 said that corruption in the Philippines is

one and only in the world. He described Philippine corruption as under the table, over the table, and including the table.

While the Philippines slightly improved on the 2018 Transparency International Global Corruption Perception Index ranking 99 out of 180 countries [3] and the strong resistance against corruption in the 2018 SWS survey seems to be not enough and convincing because corruption and wrongdoings are rampant and are glaring in numbers.

The Philippine political system are still controlled and dominated by powerful traditional political families [4, 5], who are generally perceived as highly corrupt [6], many of them having formal cases of corruption at the Office of the Ombudsman and Sandiganbayan [7, 8]. These political families are also known for various abuses such as coercion, fraud, patronage and known with culture of impunity [9, 10].

It is estimated that billions of pesos are lost annually on corruption which has a very detrimental effects to the country's development. It deprives many people of quality living, opportunities, and fair justice hitting mostly the poor, the weak and oppressed, and the young people who are the usual and unseen victims such as the case of anti-dengue vaccination, human trafficking, and corruption in education yet they are not given enough attention or has no participation in policy formulation.

Moreover, big or petty corruption has a long-term effect in every institution or organization whether public or private entity. Because of corruption, incompetent people are promoted in different working organizations applying their repressive and irrational policies to pursue personal interest. It has also displaced millions of people to work and live abroad, displaced good and best employees in a company, poor government facilities and services, poor transportation and communication system, and poor justice system leading to the propagation the culture of corruption.

However, the issue of corruption in society has been the subject of debate and studies by scholars due to various cultural differences and conflicting understanding about corruption. Understanding corruption is still limited and vague when it comes to its definition, nature, causes, forms, responsibility and accountability, how it is done, and its solutions [11].

To better understand what corruption is in Philippines' experience, as the shapers of next generation of this country, this study focuses on the present perceptions and knowledge of the Filipino youth 18 -30 years old on how they view and understand the issue of corruption in terms of nature, definition, and forms. The Filipino youth must be given an opportunity to voice their concerns and must be heard with great concern not only of the government but also by the society. Their active participation as an effective catalyst of social change cannot be denied. The history has replete of accounts of their active participation and sacrifices in social change applying different methodologies from peaceful to violent means, up to extent of giving their lives. It is with great hope that the result of this study may become one of the steps and a contribution to the continuing search of solution to counter the evil effects of corruption in the society and country.

## **2 Methodology**

This study is a descriptive mix-method using both quantitative and qualitative data analysis on how the Filipino youth 18-30 years old from the National Capital Region assessed and understand the issue of corruption in the Philippines. The mix method was applied in

order to come up with a more comprehensive finding for better empirical analyses and understanding [12].

### **Population and Sample**

The study was conducted in selected institutions in the National Capital Region and participated by the Philippine National Police (PNP), City of Malabon University, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila, Taguig City University, and University of Caloocan for the quantitative survey. The primary source of quantitative data came from the Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila, City of Malabon University, Taguig City University, and University of Caloocan representing the academic sector. For the police sector, it was represented by the Philippine National Police from various districts/units in Metro Manila.

For qualitative data, it was participated by the Campus Integrity Crusades (CIC), Pamantasan ng Valenzuela, Office of the Ombudsman, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila, City of Malabon University, University of Caloocan, and Philippine National Police.

Of the total population of 23,748 30 years old and below, the study has gathered 848 quantitative respondents, twice the number of the required samples of randomly selected 400 respondents using the Slovin's formula at +/-5 % margin of error.

Table 1 presents the two types of data. It is interpreted and analyzed using the mix-method approach. Out from the total nine hundred ninety-two (992) respondents, 848 or 85.48 % of the respondents were for the quantitative approach and 144 or 14.52% respondents were for the qualitative data analysis.

Table 1. Quantitative and Qualitative Data

<b>Mix-Method</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Quantitative	848	85.48
Qualitative	144	14.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### **Research Instrument**

In assessing the current state of corruption in the Philippines, survey questions in quantitative and qualitative instruments were directed on the present leadership.

### **Data Collection**

In gathering the data, the researcher strictly observed all the standard protocols in research undertaking particularly on the ethical aspect. These are the following:

Upon approval of this proposed research from the Research and Innovation Center of the Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila, the researcher consulted three certified researchers in the university for internal checking and validation process of questionnaires. After the said internal process validation and checking, a pre-test was conducted in a location which was not part of the study. Then it was followed by a series of checking and revision of questionnaires in consultation with internal and external validators to ensure the validity and reliability of the instruments before the formal data gathering.

After the finalization of the instruments, the researcher sent formal letters of request to conduct the study to the selected intended institutions that will serve as the sources of respondents and information. Upon approval and support on the letters of request to conduct the study by the concern institutions, the researcher immediately made the necessary communication, ethics, and protocols for the smooth conduct of the data gathering.

A regular report in both oral and written was undertaken by the researcher for proper monitoring of the research project. The report includes the progress, the issues and problems encountered, and the solutions applied. The study was conducted from August 2017 until March 31, 2018.

### Data Analysis

The four-point Likert's scale interpretation of the quantitative data were subjected to SPSS analysis at the Office of Research and Innovation Center, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila while the qualitative data were treated using the content and textual analysis.

## 3 Result And Discussion

This section presents the results and discussion on how the Filipino youth 18 to 30 years old view and understands the present issues and problems of corruption in the Philippines as regard to the following questions answered.

### **How do the two sectors of Filipino youth respondents describe the present condition of the Philippines in relation to corruption**

#### *Leadership attributes*

Table 2 presents how the Filipino youth assessed the present Filipino leadership. Survey shows that respondents from academic group and from the PNP both provided positive assessment when it comes to the important attributes of the present Filipino leadership. The results are as follows: honest, transparent, and determine 2.97 (agree) with academic group median of 2.81 and PNP group median of 3.20 (agree) and with an over-all group median average of 2.97 (agree); realistic and innovative both agree, academic group median of 2.95 and police group median of 3.19 with an over-all group median average of 3.04; caring and sensitivity to the needs of the needy wherein both respondents agreed with an academic group median of 2.85 and PNP group median of 3.15 having a general average of group median positive assessment of 2.96 (agree); open-minded and accepts criticisms positively also with both positive assessment, academic group median of 2.82 and PNP group median of 3.15 group median average of 2.95 (agree); professional and objective; and not vindictive with academic respondents providing agree assessment of 2.79 group median and PNP agree positively with 3.18 and having a total group median average of 2.94 (agree); intelligent and competent, both respondent groups agree with academic group median of 3.15 and PNP group median of 3.28 with an over-all total group median of 3.20 (agree); and as regard to value ethical and compliant to rules and regulations; both respondent groups have agree having an academic group median of 2.78 and PNP of 3.19 respectively with a total group median average of 2.94 (agree).

Table 2 also tabulates the test of significant difference on the assessment on the present Filipino leadership. Testing the significant difference of assessment at .05 level of significance between the two group of respondents, it revealed that there is no significant difference of assessment when it comes to intelligence and competency (.000) knowing the president as a lawyer, former prosecutor, and government official; realistic and innovative (.000); and honest, transparent, and determine (.000). On the contrary, there is a significant difference of assessment when it comes to caring and sensitive (.316); open minded and accepts criticisms positively (.150); professional and objective, and not vindictive (.715); and highly valued ethics, morality, and respectful to rule of law (.469) which are the three important aspects of good leadership.

Table 2. Survey Result and Test of Significant Difference of Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Present Filipino Leadership

<b>Leadership</b>	<b>Median and Interpretation</b>	<b>Test of Significant Difference</b>
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attributes	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed	Result
Intelligent and competent	3.15	3.28	3.20	Agree	59214.500	192600.500	-7.166	.000	NSD
Realistic and innovative	2.95	3.19	3.04	Agree	59671.500	189976.500	-6.450	.000	NSD
Honest, transparent, and determine	2.81	3.20	2.97	Agree	62352.000	194707.000	-5.381	.000	NSD
Caring and sensitive to the needs	2.85	3.15	2.96	Agree	75657.500	123243.500	-1.003	.316	S
Open minded & accepts criticisms positively	2.82	3.15	2.95	Agree	75073.500	122968.500	-1.441	.150	S
Professional, objective, and not vindictive	2.79	3.18	2.94	Agree	77529.500	124807.500	-.365	.715	S
Valued ethics and compliant to rule of law	2.78	3.19	2.94	Agree	76600.500	124186.500	-.725	.469	S

Legend: 3.28- 4:00- Strongly agree; 2.52- 3.27- Agree; 1.76- 2.51- Disagree; 1:00- 1.75- Strongly disagree

Legend: S-Significant; NS- Not Significant at .05 level of significance

Aside from the survey answers, some respondents made comments on the issue of the present leadership such as:

*It is not directly to the person or position, but some politician may have the characteristic of being good and not upon governance;*

*Leadership needs to focus on the youth, the generation is continuously changing, and the Filipino youth is not supervised;*

*I don't see these characteristics describe how politicians lead our country, I am not stereotyping all of "them", but from what I have observed Philippines is getting worst because of their inhumane practices!!!;*

*I'm not sure if the president alone is the one who will be judged here, so that those answers are nuts!!!; and*

*I'm highly positive about Duterte's leadership and his innovative Build, Build, Build plan. I'm not just sure about others under him.*

Prior and after he was elected in 2016, the present Filipino leadership has demonstrated and projected the strong character of leadership as manifested by filing formal charges to the officials of the former administration, impromptu and vulgar speeches, strong anti-drug campaign, new foreign policy shifting to China and Russia instead of United States of

America, government revamps by removing government officials known for corruption and incompetency. These greatly convinced many people that the present leadership is doing his job right as a strong leader for the benefit of the masses and poor, wherein many become diehard supporters and are very active in the proliferation of propaganda journalism in social media in support to the present leadership. These observations seem to have influenced majority of the Filipino youth respondents to provide agree assessment in most areas of needed attributes of leadership in the Philippines as also manifested in trust survey results conducted by SWS and Pulse Asia.

Checking how the respondents assessed this question, it was found out that PNP-respondents were consistent in giving positive assessment in all leadership attributes. On the contrary, the academic sector respondents gave a low approval assessment in the areas of caring and sensitivity, open minded and accepts criticisms positively, professional and objective, and not vindictive, and highly value ethics, morality, and respectful to rule of law which are very important traits of a good leader towards good governance.

Explaining the two sector-respondents' assessment on the present Filipino leadership, the PNP and the AFP have been the most favorite institutions of the president since he assumed leadership. Increasing the salary of PNP and AFP, giving concerns to their well-being by even allowing the presidential chopper/plane to transport wounded police and soldiers for immediate medical treatment, visiting police and military headquarters, going to the wake of dead soldiers and police and even attending funeral services personally, appointing many retired police and military officers in sensitive government positions, and very vocal of moral and legal support in strong peace and order campaign are the bases of consistent positive assessment of the PNP-respondents. In addition, it is also an expression of loyalty to the chain-of-command and support to the duly constituted authority having been voted by majority of the Filipino people. It can also be said that the culture of "pagtanaw ng utang naloob" and "pakikisama" are well-observed by the PNP respondents.

Meanwhile, the low agree assessment from the academic sector is attributed to the president's vulgar words about the Roman Catholic Church, joke on rape of women, and lack of conviction on the issue of political dynasty as one of those considered form of corrupt practices. His selective justice approach particularly on his strong political critics led by Sen. Laila De Lima, the deposed Chief Justice Lourdes Sereno, and his executive order revoking the amnesty of Sen. Trillanes were seen as a character of a dictator that is highly whimsical and vindictive, who usually ignores legality procedures and morality which sectors from the legal profession, academic, and religious strongly dislikes and considered the traits of a bad leader. Moreover, his sudden shift of foreign policy, specifically with China dealings has been earlier viewed as an innovation and realistic but is also seen as a soft, coward, treacherous approach, and may result to many questions of Constitutionality and legality in the future [13], and his controversial strong anti-drug campaign associated with extra-judicial methods got a strong opposition both from local and international community.

Meanwhile, Table 3 shows that of the total 144 qualitative respondents, 34.03% of the respondents are not happy and disappointed on the present leadership; 20.83% of the respondents are happy and satisfied with the present leadership in addressing corruption; and 10.42% of respondents are on average optimism. On the contrary, 29.16% of the respondents did not give any answer or no comment at all, and 5.56% of the respondents have mixed comments such as blaming that the corrupt environment composed of families, relatives, and people benefiting from corrupt practices that have dragged good leaders to systemic corruption which is why many said that nothing has changed and the situation has even worsen.

With these quantitative and qualitative analyses, it can be deduced that the present Filipino leadership seems to be not enough and not effective to address the problem of corruption. President Duterte himself admitted candidly in many of his presidential speeches that he is tired, done, and has surrendered with corruption. He even straight forwardly admitted that he can do nothing on the issue of political dynasty wherein he himself failed to discourage and prevent his children from dominating the local politics in Davao City.

Table 3. Summary of the Contents and Context of the Respondent's Qualitative answer on the way Filipino Leadership & Management Address the Problem of Corruption

Answers	Students/ NYC, & PNP	Office of the Ombudsman	CIC	Total	Percent
Not happy and not satisfied	24	16	9	49	34.03
Happy and satisfied	11	16	3	30	20.83
Average optimism	10	2	3	15	10.42
Other answers	8	0	0	8	5.56
No answers	29	13	0	42	29.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Present values and attitudes of the Filipinos when it comes to corruption and wrongdoings*

Table 4 indicates the present values and attitudes of the Filipinos on corruption and wrongdoings as described by the Filipino youth respondents. Presented in ranking order, many respondents saw that Filipinos used to talk rather than to act (3.18, agree); more concerns with personal issues instead of national issues for the good of the country (3.11, agree); always prefer to do things in the easy way rather than going through the process (3.03, agree); more on personal relationship and pagtanaw ng utang naloob instead of truth and merit system (2.99, agree); open to unethical acts for personal gains (2.92, agree); quiet but full of bitterness (2.89, agree); objective and not vindictive (2.72, agree); very considerate and forgiving (2.70); and respectful to rules and regulations (2.58, agree).

In addition, some quantitative respondents made comments concerning Filipino values and behaviors on corruption and wrongdoings:

*The Filipinos have different status in life, depends on what status, because their values are based on their status;*

*People do not consider the benefits of others, corrupt politicians are more talkative, they are very defensive that makes them more looks that they guilty for doing;*

*The people are easily swayed by words and empty promises;and*

*Corruptions are everywhere.*

Table 4 indicates there is a significant difference of assessment on the six indicators of the present Filipino values and attitudes when it comes to corruption. Based from the result, it showed no significant difference when it comes to more on talking but lack of action (.000);

very considerate and forgiving (.000); and respectful to rules and regulations (.000). The other remaining factors showed significant difference as enumerated: more concern on personal issues rather than national issues (.150), prefer to do things in the easy way (.316), prefers relationship and debt of gratitude instead of truth and professionalism (.469), willing to accept unethical situation due to personal benefits (.715), very quiet but full of bitterness (.053), and objective and not vindictive (.316).

Table 4. Assessment and Test of Significant Difference of Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Present Values and Attitudes of Filipinos on Corruption & Wrongdoings

Present values and attitudes of the Filipinos when it comes to corruption and wrongdoings	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	PNP	Average	Interpretation	Mann - Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2-Tailed	Result
More on talking but lack of action	3.30	2.96	3.18	Agree	62494.000	110389.000	-5.517	.000	NSD
More concern with personal issues rather on issues that will do good for the country.	3.15	3.06	3.11	Agree	75073.500	122968.500	-1.441	.150	S
Prefer to do things in the easy way rather than going through the process.	3.05	2.99	3.03	Agree	75657.500	123243.500	-1.003	.316	S
prefers relationship and debt of gratitude instead of truth and merit system	3.01	2.96	2.99	Agree	76600.500	124186.500	-.725	.469	S
Willing to accept unethical situation due to personal benefits.	2.93	2.91	2.92	Agree	77529.500	124807.500	-.365	.715	S
very quiet but full of bitterness	2.94	.82	2.89	Agree	73112.000	120698.000	-1.938	.053	S
objective and not vindictive	2.61	2.91	2.72	Agree	75657.500	123243.500	-1.003	.316	S
very considerate and forgiving	2.60	2.87	2.70	Agree	62353.000	194707.000	-5.381	.000	NSD
respectful to rules and regulations	2.42	2.85	2.58	Agree	59671.500	189976.500	-6.450	.000	NSD

Legend: 3.28- 4.00- Strongly agree; 2.52- 3.27- Agree; 1.76- 2.51- Disagree; 1.00- 1.75- Strongly disagree

Legend: S-Significant; NS- Not Significant at .05 level of significance

#### *Typical Filipino behaviors/reactions on Corruptions*

In Table 5, summary of the content and context of the answers on the question “How will you describe the present behaviors/reactions of the Filipinos on the issue of corruption?”, qualitative respondents provided the following various observations on the typical behaviors and reactions of the Filipinos: 42 or 29.17% of the total respondents believed that corruption is being accepted and just letting it to happen; 40 or 27.78% of the respondents reject corruption but do nothing about the problem; another 18 or 12.5% of the respondents reject and hate corruption and are doing something about the problem; 11 or 7.64% have mixed reactions; 7

or 5.56% are still optimistic to solve the problem; another 7 or 5.56% are afraid to discuss the issue; 2 or 1.39% are blaming the government; and the remaining 15 or 11.10% have no answer.

Table 5. Summary of Contents and Context of Filipino Reactions/Behaviors on the Issue of Corruption in the Philippines

Typical Filipino behaviors/reactions on Corruptions	NYC, Students, & PNP	Office of the Ombudsman	CIC	Total	Percent
Accepting and letting it go to happen	19	16	7	42	29.17
Rejecting and hating corruption but without action	25	11	4	40	27.78
Rejecting and hating corruption with actions	8	7	3	18	12.5
Mix Reactions	6	5	0	11	7.64
Still optimistic to solve corruption	5	3	0	7	5.56
Afraid to discuss the issue of corruption	4	3	0	7	5.56
Blaming the government	2	0	0	2	1.39
No answer	13	2	0	15	11.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Explaining their answers, Filipinos are not enraged with corruption and simply embracing it because they believe that they are also guilty of doing it daily by simple bribing to fasten their transaction with the government and doing nothing to change; some Filipinos prefer not to get involved in the discussion of corruption because on the personal assumption that they are powerless and fearing for their lives; and corruption is so widespread that it is very hard to deal with and it requires radical solution.

On the other hand, Filipinos dislike, angry, and still optimistic in fighting corruptions with the help of social media; doing protest and demonstrations; vote wisely; and a number have filed formal cases, optimistic and believes that the present President and some people are doing something to the problem. Meanwhile, respondents also noted that some Filipinos reacted negatively but others simply ignored corruption as nothing happens and go with the flow and are shallow, stupid and hypocrite when it comes to corruption issues; Filipinos always make so many commentaries against corruption in specifically in social media; but not officially filing a formal complaint to the authorities and comes election day they still voted the candidates who are involved in corruption; doing nothing; doing corruption daily although sometimes unaware already of committing it but doing nothing to change for the better; Filipino reactions depend on the situation and weighing the possible outcomes by knowing first who the personalities are involved on corruption and the possible gains, a wait and see attitude of many Filipinos commonly known as “segurista culture”; Filipinos always blame the government; and Filipinos are very sensitive to discuss the issue of corruption and does not want to get involved.

On August 2, 2017, two personnel of the Office of the Special Prosecutor, Office of the Ombudsman were personally interviewed by the researcher. According to a female employee, 23 years old, people don't usually complain if they are not directly affected. They have also the notion that their complain is useless against powerful people doing corruption; and people usually consider the position and status in life and possible consequences before making any move. The other respondent, male, 23 years old said, "Corruption cannot be prevented, but it can be minimized. It prevails partly because leaders collaborate or tolerate their subordinate in doing corruption."

Analysis only implies that the present values and attitudes of the Filipinos are non-resistant, attractive, and even tolerating the culture of corruption.

#### *Philippine Justice System*

Table 6 shows how the Filipino youth describe the present justice system of the country. Most of the Filipino youth respondents described the Philippine Justice System as generally unclear, confusing, and unfair (2.80, agree); responsive and respectful to the needs of the people (2.60 agree); and can be trusted and reliable with a very low affirmation of 2.52 (agree). In the same manner that most of the respondents disagreed when it comes to speed, clearness, and just with an average group median of 2.36 (disagree). This disagree assessment supports their description that justice system in the Philippines is unclear, confusing, and unfair resulting to a low affirmation on its responsiveness and respectfulness to the needs of the people that put doubts on its reliability and honesty.

Also, some respondents made some comments about the Philippine Justice System. They have observed that:

*Connections are the best policy in the Justice System;*

*Bias;*

*We all know that justice here in the Philippines sucks!!! It does not prevail;*

*The Philippine Justice System is only fair and just for those who have money who can afford to hire their own lawyers;*

*Responsive and respectful only to those who have power; but partially trusted and reliable; and*

*The justice system is negative, but it could be improved (male, 3rd year, LPU Manila).*

With these observations, the Philippine Justice System has been generally perceived as not fair, not responsive to the needs of the people, unreliable and cannot be trusted if justice and fairness will be the bases [14, 15, 16].

Test of significant difference in Table 6 shows that there is no significant difference the way the academic and police respondents described the Philippine justice system today. This only means that the present justice system in the country is unclear, confusing, and unfair due to the strong political interventions that usually promote favoritism and corruption that is why in most cases, the result is not responsive to the needs of the people that declines trust and confidence in governance. Similar condition is perceived in Indonesia to which Wibowo [17] deduced that the anti-corruption laws loosely defined the elements needed to prove guilt.

In the qualitative results on why many complainants are very hesitant to report or file a formal complaints against corruption and why corruption is so persistent in the country, most of the respondents have pinpointed the tedious, slow, and bias justice system as one of the causes that allows corruption and why many complainants are not interested to pursue a case.

Based on the two analyses, it only implies that the present justice system of the Philippines is not responsive and respectful to the needs of the people due to unclear and confusing policies that slows down the process affecting the later the decisions that is usually

perceived as unfair, thus giving the impression for the people to doubt and not to trust the government and authorities [18].

Table 6. Assessment and Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Present Philippine Justice System

Philippine Justice System	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	PNP	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-Tailed)	Result
unclear, confusing, and unfair	2.87	2.69	2.80	Agree	68642.500	115307.500	-3.126	.002	NSD
responsive and respectful to the needs of the people	2.49	2.79	2.60	Agree	60040.00	189326.000	-5.914	.000	NSD
trusted and reliable	2.36	2.79	2.52	Agree	52159.000	180937.000	-8.360	.000	NSD
fast, clear, and just	2.19	2.63	2.36	Disagree	54659.500	183437.500	-7.483	.000	NSD

Legend: 3.28- 4:00- Strongly agree; 2.52- 3.27- Agree; 1.76- 2.51- Disagree; 1:00- 1.75- Strongly disagree

Legend: S-Significant; NS- Not Significant at .05 level of significance

*Present issues and problems of the Philippines*

Table 7 presents the assessment of the Filipino youth respondents on the present major issues and problems of the Philippines that beset its development. The Filipino youth strongly agree that the following are the major issues and problems of the country that needs to be addressed: over population (3.60); poor transportation system (3.55); criminality, drugs, and extra-judicial killings (3.53); low salary (3.50); lack of employment opportunities (3.50); poor health services (3.46); lack of discipline (3.43); Mindanao and insurgency problem (3.39);inflation (3.38); and bad leadership and corruption (3.32) and poor educational services with an agree assessment (3.23).

Results on the test of significant difference on the assessment between two sectors in Table 7showed that there is no significant difference in all identified major issues and problems of the Philippines except on the Mindanao and insurgency problem (.097 level of significance) which was temporarily silenced by the newly approved Bangsamoro Basic Law and other peace process initiatives by the government.

The statistical results implied that the two sectors of Filipino youth respondents confirmed that these issues and problems do exist besetting the country's development that needs to be addressed in the soonest possible time.

Meanwhile the qualitative data has also revealed many social issues as a result of the persisting corruption in the country such as tremendous poverty, poor government services, and abuses.

Table 7. Assessment and Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Present Issues and Problems of the Philippines

Present issues and problems of the Philippines listed below	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-Tailed)	Result
over population	3.65	3.53	3.60	Strongly agree	69718.500	116689.500	-3.053	.002	NSD
Poor transportation system	3.66	3.37	3.55	Strongly agree	59596.000	106261.000	-6.373	.000	NSD
criminality, drugs, extra-judicial killings	3.68	3.24	3.53	Strongly agree	50446.000	97111.000	-9.577	.000	NSD
Low salary	3.57	3.39	3.50	Strongly agree	66184.500	112544.500	-3.937	.000	NSD
Lack of employment opportunities	3.55	3.41	3.50	Strongly Agree	68366.500	115031.500	-3.211	.001	NSD
Poor health services	3.54	3.31	3.46	Strongly agree	63358.000	109718.000	-4.894	.000	NSD
Lack of discipline	3.59	3.12	3.43	Strongly agree	49696.500	95752.500	-9.419	.000	NSD
Mindanao and insurgency problem	3.42	3.34	3.39	Strongly agree	71748.500	117199.500	-1.659	.097	S
High prices of basic commodities	3.48	3.20	3.38	Strongly agree	61462.500	108127.500	-5.506	.000	NSD
Bad leadership, corruption, abuses	3.46	3.04	3.32	Strongly agree	56804.500	103164.500	-6.714	.000	NSD
Poor educational services	3.33	3.04	3.23	Agree	59596.000	106261.000	-6.373	.000	NSD

Legend: 3.28- 4:00- Strongly agree; 2.52- 3.27- Agree; 1.76- 2.51- Disagree; 1:00- 1.75- Strongly disagree

Legend: S-Significant; NS- Not Significant at .05 level of significance

*Main cause of poverty in the Philippines*

In Table 8, Filipino youth respondents strongly agree that the following are the major causes of poverty in the Philippines: over population (3.57); low salary and lack of employment opportunities (3.53); lack of discipline (3.47); bad leadership, corruption, and abuses (3.45); lack of basic services (3.44); inflation (3.44); criminality, drugs, and extra-

judicial killings (3.39); and Mindanao and insurgency problem with an agree assessment (3.06).

Table 8 shows no significant difference on the assessment of the two groups of Filipino youth respondents on the main causes of poverty in the Philippines, Lack of discipline (.000); bad leadership abuses, and corruption (.000); lack of basic services (.000); high prices of basic commodities (.000); and criminality, drug, and anti- drug campaign (.000). On the other hand, perceptions and knowledge of the Filipino youth significantly differ in overpopulation (.059 level of significance); low salary and lack of opportunity (.358 level of significance); and Mindanao and insurgency problem (.102).

The significant of assessment on the issue of overpopulation, low salary and lack of opportunity, and Mindanao and insurgency problem is because majority of the respondents are members of the Roman Catholic faith, who are strongly against death penalty artificial family planning, and divorce. In addition, majority of the respondents belong to the poor and average sector and strongly believe that despite poverty, they still value honor and dignity, thus are against doing corruption and wrongdoings.

Table 8. Assessment and Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Main Causes of Poverty in the Philippines

Main cause of poverty in the Philippines	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2 Tailed)	Result
over population	3.60	3.52	3.57	Strongly agree	70893.500	116646.500	-1.887	.059	S
low salary and lack of employment opportunities	3.55	3.51	3.53	Strongly agree	74507.500	120563.500	-0.920	.358	S
lack of discipline	3.55	3.33	3.47	Strongly agree	61991.000	107744.000	-5.086	.000	NSD
Bad leadership, corruption, and abuses	3.55	3.27	3.45	Strongly agree	61304.500	107664.500	-5.441	.000	NSD
lack of basic services (education, health, justice, transportation,	3.50	3.34	3.44	Strongly agree	66247.500	112000.500	-3.571	.000	NSD
High prices of basic commodities	3.52	3.32	3.44	Agree	64511.000	110871.000	-4.374	.000	NSD
Criminality, drugs, and EJK	3.48	3.23	3.39	Strongly agree	62601.000	108052.000	-4.628	.000	NSD
Mindanao and insurgency problem	3.02	3.12	3.06	Agree	72301.500	201587.500	-1.637	.102	S

Legend: 3.28- 4:00- Strongly agree; 2.52- 3.27- Agree; 1.76- 2.51- Disagree; 1:00- 1.75- Strongly disagree

Legend: S-Significant; NS- Not Significant at .05 level of significance

## Conclusion

The present Filipino leadership received a positive assessment on the identified attributes of leadership. However, the confirmation is not too strong because of many doubts especially on the issue on open to criticisms, professionalism, morality and ethics and respectful to rule of laws when he demonstrated despotic character in many of his decisions and actions in governing the Philippines. The present values and attitudes of the Filipinos when it comes to the issue of corruption are not sincere and passive in going against corruption but rather are encouraging and open for its proliferation. The present Justice system of the Philippines is not responsive, respectful to the needs of the people that has low trust and reliability and identified as one of the contributory factors why corruption persist and proliferates in the country. Because of tremendous corruption in the Philippines, it breeds many conflicting social problems that led to poverty, bad behaviors and culture of impunity for many Filipinos, poor basic services of government, and weak national pride. Bad leadership and governance has been identified by most of the respondents as the main cause of corruption in the Philippines when politicians and business sectors are the top identified corruptors and abusers. The Philippine political environment has been known as a very ideal for corruption and unethical practices because of weak state institutions particularly the major institutions such as the military, the police, and the judiciary whose main function is to protect the Filipino people from all forms of injustices and abuses as stated in the Constitution.

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