

Philippine Youth from Academic and Police Sectors Views, Knowledge and Understanding of Philippine Corruption

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Abstract. Corruption has several negative effects on society, especially in developing countries such as the Philippines. Effective civic education is a key weapon against corruption in a country. Therefore, this study determines the present perceptions, knowledge, and understanding of the Filipino Youth on corruption. Quantitative research method was used to gather the primary data of this study. The questionnaire survey was conducted among the Filipino Youth from academic and police sectors age between 18-30 years old. The questionnaire survey was conducted in selected institutions in the National Capital Region and participated by the Philippine National Police, City of Malabon University, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila, Taguig City University, and University of Caloocan for the quantitative survey. The collected quantitative data were interpreted using the four-point Likert scale and SPSS analysis. The obtained result shows corruption is common sense in the country, but most knowledge and criticism are highly limited to governance, power, money, greed and powerful people. Bad leaders have been pinpointed in this study as the main culprit of corruption and they are expert in creating an environmental condition of submission and tolerance from the population with the use of violence and other unethical acts. Due to the pervasiveness and extensiveness of corruption problem, majority of the population considered it as a normal process showing no reactions or resistance..

Keywords: Sectors Views; Knowledge; Understanding; Philippine Youth; Philippine; Corruption; Academic Sector; Police Sector.

1 Introduction

This

Corruption is considered as the most hated and shameful act. It is commonly identified to any wrongdoing or evil act that is harmful to humanity. It is about the continuing practice and enjoyment of a rotting culture and morality due to personal benefits. For the Greeks, they defined it as destructive behavior. Aristotle and Cicero defined it as an abandonment of good habits that injures other's rights [1-3].

The World Bank [4] defined corruption as the misuse of public office for public gain. With regards to grave abuse of authority, such has been defined as a misdemeanor committed by a public officer, who under color of his office, wrongfully inflicts upon any person any bodily harm, imprisonment or other injury; it is an act of cruelty, severity, or excessive use of

authority. On the other hand, dishonesty has been defined as the disposition to lie, cheat, deceive, or defraud; untrustworthiness; lack of integrity; lack of honesty, probity or integrity in principle; lack of fairness and straightforwardness; disposition to defraud, deceive or betray [5].

The study of about integrity and corruption in Indonesian context found out that the word “integrity” seems foreign to more than half of his Indonesian youth respondents ages 16-21 years old when these Indonesian youth cannot provide a good definition on the word integrity which is very vital in combatting corruption in Indonesia [6]. Sihombing[6] concluded that the lack of knowledge and understanding about the word integrity was due to limited exposures and practices in their social environment such as family, community, and social media. He further added that if honesty and integrity will only be learned and valued by the Indonesian youth, they will become effective agents of social change in Indonesia.

Weiten, Dunn, and Hammer [7] noted that positive institutions like families, schools, government, and organizations with positive virtues focus on purpose, fairness, humanity, safety, and dignity greatly helps people to become good and productive citizen by cultivating civic cultures that will promote common good. In addition, they also found out that individuals who graduated from good schools tend to have good work ethics in the workplace.

Taft and Gordon [8] found out that the programs for youth political participation offered in North and Latin America is negatively accepted by the youth activists for their understanding and position is different from the youth advisory councils as representatives of youth political power in governance. The youth activists also perceived that the youth council as more on elitist and used as a means of social control that tame and channel youth dissent rather than promoting youth political power.

Balanon et al [9] found out that SK Officials and representatives are most worried about corruption at the barangay and municipal levels. They are concerned about abusive politicians who engaged in nepotism and narco-politics and meddle in election results via vote buying. Some participants complained local government authorities use SK officials as ‘tools’ in advancing their political agenda. They are dismayed over the lack of existing programs for the youth, and lack of support in terms of funding and implementation of existing youth programs that limit their projects to sports activities and street-cleaning initiatives.

Heather [10] concluded that an effective citizenship education is the key weapon in fighting against corruption in Hongkong not an anti-corruption campaign. In her analysis, the government and academic institutions should focus more on educating and training the young people of Hongkong on how to be a good citizen and remind them of their duties and responsibilities to the state.

The Philippine political system is still controlled and dominated by strong traditional political families, which are generally considered highly corrupt [11-13].Therefore, this study aims to determine the Philippine youth from academic and police sectors views, knowledge and understanding of Philippine corruption.

METHODOLOGY

This study utilized quantitative research method to gather the primary data through questionnaire survey in order to determine the Philippine youth from academic and police sectors views, knowledge and understanding the issue of corruption in the Philippines.

Research Target

The primary source of quantitative data obtainedthrough survey from academic sector and police sector. The Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila, City of Malabon University, Taguig City University, and University of Caloocan representing the academic sector. The

Philippine National Police (PNP) from various districts/units in Metro Manila representing the police sector.

As indicated in Table 1, quantitative respondents are represented by the two sectors of the Filipino youth namely the academic and the police sector. Of the total quantitative respondents, 519 or 61.20 % belongs to the academic sector, 313 or 36.91 % of the respondents were from the Police sector and the remaining 16 or 1.89 % respondents had no answer on this item.

Table 1. Quantitative Respondents by Sector

Respondents' Sector	Frequency	Percent
Academe	519	61.20
PNP	313	36.91
No indicators	16	1.89
Total	848	100.00

Research Instrument

In this study, the structural survey questionnaire was the research instrument used to gather the primary data, which prepared and validated by certified researchers in the Research and Innovation Center of the Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila.

Data Collection

The study was conducted for approximately eight months from August 2017 to March 31, 2018. This research strictly adheres to all standard protocols in the research process, especially in terms of ethics. The identities of the participants remain confidential and the survey data obtained was used for this research purpose only. This study was approved and supported by the appropriate agencies and institutions before the investigation was conducted. The survey questionnaire was distributed to the participants manually. Participants were assisted in providing a clearer understanding of the survey questions. The completed survey questionnaire was collected and analyses.

Data Analysis

The data collected was quantitative and interpreted using the four-point Likert scale and SPSS analysis at the Office of Research and Innovation Center, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Manila.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Questionnaires were conducted on selected agencies and institutions to identify Filipino youth from the academic, police sector perspectives, knowledge and knowledge of Philippine corruption.

What are the present perceptions, knowledge, and understanding of the Filipino Youth on corruption as regard to:

Preliminary statements about Corruption

Table 2 shows the present preliminary knowledge and understanding of Filipino youth about corruption in the country. As indicated, most of the Filipino youth respondents strongly agreed that they are familiar with word corruption (3.62); know the meaning of corruption (3.57); believed that leaders can prevent corruption if they wanted to (3.56); convince that most Filipinos are not sincere in fighting corruption because of personal interest (3.41); corruption is not a common practice (3.37); and refusing to do the right thing is a form of corruption (3.32). They also believe that corruption happens because it is allowed by leaders (3.20, agree); convince that everybody is doing corruption (3.15, agree); and corruption is not a generally accepted behavior in the Philippines (2.92, agree).

Statistical test results in Table 2 shows no significant difference on the present perceptions and knowledge of the Filipino youth respondents on the nine (9) preliminary statements about corruption except on the statement that corruption is a generally accepted behavior with Asymp. Sig, 2 tailed result of .683.

Table 2. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Preliminary Statements about Corruption

Preliminary statements about Corruption	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp.Sig. (2 Tailed)	Result
I am familiar with the word corruption.	3.72	3.46	3.62	Strongly agree	59188.500	106774.500	-7.172	.000	NSD
I know the meaning and understand the word "corruption"	3.65	3.44	3.57	Strongly agree	63356.000	110942.000	-5.517	.000	NSD
I am also convinced that leaders can prevent and minimize corruption if they wanted to.	3.64	3.43	3.56	Strongly agree	63391.500	110669.500	-5.165	.000	NSD
I am highly convinced that most Filipinos are not sincere in fighting corruption because of personal benefits.	3.54	3.19	3.41	Strongly agree	57555.500	105141.500	-7.199	.000	NSD
I believe that corruption is not a common practice in the country.	3.44	3.23	3.37	Strongly Agree	65722.500	112693.500	-4.147	.000	NSD
I believe that refusing to do the right thing is a form of corruption.	3.39	3.19	3.32	Strongly Agree	66254.000	112614.000	-3.644	.000	NSD
I believed that corruption happen because it was allowed by leaders.	3.31	3.00	3.20	Agree	62342.000	108702.000	-5.081	.000	NSD
I am convinced that everybody is doing corruption in their own ways.	3.29	2.89	3.15	Agree	59108.000	106386.000	-6.405	.000	NSD
Corruption is not a generally accepted behavior in the Philippines.	2.94	2.89	2.92	Agree	76919.500	123693.500	-.408	.683	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

Meaning, definition, and understanding of the word “corruption”

Table 3 shows the meaning, definition, and understanding of corruption by the present Filipino youth. Based from the data gathered, it is a common knowledge that corruption is about the use of government funds for personal interest (3.73, strongly agree); stealing money, awards, and cheating (3.71, strongly agree); unethical use of power and position (3.64, strongly agree); dishonesty and unethical acts (3.61, strongly agree); illegal and any improper behavior (3.61, strongly agree), any wrongdoing that injures other’s rights (3.58, strongly agree); and it’s about deceit and false information (3.45, strongly agree). The above data indicates that the word “corruption” is best understood by the respondents as a word identified to evil or bad behaviors that is harmful to man and society.

Statistical test in Table 3 reveals no significant difference of assessment of the two sectors of respondents as regard on the meaning, definition, and understanding on the word corruption. Corruption is the use of government funds for personal interest (.000); it is stealing money (.000), awards, and cheating (.000); its unethical use of power and position (.000); it is about dishonesty and unethical acts (.000); it is any act that is improper, illegal, and unethical (.000); it is any wrongdoing or unethical act that injures other’s right (.000); and it’s all about deceit and false information.

This implies that both sectors of Filipino youth respondents supplied the meaning, definition, and understanding of the word “corruption” in the Philippines which support the common definition provided by United Nations, World Bank, Transparency International, and scholars.

Table 3. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Meaning, Definition, and Understanding of Corruption

Meaning, definition, and understanding of the word “corruption”	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2 Tailed)	Result
use of government funds for personal interest	3.81	3.60	3.73	Strongly Agree	62894.000	110789.000	-6.409	.000	NSD
stealing money, awards, and cheating	3.80	3.54	3.71	Strongly Agree	58584.000	105555.000	-7.494	.000	NSD
unethical use of power and position	3.73	3.50	3.64	Strongly Agree	62208.000	110103.000	-5.976	.000	NSD
dishonesty and unethical acts	3.67	3.51	3.61	Strongly Agree	62681.000	110267.000	-5.772	.000	NSD
any act that is improper, illegal, and unethical.	3.69	3.48	3.61	Strongly Agree	66958.000	114236.500	-4.089	.000	NSD
any wrongdoing or unethical act that injures other’s right	3.64	3.48	3.58	Strongly Agree	67116.000	113781.000	-3.811	.000	NSD
deceit and false information	3.51	3.35	3.45	Strongly Agree	67464.000	115050.000	-3.677	.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

Considered a form of corruption

Table 4 presents how the two sectors of Filipino youth respondents assessed the above listed common political acts in the Philippines whether they considered it as a form of corruption.

As indicated by statistical results, most of the Filipino youth respondents from the two sectors agree that all the listed common political acts are considered a form of corruption. Topping the list with high group average median with strongly agree interpretations, were testifying and protecting in favor of relatives/friends who commit corruption and wrong doings in society (3.42); use of organizational supplies and materials for personal use (3.39); “palakasan system” in hiring, promoting, and giving of awards in the organization (3.37); resisting change and innovation to protect personal interest (3.36); leaders/administrators who always use prerogatives in decision-making despite its unethical and non-conformity to rules and regulation (3.31); and allowing hospital arrest for high profile personalities (3.30). The respondents also gave an agree assessment on nepotism or appointing families, relatives, and friends (3.27); staging people power to prevent arrest/suspension of public officials involve in corruption and abuses (3.26); no action/response to your official complaints (3.24); Congress non-approval of freedom of information bill (3.20); Congress non- approval of anti-political dynasty bill; gossiping/spread of rumors and fake news in society (3.17); politicians putting their names & pictures in government projects (3.13); teacher giving low grades to an intelligent student who is very critical to his/her teaching and school policies and standards (3.12); religious endorsement of politicians in times of election (3.12); political ads prior to election campaign period; voting and supporting political dynasties (3.08); voting and supporting political dynasties (3.04); habitual absenteeism and tardiness of employees in the workplace resulting to inefficiency and ineffectiveness (3.03); tarpaulin greetings of politicians on occasions such as fiesta, holidays, religious anniversaries, etc (2.96); teacher requiring students to buy his/her own book (2.93); taxi driver refusing to convey passenger during bad weather (2.93); selling raffle tickets/bingo cards during Christmas & holiday season (2.86); and no or delayed suspension of classes during bad weather/heavy rains causing flood and tremendous traffic and inconveniences (2.73).

Results only means that the present values and attitudes of the Filipinos in most of its activities are infected by the virus of corruption that is very hard to challenge, in most cases not usually challenged, enjoyed, and tolerated due to strong family relationship and personal interest involved.

Table 4. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Common Political Acts as a Form of Corruption

Considered a form of corruption	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	PNP	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2 Tailed)	Result
testifying and protecting in favor of relatives/friends who commit corruption and wrong doings in society	3.48	3.32	3.42	Strongly agree	67541.00	113901.00	-3.641	.000	NSD
organizational supplies and equipment are used for personal purposes	3.45	3.30	3.39	Strongly agree	68145.000	114201.000	-3.168	.002	NSD
“palakasan” system in hiring, promoting, and giving of awards in the	3.41	3.32	3.37	Strongly agree	73097.000	119457.000	-1.686	.092	S

organization									
resisting change and innovation to protect personal interest	3.44	3.24	3.36	Strongly agree	65750.000	111503.000	-4.018	.000	NSD
leaders/administrators who always use prerogative in decision-making despite its unethical and violative of laws and human rights	3.38	3.20	3.31	Strongly agree	66715.500	112468.500	-3.608	.000	NSD
allowing house and hospital arrest for high profile personalities	3.36	3.20	3.30	Strongly agree	68664.500	114417.500	-2.948	.003	NSD
appointing families, relatives, and close friends in jobs and contracts	3.29	3.25	3.27	Agree	75387.500	121443.500	-.780	.436	S
Staging people power to prevent arrest/suspension of corrupt public officials	3.31	3.17	3.26	Agree	69318.500	115374.500	-2.766	.006	NSD
No action/response to your official complaints	3.27	3.18	3.24	Agree	71243.500	117299.500	-1.611	.107	S
Congress non-approval of freedom of information bill	3.25	3.11	3.20	Agree	70168.500	115921.500	-2.541	.011	NSD
Congress non- approval of anti-political dynasty bill	3.21	3.10	3.17	Agree	72305.000	118058.000	-1.837	.066	S
gossiping/spread of rumors and fake news in society	3.20	3.11	3.16	Agree	73556.500	119007.500	-1.318	.187	S
politicians putting their names & pictures in government projects	3.11	3.17	3.13	Agree	74117.500	206472.500	-1.178	.239	S
teacher giving low grades to an intelligent student who is very critical to his/her teaching and school policies and standards	3.13	3.09	3.12	Agree	76342.000	122398.000	-.503	.615	S
religious endorsement of politicians in times of election	3.10	3.14	3.12	Agree	75836.000	209222.000	-.683	.495	S
political ads prior to election campaign period	3.09	3.05	3.08	Agree	75942.500	121998.000	-.542	.588	S
voting and supporting political dynasties	2.95	3.15	3.04	Agree	69151.000	202021.000	-3.094	.002	NSD
habitual absenteeism and	2.95	3.14	3.03	Agree	68155	19846	-	.003	NSD

tardiness of employees in the workplace resulting to inefficiency and ineffectiveness					.000	0.000	2.938		
tarpaulin greetings of politicians on occasions such as fiesta, holidays, religious anniversaries, etc.	2.92	3.04	2.96	Agree	71616.500	203971.500	-1.915	.055	S
Teacher requiring students to buy his/her own book	2.85	3.03	2.93	Agree	69741.000	203127.000	-2.577	.010	NSD
taxi driver refusing to convey passenger during bad weather	2.89	3.00	2.93	Agree	72750.500	204591.500	-1.459	.144	S
selling raffle tickets/bingo cards during Christmas & holiday season	2.78	2.99	2.86	Agree	68787.000	201142.000	-2.952	.003	NSD
no or delayed suspension of classes during bad weather/heavy rains causing flood and tremendous traffic and inconveniences	2.66	2.84	2.73	Agree	69239.000	201080.000	-2.675	.007	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

Contributory factors that allows the persistence of corruption in society

Table 5 demonstrates the assessment on the contributory factors that allow the persistence of corruption. The two Filipino youth sector-respondents strongly identified that tolerating corruption due to personal benefits (3.55); the culture of “palakasan system” (3.54); most of our political leaders are corrupt (3.46); many Filipinos are afraid to question corruption due to fear of retaliation (3.44); lack of proper education and knowledge about the bad effects of corruption (3.37); laws are too complicated, not strictly, and fairly implemented (3.36); and the police and military are too weak and afraid to implement the laws especially to the rich and powerful families (3.33) are the main contributory factors why corruption continues to persist and proliferate in the Philippines.

In addition, a few quantitative respondents pointed some observation concerning corruption issues. They said that: *they are not afraid of the rich, they are controlled; and even though there are Filipinos who wants to fight corruption some government officials will use their power to get rid of this people.*

In Table 5, the statistical test shows no difference of assessment between the two sectors of Filipino youth respondents as to the contributory factors that allows corruption to persist in the Philippines. These are corruption is a tolerated activity in the society due to personal benefits (.000); the “palakasan” system is highly imbedded in Philippine culture (.000); most political leaders are corrupt (.000); many Filipinos are afraid to question corruption due to fear of retaliation (.000); lack of proper education and knowledge about the bad effects of corruption (.000); laws are too complicated, not strictly, and fairly implemented (.014); and police and

military are too weak and afraid to implement the laws especially to the rich and powerful families (.000).Above data implies confirmation of the present condition of the country in relation to corruption acts.

Table 5. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Contributory Factors that allow the persistence of Corruption

Contributory factors that allows the persistence of corruption in society	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2 tailed)	Results
Corruption is a tolerated activity in the society due to personal benefits.	3.61	3.46	3.55	Strongly Agree	66944.500	114222.500	-3.799	.000	NSD
The “palakasan” system is highly imbedded in Philippine culture.	3.60	3.45	3.54	Strongly Agree	65859.500	112524.500	-3.816	.000	NSD
Most of political leaders are corrupt.	3.55	3.32	3.46	Strongly Agree	62181.500	108846.500	-5.247	.000	NSD
Many Filipinos are afraid to question corruption due to fear of retaliation.	3.52	3.31	3.44	Strongly Agree	62982.000	109953.000	-4.937	.000	NSD
The lack of proper education and knowledge about the bad effects of corruption.	3.43	3.27	3.37	Strongly Agree	67611.500	114582.500	-3.487	.000	NSD
The laws are too complicated, not strictly, and fairly implemented.	3.41	3.29	3.36	Strongly Agree	69882.000	116242.000	-2.459	.014	NSD
The police and military are too weak and afraid to implement the laws especially to the rich and powerful families.	3.46	3.08	3.33	Strongly Agree	57577.500	103633.500	-6.468	.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

Motivates a person/people to engage in corruption

Table 6 tabulates the median and interpretation of assessment on the question what motivates a person to engage in corruption. Majority of the two sectors of Filipino youth respondents strongly agree that power and position (3.78); love of money (3.74); prestige (3.57); poverty (3.53); low salary (3.51); and maintaining personal relationship to sustain influence (3.44) are the main reasons why many people are encouraged to engage in corruption activities in the country.

The statistical test in Table 6 reveals that there is no significant difference on the assessments of the two sectors of Filipino youth respondents on the two motivational factors that induces an individual to engage in corruption practices, these are power and position

(.000) and love of money (.000). On the other hand, respondents have significant difference in their answers as regard to prestige (.156), escape poverty (.242), low salary (.634), and maintain relationship and influence (.547) as encouraging factors to commit corruption.

Table 6. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the Question what motivates a person/people to engage in corruption

Motivates a person/people to engage in corruption	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. (2-tailed)	Result
power and position	3.84	3.69	3.78	Strongly agree	67235.500	114206.500	-4.709	.000	NSD
the love of money	3.82	3.61	3.74	Strongly agree	62590.500	109868.500	-6.412	.000	NSD
prestige	3.59	3.54	3.57	Strongly agree	73785.000	120450.000	-1.420	.156	S
escape poverty	3.55	3.51	3.53	Strongly agree	74437.000	121102.000	-1.170	.242	S
Low salary	3.50	3.52	3.51	Strongly agree	76906.000	207211.000	-.476	.634	S
Maintain relationships and influence	3.43	3.46	3.44	Strongly agree	76622.500	206417.500	-.602	.547	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

People who are primarily involved in abuse and corruption

Table 7 presents the list of individuals identified by the respondents as the most involved in abuses and corruption in society. Rank number one are the politicians with 722 or 85.14%, followed by businessmen with 29 or 3.41%. The teachers and drivers tied in third place with 12 or 1.42% respectively. Others who were also considered are the PNP, lawyers, traffic enforces for kotong activities, school officials for many questionable academic practices, judges for unfair judgement, religious leaders for sexual abuses and money matters collection. Results is an indication that corruption knows no boundaries regardless of profession and status in life, each one of us are prone or can commit corruption acts in various ways.

Table 7. Individual/s identified as mostly involved in abuses and corruption

Mostly involved in abuses and corruption in society	Rank	Frequency	%
Politicians	1	722	85.14
Businessmen	2	29	3.4

			1
Teachers	3	12	1.4
			2
Drivers	3	12	1.4
			2
PNP	4	7	.82
Lawyers	5	5	.56
Traffic Enforcers	6	3	.35
School Officials	7	1	.12
Justices	7	1	.12
Religious leaders	7	1	.12
No answer		55	6.5
			2
Total		848	10
			0.00

Institutions/Sectors who are primarily involved in abuse and corruption

Table 8 illustrates the institutions or sectors identified as highly involved in corruption and abuses in the country. As regard to sectors/institutions highly involved in corruption and abuses, most of the two sectors of Filipino youth respondents regarded the business group as the most highly involve sector in corruption with 27.12 % knowing that many businessmen are involved in smuggling, hoarding, over-pricing, and selling of sub-standard services and products as well as they are involve in many arbitrary practices in labor management. Second are the local government units (12.02%); then education sector with 11.44%; law enforcement with 8.25%; religion with 6.72%; politicians with 5.42%; judiciary with 5.42%; the transport sector with 4.83%; and 18.78% have no answers.

Meanwhile, some quantitative respondents made additional remarks saying: *the people who are greedy and not contented in what they have in life; anyone because man by nature is a political animal; and sometimes it's not their education that made them corruptions but their personality.*

Table 8. Institutions/Sectors identified as highly involved in corruption and abuses in the country

Institutions/sectors highly involved in corruption and abuses	R	Frequ	%
Business Group	1	230	27.12
Local Governments	2	102	12.02
Education	3	97	11.44
Law enforcement	4	70	8.25
Religious	5	57	6.72
Politicians	6	46	5.42

Judiciary	6	46	5.4 2
Transport	7	41	4.8 3
No answer		159	18. 78
Total		848	10 0.00

A person is involved in corruption

Table 9 demonstrates the median and interpretation of assessment on who are involved in corruption. Based from the survey, the two sectors of Filipino Youth respondents strongly agree that a person is involved in corruption if he is dishonest and not transparent (3.51); if he has wealth and properties beyond his means (3.44); gaining credit at the expense of others (3.43); if his actions are beyond his official functions (3.43); always identify himself to powerful people (3.41); and only agree on if his actions are contrary to my personal values (3.23).

Other respondents made some comments such as: *Always disagree in change for the good of country; Bad influence on leadership; and my personal value are not the values of the people.*

Table 9 presents the test of significant difference on the assessment of the two Filipino youth respondents on who is/are involved in corruption. As seen, there is no significant difference on the assessment of the respondents on the following: if he is dishonest/non-transparent (.000); his wealth and properties are beyond his means (.001); gaining credit at the expense of others (.000); if his actions are beyond his official duty/functions (.002); and always identify himself to persons in power (.000). However, the assessment if his actions are contrary to my personal values and morality shows significant difference (.708).

Analyses only show that dishonesty and not transparent, unexplained property and wealth, credit grabber, abusing official duties and functions and always siding to people with power are the signs that a person is involve in corruption acts.

Table 9. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sector on who is/are involved in Corruption

A person is involved in corruption	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2 tailed)	Result
if he is dishonest / non-transparent	3.58	3.40	3.51	Strongly agree	64431.500	109581.500	-4.499	.000	NSD
gaining wealth and properties beyond his means	3.48	3.34	3.44	Strongly agree	67659.500	113110.500	-3.334	.001	NSD
gaining credit at the expense of others	3.48	3.34	3.43	Agree	63014.000	108465.000	-4.842	.000	NSD
if his actions are beyond his official duty/functions	3.51	3.30	3.43	Strongly agree	68339.500	113790.500	-3.107	.002	NSD

always identify himself to persons in power	3.31	3.47	3.41	Strongly agree	66448.500	111899.500	-3.714	.000	NSD
If his actions are contrary to my personal values and morality	3.22	3.24	3.23	Agree	75691.500	207019.500	-.374	.708	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

Instances/situation a person most likely to commit corruption

Table 10 illustrates the median and interpretation of assessment on instances/situations why a person induced himself to corruption. Accordingly, the two sectors of Filipino Youth respondents strongly agree that a person who will most likely to commit corruption if they know that they are being protected (3.53); if they know that no one will question them (3.47); if the person is given the opportunity (3.46); if the person sees that everyone in his surrounding is doing it (3.42); and if there are no clear polices or rules governing the behavior (3.42).

In addition to these instances, some respondents have expressed their opinions: *If he chose to do what is wrong because the decision is in that person; if the person knows that the Filipino is not knowledgeable about the country funds/money; and these statements are not applicable to all situations/people.*

Statistical test in Table 10 shows no significant difference on the assessment on the two Filipino youth sectors when it comes to the various instances and situations that a person might induce himself to corruption activities. It is shown as: if he knows that he is being protected (.000); if he believes that no one will question him (.000); if he is given the opportunity (.000); if he sees that everyone is doing it (.000); and if there are no clear policies or rules.

This only implies that corruption will happen if the person knows that he is being protected, that no one will question the said act, if there is an opportunity, that is the scenery of his environment, and if there are no clear rules or policies to follow. Because of the Filipino culture of “palakasan system”, violence, impunity, and personal relationship, the above situations or instances are very common in Philippine setting resulting to the widespread and in-dept practices of abuses and many questionable behaviors.

Table 10. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sector on Instances/Situations a person may induce himself to Corruption

Instances/situation a person most likely to commit corruption	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2 tailed	Result
if he knows that he is being protected	3.62	3.37	3.53	Strongly agree	63172.500	112313.500	-6.134	.000	NSD
if he believes that no one will question him	3.56	3.34	3.47	Strongly agree	65926.500	115067.500	-5.112	.000	NSD
If he is given the opportunity	3.53	3.34	3.46	Strongly	67221.500	116362.500	-4.6	.000	NSD

				agree			90		
if he sees that everyone is doing it	3.51	3.28	3.42	Strongly agree	65601.000	114742.000	-5.158	.000	NSD
If there are no clear policies or rules	3.50	3.30	3.42	Strongly agree	67744.500	116885.500	-4.448	.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

Instances a person may allow corruption to happen

Table 11 indicates the following instances that an individual may allow corruption to happen with his full knowledge. These are the following: if the person/s involve are powerful and influential (3.59 strongly agree); if he benefits from it (3.46 strongly agree); if no one sees it or it was kept secret (3.44 strongly agree); if the doer is a relative/s (3.35 strongly agree); if the person is a friend/s (3.29 strongly agree); if it is generally accepted in his environment (3.29 strongly agree); and only agree if his life is in danger (3.24). Some comments were also extracted from the survey questionnaire that is related to the above assessment: *It depends to the person's virtue and values, all in the above maybe yes or no. For me, if I am that person, I will not allow it in any instance; and sometimes other powerful in position "lantaranangpag-abusosapera ng bayan", not only in politicians but also in.... I can't say so.*

Statistical test in Table 11 shows no significant difference on the assessment of the two sectors of Filipino Youth respondents when it comes to all possible indicated instances and situations that a person might allow corruption. This has been presented as: if the person/s involve are powerful and influential (.000); if he will be given benefits (.000); if no one sees it or it was kept secret (.000); if the person/s doing it are his/her relatives (.000); if the person/s doing it are his/her friends (.001); if it is generally accepted in his environment (.001); and if he believes that his life is being threaten (.001).

Table 11. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sector on Instances/Situations a person may allow Corruption to happen

Instances a person may allow corruption to happen	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2 tailed	Result
if the person/s involve are powerful and influential	3.69	3.42	3.59	Strongly agree	61336.500	110477.500	-6.913	.000	NSD
if he will be given benefits	3.55	3.32	3.46	Strongly agree	65099.000	114240.000	-5.327	.000	NSD
if no one sees it or it was kept secret	3.53	3.31	3.44	Strongly agree	66148.500	115289.500	-4.998	.000	NSD
if the person/s doing it are his/her relatives	3.42	3.22	3.35	Strongly agree	68036.000	117177.000	-4.34	.000	NSD

							7		
if the person/s doing it are his/her friends	3.35	3.19	3.29	Strongly agree	71337.000	120478.00	-3.226	.001	NSD
if it is generally accepted in his environment	3.35	3.17	3.29	Strongly Agree	70257.000	119085.000	-3.428	.001	NSD
if he believes that his life is being threaten	3.31	3.13	3.24	Agree	71169.000	120310.000	-3.231	.001	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

People are very hesitant to report or file a complaint against corruption

Table 12 tabulates the median and interpretation of assessment of the two Filipino youth sectors on why people are very hesitant to report or file a complaint of corruption. In Table 12, majority of the two sectors of Filipino Youth respondents strongly agree that people are very hesitant to report or file a complaint of corruption due to fear of losing work and life (3.53); lack of government support and protection (3.46); if he is part of the crime (3.44); lack of trust and support from superiors (3.42); lack of financial capability (3.39); and agree on lack of trust and support from relatives and friends (3.27); and avoiding broken relationship (3.23).

In addition, comments were taken from the survey questionnaire: *Never fear when you are on the right side. Often, it is because people are fearful; some Filipinos are willing to fix this problem but since government has the power to control things, they can't do it; and if he knows his/her kapartido is getting caught and he will save himself first.*

Statistical test in Table 12 shows no significant difference on the assessment on the two Filipino youth sectors on the seven reasons provided on why people are very hesitant or refuse to file a case of corruption. It is presented as: afraid of losing work and one's life (.000); lack of government support and protection (.000); if he is involved in it (.000); lack of trust and support from superiors (.000); lack of financial capability (.000); lack of trust and support from relatives and friends (.000); and avoiding broken relationship (.003).

Table 12. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on why people are very hesitant to report or file a complaint against corruption

People are very hesitant to report or file a complaint against corruption	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney	Wilcoxon	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2 tailed	Result
afraid of losing life and work	3.62	3.36	3.53	Strongly agree	62884.500	112025.500	-6.203	.000	NSD
lack of government support and protection	3.58	3.23	3.46	Strongly agree	58128.000	106956.000	-7.592	.000	NSD
if he is part of it	3.52	3.29	3.44	Strongly agree	65850.000	114991.000	-5.100	.000	NSD

lack of trust and support from superiors	3.25	3.52	3.42	Strongly Agree	62596.500	111737.500	-6.195	.000	NS D
lack of financial capability	3.46	3.26	3.39	Strongly agree	68031.500	117172.500	-4.293	.000	NS D
lack of trust and support from relatives and friends	3.35	3.12	3.27	Agree	66842.500	115983.500	-4.754	.000	NS D
to avoid broken relationships	3.28	3.13	3.23	Agree	71896.000	121037.000	-3.010	.003	NS D

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

Usually happens to a person/s who exposed corruption or any unethical acts in the organization/society

Table 13 shows the median and interpretation of assessment of the two Filipino youth sector on what usually happens to a person exposing corruption and unethical acts. For the two sectors of the Filipino Youth respondents, these what usually happens to a person or people who exposes corruption or any unethical acts in the organization and in society. Harassment and isolation are the most likely to be experienced by a complainant or whistleblower of corruption with 2.97 and 2.95 agree assessment respectively. The admiration, respect, support, and promotion with 2.85 agree assessment. Awards can also be given but is the least to be expected (2.77).

Other answers from survey questionnaire are: *Imprisonment; Failed justice system is the other reason why were so fearful denounce iniquities; and many ordinary people who help to decrease the corruption here are become threatened since they report bad crimes.*

Statistical test in Table10 reveals no significant difference on the assessment of the two sectors of respondents on what usually happen to a complainant or whistleblower when it comes to subjected to harassment (.006); isolated (.019); and admired, respected, and supported (.044). However, there is a significant difference of assessment on the issue of being promoted and awarded (.108).

This only means that even if is true that there are some individuals who exposed corruption and wrongdoings in society were given positive compliments resulting to adifference of assessment, generally as expected, people who usually exposed corruption and wrongdoings are subjected to harassment and isolation rather than to be admired, respected, supported, promoted, and awarded.

Because of these situational factors, most Filipinos prefer to be passive, quiet with high tolerance, and do nothing about corruption problem. Others become co-actors for the corruption activities due to fear of retaliation, being alone, and thus, keeping to themselves the secrets, and later taking justice into their own hands due to poor justice system and lack of government and leaders' support for the cause of good governance and society.

Table 13. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on What usually happens to a person who exposed corruption or any unethical acts in the organization/society

Usually happens to a person/s who	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Aca	Poli	Ave	Inter	Mann-	Wilcoxon	Z	Asymp.	Resul

exposed corruption or any unethical acts in the organization/society	dem e	ce	rage	pretation	Whitney U	W		Sig. 2 tailed	t
subjected to harassment	3.05	2.86	2.97	Agree	72671.000	121812.000	- 2.727	.006	NSD
Isolated	3.01	2.84	2.95	Agree	73821.500	122962.500	- 2.343	.019	NSD
Admired, respected, and supported	2.91	2.76	2.85	Agree	74828.500	123969.000	- 2.011	.044	NSD
Promoted and awarded	2.82	2.69	2.77	Agree	76063.500	125204.500	- 1.609	.108	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

Usual response and actions on the exposed corruption and unethical acts in the organization/society

Table 14 shows how the Filipino youth describe the usual response and actions of the government on the exposed corruption or unethical practices in the country. Survey revealed the following assessment of the Filipino youth respondents: unresponsive and favors the rich and powerful with group median average of 3.18 (agree); slow, unclear, confusing, and unfair with group median average of 3.16 (agree). However, many Filipino respondents saw it somewhat responsive and respectful with group median average of 2.68 (agree) and fast, clear, and just with 2.56 (agree) group median average, with the academe giving a disagree assessment of 2.46 group median average.

Statistical test in Table 14 reveals no significant difference on the assessment of the two Filipino youth sector respondents when it comes to the usual response and actions on your exposed corruption and unethical acts in the organization and in the country. It is shown as: unresponsive and favors the rich and powerful (.000); slow, unclear, confusing, and unfair (.000); responsive and respectful (.000); and fast, clear, and just (.000).It is a common knowledge for Filipinos that justice in the Philippines is delayed and eventually denied.

Table 14. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on the usual response and actions on your exposed corruption and unethical acts in the organization in the Philippines

Usual response and actions on the exposed corruption and unethical acts in the organization/society	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe Median	PNP Median	Grouped Median Average	Interpretation	Mann – Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2 tailed	Result
unresponsive and favors the rich and	3.29	2.97	3.18	Agree	64680.000	113821.	- 5.34	.000	NSD

powerful						000	7		
slow, unclear, confusing, and unfair	3.24	3.01	3.16	Agree	69415.000	118556.000	-3.799	.000	NS D
Responsive and respectful	2.61	2.81	2.68	Agree	728010.000	207750.000	-2.660	.000	NS D
Fast, clear, and just	2.46	2.71	2.56	Agree	71291.000	206231.500	-3.101	.000	NS D

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

Situation when a person be ready to report or file a complaint against corruption

Table 15 shows median and interpretation of assessment of the two Filipino youth sector on when a person is ready to report or file a complaint against corruption. In Table 15, both the academe and police respondents have assessed strongly agree on the situation that they ready to report or file a complaint against corruption if they have the support and protection from the authorities (3.48); they have enough solid evidence (3.48); they have the full support and protection from their superior (3.45); if the people involve are his/her enemies or competitors (3.39); they have the full support and protection from their families (3.39); they are not part of the wrongdoings (3.37); they have the full support from their colleagues (3.37); and if the people involve are not powerful (3.28). In the same manner that the academe and the police respondents also assessed agree that a person or individual is willing to report or file a complaint if the people involve are not his/her relative (3.25) and if the people involve are not his/her friends (3.24).

Statistical test in Table 15 shows no significant difference on the assessment between two Filipino youth sectors when it comes to issue on when to report or file a complaint of corruption or wrongdoings. A person is ready to report a case of corruption or wrongdoings if they believed that the government will provide them the protection and support (.000), if they have solid evidence to prove their claim (.000), if the people involved are his enemies or competitors (.000), if their families will support and protect them (.000), if they are also being supported by their colleagues (.000), if the people involve are not powerful (.000), if the people involved has no personal relationship with them (.001).

Result indicates that full government support and protection, strong evidence, family support and personal relationships involved, and positions/status in life of the personalities involved in the case are the usual consideration of the prospective complainant before going to a legal battle to ensure his safety and winning of the case.

Table 15. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sector on When people are ready to report or file a complaint against corruption

Situation when a person be ready to report or file a complaint against corruption	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	Police	Average	Interpretation	Mann - Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2 tailed	Result

if they have the support and protection from the authorities	3.58	3.30	3.48	Strongly agree	59006.000	107834.000	-7.384	.000	NSD
if they have enough solid evidence	3.59	3.28	3.48	Strongly Agree	60954.000	110095.000	-6.760	.000	NSD
if they have the full support and protection from their superiors	3.55	3.26	3.45	Strongly Agree	61073.500	110214.500	-6.713	.000	NSD
if the people involve are his/her enemies or competitors	3.48	3.22	3.39	Strongly agree	66463.500	115604.500	-4.858	.000	NSD
if they have the full support and protection from their families	3.47	3.25	3.39	Strongly agree	63747.000	112888.000	-5.808	.000	NSD
if they are not part of the wrongdoings	3.48	3.18	3.37	Strongly agree	61752.000	110893.000	-6.407	.000	NSD
if they have the full support from their colleagues	3.46	3.21	3.37	Strongly agree	64185.500	113326.500	-5.552	.000	NSD
if the people involve are not powerful	3.35	3.16	3.28	Strongly agree	69277.500	118418.500	-3.893	.000	NSD
if the people involve are not his/her relatives	3.33	3.12	3.25	Agree	67965.500	117106.500	-4.386	.000	NSD
if the people involve are not his/her friends	3.30	3.13	3.24	Agree	70905.500	120046.500	-3.392	.001	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

Common issues and problems encountered in the campaign against corruption

Table 16 indicates the median and interpretation of assessment of the two Filipino youth sector on the common issues and problems encountered in the campaign against corruption. Most of the Filipino youth respondents from the two sectors of Filipino Youth respondents strongly agree that the lack of government sincerity (3.47); most of the political leaders are involved in corruption (3.46); laws are poor and not properly enforced (3.37); most of the Filipino people are also involved in corruption (3.36); and people are not interested to deal corruption (3.28) are the common issues and problems encountered in the campaign against corruption.

Statistical test in Table 16 reveals no significant difference on the assessment of the two Filipino youth sector respondents when it comes to the usual response and actions on your exposed corruption and unethical acts in the organization and in the country. It is presented as: lack of government sincerity (.000); most of the leaders are involved in corruption (.000); laws are poor and not properly implemented (.000); most of the people are also involved in corruption (.000); and people are not interested to deal corruption (.000).

This only means that corruption in the country is very hard to address and becomes pervasive for so many years due to lack of political will on the part of the government wherein many government officials are involved and protectors resulting to the weak and not proper implementation of the laws. The involvement of the many people in corruption and lack of interest to deal with it has been viewed by many as an acceptance and toleration behavior.

Table 16. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sector On the common Issues and Problems encountered in the campaign against Corruption

Common issues and problems encountered in the campaign against corruption	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe Median	PNP Median	Grouped Median Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed	Result
lack of government sincerity	3.60	3.21	3.47	Strongly Agree	54572.000	103713.000	-8.895	.000	NS D
most of the leaders are involved in corruption	3.58	3.23	3.46	Strongly Agree	58356.000	107497.000	-7.588	.000	NS D
laws are poor and not properly implemented	3.50	3.10	3.37	Strongly Agree	56852.000	105993.000	-7.963	.000	NS D
most of the Filipino people are also involved in corruption	3.48	3.15	3.36	Strongly Agree	60511.500	109652.500	-6.804	.000	NS D
people are not interested to deal corruption	3.38	3.10	3.28	Strongly Agree	64271.000	113412.000	-5.523	.000	NS D

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

3.1.16 Over-all corruption situation of the Philippines

Table 17 illustrates the median and interpretation of assessment of the two Filipino youth sector on the over-all corruption situation of the Philippines. Data reveals that corruption situation in the Philippines has improved with an assessment of 2.60 (agree). As clearly seen from the above table, only the police sector made the agree assessment of 2.76 contrary to the academic sector with 2.49 disagree assessment.

Statistical test results show no significant difference of assessment of the two Filipino youth sectors respondents on the over-all situation of the Philippines when it comes to corruption.

This only means that for the Filipino youth, there is no significant improvement on the corruption situation in the Philippines due to lack of government sincerity, political leaders, and even the people themselves when they are also guilty of doing corruption and unethical acts in his day to day political life.

Table 17. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors On the Over-all Corruption situation of the Philippines

Over-all corruption situation of the Philippines	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	PNP	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2 Tailed	Result
Improve	2.49	2.76	2.60	Agree	66298.50	201238.500	-4.810	.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

The present environment and working condition of the Respondents

Table 18 shows the median and interpretation of assessment of the two Filipino youth sector on their present working environment and condition. In describing their respective work environment and conditions, the two sectors of Filipino Youth respondents gave the following answers: highly motivated and confident to work (3.06 agree); can work freely and honestly (3.05 agree); confident that their colleague will support them in case their exposed wrongdoings (2.81 agree); immediate superiors do not intervene with my official functions (2.74 agree); confident that my immediate superior will take sides on me in case I expose unethical acts and corruption (2.73, agree); confident that the government will support and protect me in case I reveal unethical and corruption (2.65, agree); and experienced certain degree of work-harassment (2.51 disagree) when academic sector respondents provided a disagreeing assessment of 2.44 group median.

Statistical test in Table 18 reveals no significant difference on the assessment of the two Filipino youth sector respondents on their present environment and working conditions as regard to motivation and confident to work such as I can work freely and honestly with .000; I am confident that my colleagues will support me if in case I reveal any wrong doings with .005; my immediate superiors do not intervene with my official functions with .010; I am confident that my immediate superior will take sides on me in case I expose unethical acts and corruption with .000; I am confident that the government will support and protect me in case I reveal unethical acts and corruption with .000; and I experienced a certain degree of work-harassment with .013.

Results from Tables 15 imply that both respondents show optimism in their present working environment when it comes to the issue of corruption. However, it was noted that academic respondents do not trust government when it comes to support and protection if they will reveal corruption and wrongdoings in the workplace. Majority of academic respondents also admitted that they experienced a certain degree of harassment in the workplace knowing that all the respondents in the academic sectors are students and are subject to many forms of control and policies by teachers and academic officials.

This revelation of respondents should be given proper attention by the government, parents, and academic officials as school is expected to be safe and secure for the students to get better education to learn good values and character that is why parents have entrusted their children to such institution.

However, many studies confirmed that school is one of the most corrupt institutions in our society becoming a haven of many questionable practices and abuses mostly committed by teachers and academic officials [14].

Table 18. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Sectors of Filipino Youth Respondents on their present working environment and condition

The present environment and working condition of the Respondents	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	PNP	Average	Interpretation	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2 tailed	Result
I am highly motivated and confident to work.	2.88	3.27	3.06	Agree	621170.500	197110.500	-6.164	.000	NSD
I can work freely and honestly.	2.98	3.15	3.05	Agree	72614.500	207554.500	-2.840	.005	NSD
I am confident that my colleagues will support me if in case I reveal any wrong doings.	2.74	2.91	2.81	Agree	72787.000	207727.000	-2.572	.010	NSD
My immediate superiors do not intervene with my official functions.	2.65	2.89	2.74	Agree	69627.000	204567.000	-3.726	.000	NSD
I am confident that my immediate superior will take sides on me in case I expose unethical acts and corruption.	2.62	2.92	2.73	Agree	66941.500	201881.500	-4.581	.000	NSD
I am confident that the government will support and protect me in case I reveal unethical acts and corruption.	2.42	2.99	2.65	Agree	56698.500	191638.500	-7.730	.000	NSD
I experienced a certain degree of work-harassment.	2.44	2.61	2.51	Disagree	73291.500	208231.500	-2.479	.013	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

Respondents' personal conviction/principle when it comes to corruption and wrongdoings

Table 19 presents the personal position/conviction/principle of the Filipino youth when it comes to the issue of corruption and wrongdoings. Most of the Filipino youth strongly said that they prefer the truth even if it hurts with 3.42(strongly agree); integrity without richness over richness without integrity with 3.39 (strongly agree); prefer good leaders with 3.39 (strongly agree);will not accept an award or promotion if they don't deserve with 3.37 (strongly agree);will make objective decisions and not based on personal relationships with 3.36 (strongly agree); and will reject all forms of corruption regardless of consequences with 3.31 (strongly agree). They also agree that they will not accept favor at the expense of personal advantage and friendship (3.27); willing to tell the truth with or without protection

for the sake of truth and justice (3.27); and will not go beyond official work or abuse his work despite pressures from superiors (3.25).

Statistical test in Table 19 shows no significant difference on the assessment of the two Filipino youth sector respondents on their present convictions and principle when it comes to the issue of corruptions and wrongdoings except on the issue that they will not go beyond on their official duties and functions in their respective organizations despite pressures from superiors (.064) due to the fact Filipinos usually apply or prerogatives or judgement call in their work.

Data shows positivity among young people when they answered the question academically. This only means that idealism is still present and strong in their hearts which is usually expected from young people and besides their thinking that it was safe to answer this question since the question is hypothetical that requires ideal answers.

Table 19. Median and Interpretation as well as Test of Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Two Filipino Youth Sectors on their present personal convictions and principles on the issue of corruption and wrongdoings

Respondents' personal conviction/principle when it comes to corruption and wrongdoings	Median and Interpretation				Test of Significant Difference				
	Academe	PNP	Average	Interpretation	Mann - Whitney U	Wilcoxon	Z	Asymp. Sig. 2 tailed	Result
I always prefer truth even it hurts.	3.49	3.29	3.42	Strongly agree	66982.500	116123.500	-4.741	.000	NSD
I prefer integrity without richness over richness without integrity.	3.47	3.27	3.39	Strongly agree	68239.500	117380.500	-4.303	.000	NSD
I prefer good leaders	3.46	3.27	3.39	Strongly agree	67736.500	116877.500	-4.468	.000	NSD
I will not accept an award/promotion if I don't deserve it.	3.44	3.26	3.37	Strongly agree	68528.000	117356.000	-4.055	.000	NSD
I always make decisions objectively and not based on personal relationships.	3.43	3.25	3.36	Strongly agree	68977.500	118118.500	-4.043	.000	NSD
I strongly reject all forms of corruption regardless of consequences.	3.40	3.23	3.34	Strongly agree	69763.500	118591.500	-3.715	.000	NSD
I will not accept any favor for the sake of personal advantage and friendship.	3.36	3.23	3.31	Strongly agree	72751.500	121892.500	-2.795	.005	NSD
I am willing to tell the truth even if it is against my families, relatives, and organization.	3.33	3.17	3.27	Agree	71248.500	120389.500	-3.234	.001	NSD
I am willing to testify against any corrupt or unethical acts for the sake	3.33	3.17	3.27	Agree	71219.500	120360.500	-3.293	.001	NSD

of truth and justice with or without protection.									
I will not go beyond my official function despite pressures from my superiors.	3.28	3.20	3.25	Agree	75518.500	124659.500	-1.852	.064	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 obtained results indicated that most of the Filipino youth respondents strongly agreed that they are familiar with word corruption; know the meaning of corruption; believed that leaders can prevent corruption if they wanted to; convince that most Filipinos are not sincere in fighting corruptions because of personal interest; corruption is not a common practice; and refusing to do the right this is a form of corruption. As regard to the meaning, definition, and understanding of the word “corruption” corruption most of the Filipino youth respondents strongly agreed that is about the use of government funds for personal interest; stealing money, awards, and cheating; unethical use of power and position; dishonesty and unethical acts; illegal and any improper behavior, any wrongdoing that injures other’s rights; and it’s about deceit and false information.

All identified political acts of Filipino culture from small to big are considered as a form of corruption. The politicians top the list as the most highly involve in corruption activities in the Philippines according to the majority to the survey result. As regard to sectors/institutions highly involved in corruption and abuses, most of the two sectors of Filipino youth respondents regarded the business group as the most highly involve sector in corruption. As regard who are the people most likely to commit corruption in society. Accordingly, a person/s will most likely to commit corruption if they know that they are being protected.

On the issue why many people are very hesitant to report or file a complaint of corruption, the survey result reveals that due to fear of losing work and life as well as lack of government support and protection. On what usually happens to a person who exposes corruption or any unethical acts in the organization and in society. Obtained result shows harassment and isolation are the most likely to be experienced by a whistleblower/s of corruption.

Survey reveals the usual response to complaint of corruption and wrongdoings. People are ready to report or file a complaint against corruption if they have the support and protection from the authorities and they have enough solid evidence. In the same manner, academe and police respondents also agree that a person or individual is willing to report or file a complaint if the people involve are not his/her relative and if the people involve are not his/her friends.

Besides that, majority of the two sectors of Filipino Youth respondents strongly agree that power and position and love of money are the main reasons why many people are encouraged to engage in corruption activities in the country. Majority of respondents strongly identified that tolerating corruption due to personal benefits and the culture of “palakasan system”. The common issues and problems encountered in the campaign against corruption are the lack of government sincerity, and most of political leaders are involved in corruption.

Data reveals that over-all corruption situations of Philippines have improved. Majority of the respondents agree that their present environment and working condition are highly motivated and confident to work and can work freely and honestly. In terms of their personal

conviction on corruption issues, most of the Filipino youth strongly agree that they prefer the truth even if it hurts with; integrity without richness over richness without integrity; prefer good leaders; will not accept an award or promotion if they don't deserve; will make objective decisions and not based on personal relationships; will reject all forms of corruption regardless of consequences 3.31. They also agree that they will not accept favor at the expense of personal advantage and friendship; willing to tell the truth with or without protection for the sake of truth and justice; and will not go beyond official work or abuse his work despite pressures from superiors.

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