Youth Integrity Survey Report 2015
About Transparency International

Transparency International is the civil society organization leading the global fight against corruption. Through close to 100 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, Germany, Transparency International raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business, and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it.

For further information please contact:
Transparency International
Alt Moabit 96
10559 Berlin, Germany
Tel: + 49-30-34 38 20-0
Fax: + 49-30-34 70 39 12
Email: ti@transparency.org
Web http://www.transparency.org

About Transparency International Pakistan

Transparency International Pakistan is the Pakistani chapter of Transparency International, established in 2002 with the main aim to strengthen the global value system by making transparency and accountability more relevant public norms.

Working in collaboration with other stakeholders and Government departments, Transparency International Pakistan regularly publishes research papers and reform proposals with the aim of disseminating information to all stakeholders, and also conducts capacity building workshops.

For further information please contact:
Transparency International Pakistan
5-C, 1st Floor, Khayaban-e-Ittehad,
Phase VII, Defence Housing Authority
Karachi, Pakistan
Phone: +92-21-35390408-9 & 35311897-8
Fax: +92-21-35390410
Email: ti.pakistan@gmail.com
Web: www.transparency.org.pk

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Acknowledgements

Transparency International Pakistan conducted a questionnaire-based research project to ascertain the sense of integrity and ethics of Pakistani youths aged 15-30. This report was made possible due to the efforts of a number of organisations and individuals.

We would like to thank all the respondents who took part in the survey during the first phase of the research project. Sharing their views with Transparency International Pakistan has allowed us to further our understanding of youth views of integrity and corruption. Thanks are also due to the various stakeholders who were involved in the collection of the research data including community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, educational institutes and other civil society representatives. The support of these various stakeholders and their valuable contributions were of immense help throughout the project.

The support of Transparency International in the preparation of the questionnaire was essential to ensure the quality of the research.

Last but not least, thanks are due to the staff of Transparency International Pakistan, who showed great dedication toward the successful completion of the project.
Executive Summary

Countries around the world are gravely suffering from the repercussions of corruption, which impacts economic development and harms social justice and the rule of law. Corruption severely undermines the legitimacy of good governance and weakens the trust of citizens in democratic institutions and processes. With over 60 per cent of the population of Pakistan under 30 years of age, it is essential that Pakistani youths are involved in anti-corruption activities. Recently, Transparency International Pakistan carried out a survey to assess the youth's understanding of integrity and anti-corruption. In order to engage young people in the fight against corruption, it is necessary to understand their attitudes and interests. This report provides an analysis of Pakistani youths’ responses to different scenarios. The findings prove that corruption has a major impact on Pakistan, despite the willingness to tackle this threat.

The survey focuses on the core issues that are of specific relevance to integrity and anti-corruption as perceived by the youth. The report also aims to highlight good practices, describe weaknesses and identify steps that can be taken in order to improve integrity in the youth and curb corruption at all levels.

A total of 1,300 respondents participated in the survey from all over Pakistan covering both urban and rural areas.

The Pakistani youth have a strong sense of integrity. They see corruption as a major and pervasive problem for their country but do not believe politicians are serious about tackling it.

The majority of the respondents (49%) are from Punjab, while only 12 percent are from KPK. The share of male respondents is higher (60 percent) than the female share (40 percent). The majority of the respondents fall in the age bracket between 19 and 21, and are mostly university students. Meanwhile, 60 per cent of the young respondents are unemployed, and 84 per cent have access to water and electricity. The results indicate that 38 percent of the respondents are satisfied with their living standards and are living well. Our findings show that 62 percent of the respondents use television as a communication tool whereas 13.5 per cent only use the radio to receive information.

Findings

1. Concepts and attitudes

A number of questions were asked to assess the respondents' concept of and attitudes toward integrity. Real-life scenarios were placed before them to gauge their responses.

It was surprising to note that even though 90 per cent believe that a person of integrity should never lie or cheat, almost 50 per cent find it acceptable in cases where not cheating would prove too costly for oneself or one's family.
2. Awareness, values and beliefs

Over 80 per cent of the respondents believe that the lack of integrity is a major problem for youths, their families and their friends, and for the development of the economy and the country. The results show that 68 per cent of respondents believe that being honest is much more important than being rich.

3. Experience (exposure) to difficult and challenging situations regarding integrity

Up to 30 per cent of the respondents were confronted with corruption while using different services. Concerning the perceived level of integrity in different sectors, 50 per cent of the respondents think that the level of integrity is good in private education institutions, whereas 70 per cent of the respondents believe that the level of integrity in the police/security sector is either bad or very bad.

The majority of the respondents indicated that they would be honest in all situations. However, more than half have little or no information about government rules and regulations aiming to promote integrity and prevent corruption. 56 per cent of the respondents consider the education system/school and the family circle to be the most important sources that provide information and deliver messages to promote integrity, set an example for behaviour and shape their views of integrity.

The educational system plays a vital role in the upbringing of youth in urban areas, primarily due to the large enrolment, but does not contribute as significantly in rural areas. The number of children attending school is low in rural areas and families put their children to work at a young age because of financial constraints.

Sixty-five per cent of respondents never raised their concerns about corruption, and have never approached the concerned authorities to report the issues. Most of them feel that corruption is a part of the business culture, and that higher wages/salaries would not contribute much in reducing corruption among the bureaucrats. Similarly, 65 percent agree that there is no political will to fight corruption because the politicians benefit from it.

As far as fighting corruption and the anti-corruption strategy is concerned, 80 per cent agree that citizens should be responsible for reducing corruption, while 56 per cent of respondents believe that the national strategy’s first priority should be to fight corruption. Stricter enforcement and education would be the most effective way to curb corruption.

Based on the survey, one can conclude that the youth of Pakistan are very passionate and want to support activities that would help eradicate corruption at the national level.
Recommendations

It is necessary to provide our youth with an intellectual platform to inform and educate the masses about the different conditions affecting the youth in Pakistan. However, the most worrying trend is that Pakistan is the country with the second highest number of out-of-school children in the world. Nonetheless, it is only the youth who can play a vibrant role in Pakistan’s progress and development. Hence it is imperative for the government to pay maximum attention to the educational sector.

Keeping in view the results of our survey, Transparency International Pakistan recommends that the government enact a strong anti-corruption law and mechanism as part of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The implementation of the strategy is much needed, as the curbing of corruption will directly improve youths’ future. The youth must be encouraged to be involved in the shaping of these policies and their concerns must be addressed. Parents should be role models for their children to influence their views on ethics and integrity. The youth should use existing right to information laws to access information and hold the government accountable. The recommendation to the education sector is to include topics on transparency, integrity, ethics, good governance and anti-corruption in curricula. The private sector should conduct awareness campaigns involving youth to make transparency and integrity popular among them. The media should present dramas, talk shows and entertainment programmes on persons who could be role models for the youth to follow.
CHAPTER 1 Overview
Chapter 1: Overview

1.1 Introduction

Young people show a strong commitment to integrity and are aware of their role as agents of change toward a culture of integrity. But the lack of regulatory frameworks and limited access to legal information on how to prevent corruption or where to file complaints about corrupt activities is hampering youths’ potential to live up to their ideals. There is a need to support young people to stand up and report corruption with a strengthened education sector and reformulated regulatory structures.

Over the past few years, low growth and high inflation have led to political and economic instability. Corruption has increased in recent years at an alarming rate. It is a crosscutting and devastating phenomenon, with economic, social, political and cultural dimensions. Pakistan must address the long-standing issues related to the lack of transparency and accountability in government departments.

Corruption is a disorder that attacks the cultural, economic, political and social fabric of society, destroying the functions of vital organs. Corruption has been highlighted as the main reason behind slow, poor quality and faulty services in the country. “Corruption influences societies in a multitude of ways including political, economic, social, and environmental. In the worst cases, it costs lives. Short of this, it costs people their freedom, health, or money.”

The survey results have enlightened us and provided an insight as to how to bridge the gap between economic development and integrity. The survey targets the youth of the country to learn about their behavior when exposed to various corrupt situations. The youth’s position in society has been highlighted and their roles and responsibilities examined in order to find ways to build a more promising future. Some of the key findings of the survey are:

- 90 per cent of young people surveyed believe that a person of integrity never lies or cheats.
- The majority of the youth consider being an honest person and respecting laws and regulations to be much more important than increasing the income of the family.
- 74 per cent believe that youth can play a major role in changing mindsets, which would ultimately lead to a culture based on integrity.
- 65 per cent of the respondents surveyed agree that there is no political will to fight corruption, as the politicians benefit from it.
- 80 per cent agree that citizens should be responsible for reducing corruption.

The findings of the survey will enable us to motivate and encourage the participation of youth in anti-corruption campaigns. This will aid in creating a more politically, economically and socially transparent Pakistan – one with a better future.
1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Concept and design

Pakistan’s youth integrity survey came about because corruption is a major issue in Pakistan and must be dealt with on a priority basis. Pakistan’s youth constitutes more than half of the country’s total population. Hence, the youth can be motivated to stand up against corruption and to drive the change within the Pakistani society.

The survey aims to assess the status of youth’s perception, motivation and action with regards to corrupt landscape and corrupt actions and to suggest to government, media, business and civil society effective measures and mechanisms that should be in place to fight corruption and promote integrity among the youth. More importantly, the analysis of the data will assist in finding ways that the youth can contribute in creating a more transparent society and engage in anti-corruption campaigns.

The survey targeted the youth of Pakistan falling in the 15-30 age group. It was partly an online survey and partly a face to face survey. 30% of the respondents participated in the online survey whilst 70% of respondents were interviewed in person. The survey was conducted all over Pakistan, including urban and rural areas. A questionnaire in English was designed and further translated into Urdu for those who might have difficulty reading the English version. The survey was conducted in collaboration with Transparency International Pakistan partners, which included educational institutes and civil society organizations across all four provinces of Pakistan. Guidelines to carry out the survey were issued to all the stakeholders involved in the survey.

1.2.2 Questionnaire overview

The questionnaire included various dimensions in order to ascertain the different perceptions and behavior of youth regarding transparency and integrity. These included the following topics:

- concepts and attitudes
- awareness
- values and beliefs
- experience (exposure) to difficult and challenging situations as regards integrity
- opinions on the level of integrity
- behavior-based integrity
- level of commitment to fighting corruption
- available information and influence of environment
- youth role in building integrity and anti-corruption
- national context

In addition, questions related to socio-demographic characteristics and living standards were included.
1.2.3 Fieldwork

The survey targeted the youth of Pakistan falling in the 15-30 age group. The survey was conducted in all four provinces of Pakistan, covering youth living in both urban and rural areas.

The survey was conducted between November 2014 and April 2015. The sample was drawn according to the population of each province covering both urban and rural areas. Due to a lack of statistical information on locality wise data, the random sampling approach was adopted and implemented; the selection of a particular locality was based on researchers’ past experience and knowledge on the ground.

The fieldwork was carried out by volunteers from our partner civil society organizations, university students and teachers. Each data collector was equipped with specific guidelines provided by Transparency International Pakistan’s staff that was in constant contact with them so to ensure support to the teams in the field and as much accuracy as possible of collected data. All completed questionnaires were back checked and scrutinized by the supervisors. The vaguely filled ones were rejected. The quality of fieldwork was satisfactory.

Limitation of the Survey.

Certain constraints were faced during the face-to-face interviews as the teams were challenged with few conservative environments in villages. This explains the fact that the number of women respondents was less as compared to the men.

Generally the lower educated and illiterate population is afraid of anything to do with the authorities. Hence they are apprehensive of strangers asking them questions. They presume that the survey is a ploy to get information which may be used against them later. This is the reason for a higher percentage of better educated respondents and a higher percentage from the urban areas.
Figure 1: Locations where the survey was undertaken
CHAPTER 2
Results of the Study
Chapter 2:
Results of the study

The Transparency International Pakistan Youth Survey was conducted all over Pakistan in order to determine youth perceptions of anti-corruption.

2.1 Concepts and attitudes

The respondents were asked their opinions regarding various individual behaviors of others. They gave different responses in different situations. These are shown in Tables 1 to 7. A large majority of the respondents surveyed considered the act of doing something illegal to be wrong and unacceptable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: A person does something that might be illegal in order to help his/her family live better.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the behavior wrong?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it acceptable?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: A leader does something that might be illegal but it enables your family to live better.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the behavior wrong?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it acceptable?</td>
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<th>Table 3: A public official requests an additional unofficial payment for some service or administrative procedure that is part of his job (for example to deliver a licence).</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the behavior wrong?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it acceptable?</td>
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<th>Table 4: A person with responsibility gives a job to someone from his family who does not have adequate qualifications (to the disadvantage of a more qualified person).</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the behavior wrong?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it acceptable?</td>
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<tr>
<th>Table 5: A person gives an additional payment (or a gift) to a public official in order to speed up and facilitate the procedure of registering a car or a motorbike</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the behavior wrong?</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it acceptable?</td>
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</table>
Table 6: A person gives an additional payment (or a gift) to a doctor or nurse in order to receive better treatment.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the behavior wrong?</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it acceptable?</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: A parent of a student gives an additional unofficial payment (or a gift) to a teacher so that their child can get better grades.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the behavior wrong?</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it acceptable?</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

The survey investigated the concept of integrity among the youth and how they would react in particular situations when faced by corrupt activities. The questions asked were as follows:

According to you, in everyday life, a person considered to have integrity is a person who:

1. never lies nor cheats
2. does not lie or cheat, except when it would be costly for him/her or his/her family not to
3. never breaks the laws in any case
4. demonstrates solidarity and support to family and friends in all manners, even if that means breaking the laws
5. never takes part in corruption under any condition
6. refuses corruption, except when the amount engaged is not important
7. refuses corruption, except when it is a common practice in order to solve problems or difficult situations

Figure 2 indicates that 91 percent of youth surveyed believe that a person of integrity would never lie or cheat, whereas 49 per cent feel that such a person would neither lie nor cheat, except when it would be costly for him/her or his/her family. 80 per cent accept that being a person of integrity means that one would never break the law in any case; however, 70 per cent of youth surveyed disagree that a person of integrity would demonstrate solidarity and support to family and friends in all manners, even if that meant breaking the laws. A further 86 per cent think that a person of integrity would never take part in corruption under any condition; 71 per cent disagree with the idea that a person of integrity would accept corruption, when the amount engaged is not important; and 61 percent state that a person of integrity would refuse corruption, except when it is a common practice.

An important trend that we derived from the above information is the gap between theory and practice. Youth understand what is right and wrong but in practice, morality sometimes takes a back seat.
Figure 2: What does a person considered of integrity mean?

2.2 Awareness

To gauge the Pakistani youths’ awareness, they were asked whether lack of integrity (including corruption) is a major problem for (a) youth; (b) their family and friends; (c) the business/economy in general; and (d) the country’s development.

Figure 3 shows that more than 80 per cent believe that lack of integrity is a major problem for youth, family and friends, development of the business/economy in general and the country’s development as well. A decent upbringing and education can tackle the issues of lack of integrity in society.

Figure 3: Is lack of integrity a major problem for?
2.3 Values and beliefs

While the majority of the youth’s concepts and attitudes toward integrity are laudable, another objective of this research was to find the personal values of youth by asking them whether they place more or less importance on integrity in comparison to wealth and success. The respondents were asked to rate themselves on a scale of 1-4 by selecting from the corresponding statements:

1. Being rich is the most important thing and it is acceptable to lie or cheat, ignore some laws and abuse power to attain this objective.
2. Being rich is a little more important than being honest.
3. Being honest is a little more important than being rich.
4. Being honest is much more important than being rich.

The respondents were also asked to rate themselves on a scale of 1-4 in relation to the following statements:

1. Finding ways to increase the family income is the most important thing and it is acceptable to ignore some laws and abuse power to attain this objective.
2. Finding ways to increase the family income is a little bit more important than being honest and respecting the laws.
3. Being honest and respecting laws and regulations are a little more important than increasing the income of the family.
4. Being honest and respecting laws and regulations are much more important than increasing the income of the family.

55 per cent of the respondents surveyed said that being honest and respecting laws and regulations are much more important than increasing the income of the family. However, 23 per cent said that being honest and respecting laws and regulations is a little more important than increasing the income of the family. The views of the respondents regarding these areas are shown in Figure 5.
Figure 5: What is more important?

Figure 6 indicates the rating scale of the people who the respondent thinks has a better chance to succeed in life. According to the survey, 47 per cent of the youth surveyed think that an honest person has a greater or equal chance to succeed compared to people who are not, 15 per cent of respondents believe that people who are ready to lie are somewhat more likely to succeed, and an equal percentage think that an honest person has a lightly better chance to succeed. However, 14 per cent of respondents surveyed believe that people who are ready to lie are more likely to succeed.

This indicates that strong integrity role models at the highest levels of politics, business and social life, from the educational sector to the entertainment world, are not present enough, at least in the lives of young people. Young people in Pakistan need to see positive role models succeeding in their societies to convince them that honesty pays off. Similarly, they need to see that corrupt people are punished: in other words the corrupt should not get away with it; there should be no impunity. Impunity is only tackled effectively and eradicated when governments and state authorities work effectively to prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of corruption.

Figure 6: Who has more chance to succeed in life?
2.4 Experience (exposure) to difficult and challenging situations as regards integrity

Young people in Pakistan face corruption when they come in contact with public and private institutions in their everyday lives. This experience can create a lasting impression on their views of integrity and their willingness to be an agent of change in the fight against corruption. To get an indication of their opinion, the respondents were asked if they had been confronted with corruption over the past 12 months in the following situations:

- a. to get a document or a permit
- b. to pass an exam (or to be accepted in a programme) at school
- c. to get medicine or medical attention for you or your family in a health centre
- d. to avoid a problem with the police (like avoiding a fine)
- e. to get a job
- f. to get more business (market access) for your company/enterprise

Figure 7 shows that 50 per cent of respondents surveyed have not confronted corruption to get a document or a permit, and 60 per cent have not faced corruption to pass an exam (or to be accepted in a programme) in school. 59 per cent of youth surveyed were able to get medicine or medical attention for them or their family in a health care centre without resorting to corruption, and 48 per cent have not paid a bribe to avoid a problem with the police (like avoiding a fine). 53 per cent of respondents have not confronted corruption to get a job, while 56 per cent have not paid to get more business for their company.

Figure 7: Have you been confronted with corruption in the past 12 months?
2.5 Opinions on the level of integrity

This section compares the perceptions held by Pakistani youth of the integrity of different service providers in Pakistan. The respondents were to state their opinions according to their own experiences or perceptions. The options to choose were: good, rather good, rather bad and very bad referring to the existing level of transparency in the concerned sector.

Figure 8 indicates youth opinions of the level of integrity of different service providers:
In the national administration, 51 per cent of youth surveyed believe it is rather bad/very bad.
In the local administration, 53 per cent believe that the level of integrity is rather bad/very bad.
In police security, 62 per cent of respondents surveyed feel that it is rather bad/very bad. 43 per cent think that the level of integrity in state education is rather bad/very bad and 31 per cent of respondents think it is good/rather good.
In private education, 50 per cent of youth surveyed believe that the level of integrity is good/rather good.
52 per cent of respondents think that in state health centres, it is rather bad/very bad.
In private health centres, 45 per cent are of the opinion that the level of integrity is good/rather good.
51 of respondents surveyed believe that in state business it is rather bad/very bad.
In private business, 36 per cent youth surveyed consider the level of integrity to be good/rather good; however, 35 per cent believe that the level of integrity is rather bad/very bad.

Figure 8: What is your opinions on the level of integrity in different sectors?
2.6 Behavior-based integrity

Youths' behaviors toward corrupt activities were also examined through the survey, relating to how they react when they come in contact with corrupt situations in the various sectors in Pakistan. They were asked what their response would be in a certain situation during their everyday life. Figures 9 to 23 depict their responses in the different scenarios. The youths were asked what action they would take if they needed to get good marks (grades) to pass an exam and/or to get a vital job (a crucial step for their future and for their family). 72 per cent of the respondents surveyed reported that they would do their best without cheating to pass an exam and/or to get a vital job; however, 21 per cent would ask their best friend to help.

It is important for the youth to realise the consequences of corruption. They should understand that no one is above the law. Rewards should be handed out to young people demonstrating integrity.

![Figure 9: What would you do to get good marks to pass an exam or get a vital job?](image)

![Figure 10: What would you do if you need a document and the person in charge underlines that it will take many weeks/months?](image)
When asked about a situation where an uncle tells them that he has an excellent friend who can get the respondent into a very good school/university/company easily, without having to pass the selection process, 22 per cent of the youth surveyed responded that they would be a bit uncomfortable, but since everybody does that, they would agree, 39 per cent would say “no” right away as they do not want to follow this type of practice, 21 per cent would agree right away and 18 per cent would hesitate a long time and finally decide to refuse, but then would find an excuse not to upset their uncle.

Figure 11: What would you do if an uncle says that there is a chance to get into a very good school/university/company without going through the selection process?

In the situation where in order to get the job he/she was looking for, the person interviewing asks for 10-20 per cent of the future salary, 55 per cent of the youth surveyed would refuse right away and decide to forget about the job. 31 per cent would hesitate, discuss the matter and finally accept, and then would try later to change this practice. 14 per cent would agree to pay because this is the current way to get a job.

Figure 12: What would you do if the interviewer for a job asks for 10-20 percent of the future salary for job selection?
2.7 Commitment to fight corruption

In addition to looking into the behaviour and responses of the Pakistani youth in corrupt situations, the survey measured the level of commitment to fighting corruption. When asked “If you happen to be confronted with a corrupt act (for example, a professor asks you for money in order to pass an important exam), would you be ready to report it (make a denunciation)?” 49 per cent responded surveyed said “Yes, I would make a denunciation in case something happens.” 24 per cent would make a denunciation, but not always. 19 per cent had already made a denunciation in the past, and only 8 per cent said that they would not make a denunciation.

![Figure 13: If confronted with a corrupt act would you be ready to report it?](image)

The respondents who replied in the negative or not always to the previous question were asked the reasons for their decision.

Figure 14 illustrates their responses. 45 per cent respondents surveyed did not want to denounce anyone as it was not their business. 29 per cent thought that their denunciation would not be effective. 15 per cent were afraid of making a denunciation because they would not be protected, and 11 per cent did not know the procedures for making a denunciation.

![Figure 14: If the respondent is not ready to make a denunciation, why?](image)
2.8 Information available and influence of the environment

On their knowledge of government rules and regulations to promote integrity and fight and prevent corruption, 84 per cent of the youth surveyed did not have any information, had very little information or had some information. However, 16 per cent knew a lot about government rules and regulations to promote integrity and fight and prevent corruption.

![Figure 15: How much information on govt. rules and regulations to promote integrity and prevention of corruption do you have?]

The youth were asked who provided them with information and delivered messages to shape their views on promoting integrity. The respondents had the following options to choose from:

- a) family circle
- b) the education system/your school
- c) friends/peers
- d) stars/celebrities in show business
- e) the business/economic circle
- f) leaders (political, spiritual/religious, etc.)
- g) the media, (radio/TV, printed newspapers, internet news, social networking sites)
Figure 16 portrays the media that shape youth views of integrity:
53 per cent of respondents surveyed said that the family circle is an important source of information and messages to promote integrity.
56 per cent of youth are of the view that the education system/school is an important circle.
63 per cent do not consider friends/peers an important circle.
79 per cent do not feel that stars/celebrities provide information and deliver messages to promote integrity.
71 per cent disagree that a business/economic circle is an important one, while 67 per cent do not see leaders (political, spiritual, religious, etc.) as providing information and delivering messages to promote integrity.
47 per cent are of the opinion that the media generally (TV/radio, printed newspaper, internet news, social networking sites) is an important circle.

Figure 16: What sector provides information and delivers messages to shape your views of integrity?

Responses, when asked which circle’s behaviour and acts are considered to be vital to set a good example of integrity, are illustrated in Figure 17.
51 per cent of the respondents surveyed said that the family circle’s behaviour and acts are considered to be vital to set a good example of integrity.
48 per cent youth surveyed consider the education system/school circle’s behaviour and acts to be vital to set a good example of integrity.
66 per cent disagree that the friends’/peers circle’s behaviour and acts set a good example of integrity.
81 per cent do not think that the star/celebrity and business/economic circles are vital.
75 per cent do not believe that the behaviour and acts of leaders (political, religious, spiritual, etc.) are vital to set a good example of integrity.
61 per cent feel that the media generally (TV/radio, printed newspaper, internet news, social networking sites) do not set a good example of integrity.
The responses of the youth regarding which circle influenced their views on integrity are shown in Figure 18. 51 per cent of respondents surveyed said that the family circle influences their views on integrity. 56 per cent feel that the education system/school circle influences them. 64 per cent do not think that their friends/peers influence them. Over 80 per cent of the youth surveyed said that neither stars/celebrities nor the business/economic circle were responsible for shaping their views on integrity. Approximately 70 per cent disagree that the leaders (political, spiritual, religious, etc.) or radio/TV are important to shape their views on integrity. 79 per cent of respondents surveyed said that printed newspapers do not influence them. Over 70 per cent do not feel that internet news or social networking sites shape their views.
2.9 Youth’s role in building integrity and anti-corruption

The survey inquired what could be the role of youth in integrity-building in the society/country. A very positive response was received from the youth, who stated that they can play a big role in integrity-building. Figure 19 illustrates that 74 per cent of respondents surveyed feel that youth can play a big role in building integrity and fighting against corruption.

Transparency International Pakistan believes that youth can come together and form societies and clubs to initiate community involvement. These activities should be supported by parents, schools, government, and the private sector.

Figure 19: What role youth could play in integrity building in your society/country?

2.10 National context

65 per cent of the youth surveyed have never raised the issue of corruption at a higher political level, 26 per cent have taken it up sometimes, and 9 per cent said that they had reacted against corruption several times by raising the issue at a higher political level, as illustrated in Figure 20.

Figure 20: Have you raised the issue of corruption at a higher political level?
Those who answered in the negative to the previous question were asked the reason for their response. Figure 21 shows that 33 per cent of respondents surveyed do not know the responsible agency to report to, 31 per cent do not believe that the agency would do anything with the complaint, 27 per cent do not trust the anti-corruption agencies, and 9 per cent feel unsafe reporting a case of corruption to a higher political level.

Figure 21: If you would not react to a case of corruption, please specify the reason?

31 per cent of the youth surveyed believe that corruption is always a part of the business culture in Pakistan, 28 per cent think that corruption is often a part of the business culture, and 21 per cent say that it is frequently part of the culture. 16 per cent are of the opinion that corruption is sometimes or seldom a part of the business culture. However, 4 per cent believe that corruption is never a part of the business culture in Pakistan.

Figure 22: How frequently is corruption part of the business culture in Pakistan?
Figure 23 indicates that 47 per cent of respondents surveyed believe that higher wages for bureaucrats will not reduce corruption, whereas 20 per cent of respondents feel that higher wages for bureaucrats will reduce corruption.

**Figure 23: Would higher wages for bureaucrats reduce corruption?**

Figure 24 illustrates the responses of the youth as to whether they agree that the lack of political will to fight corruption exists because the politicians benefit from it. 65 per cent of respondents agree that politicians have no real will to fight corruption as they benefit from it. 80 per cent of respondents surveyed disagree with the notion that some level of corruption should be acceptable. 38 per cent of respondents believe that the only way to overcome bureaucratic hurdles is to pay bribes. 55 per cent disagree with the opinion that giving bribes helps to overcome unjust regulations. 79 per cent agree that citizens should be responsible for reducing corruption.

**Figure 24: Respondents’ perceptions to different situations.**

- Politicians have no real will to fight corruption as they may benefit from it
  - Agree: 65%
  - Somewhat Agree: 23%
  - Somewhat Disagree: 4%
  - Disagree: 8%

- Some level of corruption should be acceptable
  - Agree: 80%
  - Somewhat Agree: 22%
  - Somewhat Disagree: 4%
  - Disagree: 6%

- The only way to overcome bureaucratic hurdles is to pay bribes
  - Agree: 38%
  - Somewhat Agree: 33%
  - Somewhat Disagree: 7%
  - Disagree: 9%

- Giving bribes helps to overcome unjust regulation
  - Agree: 55%
  - Somewhat Agree: 20%
  - Somewhat Disagree: 16%
  - Disagree: 9%

- Citizens should be responsible for reducing corruption
  - Agree: 79%
  - Somewhat Agree: 14%
  - Somewhat Disagree: 4%
  - Disagree: 3%
The Pakistan youth were asked how important they believe national strategy would be to combat corruption. Figure 25 reflects their responses. 56 per cent of the youth surveyed believe that it should be the first priority to combat corruption while 25 per cent think that it is very important.

Figure 25: How important is national strategy to combat corruption?

The respondents were then asked why such a strategy would make a difference. Figure 26 illustrates that 38 per cent of respondents surveyed believe that it would help in focusing the overall anti-corruption effort, while 34 per cent think that it would provide a benchmark for all stakeholders, including civil society, to hold government accountable. A further 22 per cent feel that it would help the government to coordinate the various anti-corruption efforts, whereas, 6 per cent of the youth surveyed have other opinions in explaining why such a strategy would make a difference.

Figure 26: Reason for believing that such a strategy would make a difference
Figure 27 shows the opinions of the youth surveyed as to what was the most effective way to curb corruption. 43 per cent believe that stricter enforcement would be the most effective way to curb corruption. 32 per cent said that education was the most effective way, whereas 18 per cent of respondents surveyed think that campaigns would be the most effective. However, 7 per cent of respondents have other opinions about what would be effective in curbing corruption.

Figure 27: Most efficient way to curb corruption
CHAPTER 3

Conclusions and Recommendations
Chapter 3
Conclusions and recommendations

3.1 Conclusions

After conducting the youth survey the following conclusions have been formulated:

• **Concepts and attitudes**

Analysing the data on the concept and attitudes, we can conclude that Pakistan's youth are well aware of what integrity is and that they value integrity in their own lives.

• **Awareness**

The youth are well aware of the fact that the menace of corruption needs to be dealt with as it is harmful to all elements in the society. The results of the survey clearly established that the youth perceive that lack of integrity, including corruption, is a major problem for the youth, their families and friends, the business/economy in general and the country’s development.

• **Values and beliefs**

When asking to choose between a life of wealth and a life of integrity, it became clear that the Pakistani youth consider being honest more important being rich. They feel that an honest person has an equal chance to succeed as a dishonest one. However, the poverty factor remains a concern in Pakistan as the growing costs for necessities like food and fuel are increasing the need to pursue wealth at the expense of integrity.

• **Exposure to difficult and challenging situations regarding integrity**

The majority of the youth have not confronted corruption. The few who paid a bribe have done so in order to avoid a problem with the police or to get a document or permit.

• **Opinions on the level of integrity**

The youth found the level of integrity in most sectors to be bad/very bad. The perceptions of the level of integrity was the poorest concerning the police and the health sectors, both at local and national levels. All the sectors need to improve their integrity so that common citizens can benefit from their rights without having to pay a bribe.

• **Behavior-based integrity**

Overall, Pakistani youth demonstrated a surprising willingness to stand against corruption. This suggests that education is changing the attitudes in a positive way and strengthening youths’ commitment to integrity and the fight against corruption. It can be concluded that the youth of Pakistan have a high integrity level. They say that they will not support corrupt behaviors and acts.
• **Commitment to fight corruption**

The majority of the youth believe that their generation has a role to play in fighting corruption. This optimism among the youth is essential and must be taken seriously. However, a few refused to make a denunciation when faced with corruption due to insecurity and fear. The youth must be encouraged and motivated to speak out against the corrupt.

• **Available information and influence of environment**

The information available to the youth of Pakistan is quite disappointing. The vast majority have no information or very little information on government rules and regulations aimed at promoting integrity and preventing corruption. This highlights the need for education regarding laws and polices related to anti-corruption. The educational system/school and the family circle have a great influence in shaping youth views on integrity.

• **Youth role in building integrity and anti-corruption**

The youth are convinced that they can play a significant role in curbing corruption. 74 per cent agree that they can play a big role in integrity-building. This is promising; therefore the youth should be encouraged and motivated to perform more actively and effectively to bring about change in society.

• **National context**

It is the duty of every citizen to work for the improvement of his/her country. This is the main key to success and development. A large portion of the youth of Pakistan feel that the most effective way to curb corruption is to impose stricter enforcement, while a third consider education to be more important. The Pakistani youth are more likely to consider the breaking of a law as a violation of integrity. This clearly shows that the youth are aware of the significance of the rule of law.

A small minority of the Pakistani youth have already spoken out against corruption, but the youth at present are not playing a significant role in the fight against corruption. The reasons for this disparity between thought and action are both personal and structural.

### 3.2 Recommendations

**To the government**

1. Strengthen platforms, tools and resources to report corruption and disseminate information among the youth so that they can easily report any kind of corrupt activity taking place in areas that concern them.
2. Promote freedom of expression.
3. Improve access to regulatory information. Promote open and transparent governance by increasing effective access to information. Strengthen weak and restrictive freedom of information laws with an emphasis on Baluchistan, Sindh and federal laws.
4. Educate youth on their rights and responsibilities.
5. Work toward a stronger implementation of anti-corruption laws existing in Pakistan by upgrading the capacities of key anti-corruption institutions and making them completely autonomous and independent.
6. Involve representatives of the private sector and youth intellectuals in designing anti-corruption strategies in vulnerable departments and in sectors where youths face the most corrupt activities.

To parents
1. Provide information and messages of integrity to their children.
2. Be role models for their children so that they can influence their views on ethics and integrity.

To the education sector
1. Include topics on transparency, ethics, integrity, good governance and anti-corruption in the curriculum at all levels of education.
2. Disseminate information about role models known for their integrity.
3. Provide information and messages to shape youths’ views of integrity.
4. Promote and enhance youth clubs and camps working toward the aim of promoting integrity and transparency among the youth.

To the youth
1. Make themselves aware of the rules and regulations of the government.
2. Use right to information laws available at both federal and provincial levels to access information and hold the government accountable.
3. Form youth groups and speak out against corruption.

To the private sector
1. Conduct awareness campaigns by involving the youth in anti-corruption camps, seminars, community participation, walks, etc.
2. Collaborate with schools and universities to reach out to youth masses to make transparency and integrity popular among them.
3. Engage young professionals as role models of integrity.
4. Build networks of youth groups to come up with proactive strategies on anti-corruption.
5. Conduct capacity building and training workshops for youth in order to build a better understanding of the fight against corruption.
6. Conduct debate, poetry, art and photography/video competitions on topics of integrity and anti-corruption.

To the media
1. Effectively use various tools of media in order to make transparency and integrity prevalent among the youth.
2. Present dramas, talk shows and entertainment programmes on people who could be role models for the youth to follow.
Annex
A.1 Identification of households

A total of 1,300 surveys were received nationwide, consisting of independent opinions given by youth. Identification of the households of the respondents is given in Table A.1, showing that 49 per cent of respondents are from Punjab and 28 per cent from Sindh. 12 of youth responded from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and 11 per cent from Baluchistan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province of respondents</th>
<th>Punjab</th>
<th>Sindh</th>
<th>KPK</th>
<th>Baluchistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly, Figure A.1 identifies the types of areas of the survey participants. The chart shows that 55 per cent of the youth are from urban areas, whereas 45 per cent come from rural areas.

It is important to highlight here that the higher participation in urban areas reflects higher levels of education in urban areas as compared to the rural areas. Another trend that can be extracted from the above information is that Punjab has the highest literacy rate in Pakistan. It is essential that more work is done to increase literacy levels in all provinces.

Figure A.1: Urban area/rural area
A.2 Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Among the 1,300 respondents surveyed, 60 per cent were male respondents and 40 per cent were female respondents, as shown in Figure A.2. As Pakistan is a male-orientated society, male respondents outnumber females.

The Pakistani government has to realise that educated women can contribute to the overall development of the country through proper raising of children and also reduce birth rates, as Pakistan is overpopulated and resource deficiency will be a major issue in the future.

Figure A.2: Gender distribution

Table A.2 shows that 31 per cent of respondents surveyed belong to the 19-21 age group. 26 per cent of respondents are between the ages of 22 and 24, whereas 16 per cent belong to the 28-30 age group. The remaining respondents belong to the age groups of 25-27 and 15-18 years, with 14 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group of respondents</th>
<th>15-18</th>
<th>19-21</th>
<th>22-24</th>
<th>25-27</th>
<th>28-30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure A.3: Level of education of the respondents
Figure A.3 indicates the level of education of the respondents in the youth survey. The chart shows that 57 of respondents surveyed have university level education. 30 percent are college educated and 10 per cent have secondary education. The remaining respondents have either primary education or are uneducated (2 percent and 1 percent) respectively.

There is a severe lack of educational institutions in Pakistan, especially at the higher level. There is a need for more investment in this sector, along with a focus on research and development if Pakistan wants to compete in this globalised world.

The employment status of the respondents surveyed has been shown in Figure A.4. It shows that 60 per cent of respondents were still in school/university at the time of taking the survey, whereas 26 per cent were working and 12 per cent were unemployed. The remaining 1 per cent were inactive (not in school and not looking for work).

Pakistan’s economy has been unable to provide unemployment to many people. Suitable employment opportunities are much needed to divert people away from extremism, which is taking its toll over the society.

![Figure A.4: Main employment status](image-url)
Figure A.5 indicates the sector in which the working youth surveyed are employed. 31% work in the public sector, 45% in the private sector, 17% in the not-for-profit sector hold and 7% in the informal sector.

Figure A.5 Employment Sector of Working Youth

Figure A.6 below shows respondent’s father and mother working sectors. In the public sector 29% of respondents’ fathers and 6% of respondents’ mothers works. While the private sector holds 35% of the youths’ fathers and 6% of their mothers. 7% of youths’ fathers and 3% of respondents’ mothers work in the informal sector and 3% fathers and 2% of their mothers work in the not-for-profit sector. According to the analysis, 75% of the youths’ mothers and 20% of the fathers are unemployed.

It is worrying to see so many married women who are not employed. Families could use income from other sources due to the already low wages in Pakistan. This additional income would reduce the burden of low wages on families and allow them to live a better lifestyle.

Figure A.6 Employment Sector of Respondents Father & Mother
A.3 Living standards

The survey also measured the standard of living of the respondents, which has been shown in Figure A.7, indicating the possession of different assets. The chart shows that 84 per cent have access to water and electricity, 60 per cent possess a fridge, 59 per cent possess a telephone, 49 per cent have computer and internet access, 48 per cent have a motorbike, 25 per cent have a bicycle, and 25 per cent of respondents’ families own a car.

Figure A.7: Possession of assets

Figure A.8 illustrates whether the respondent surveyed is satisfied with the income of the family. The chart shows that 38 per cent of the youth live well, 27 per cent say that things are more or less all right in their life, 25 per cent of youths’ lives are all right but they have to be careful, and the remaining 10 per cent live with difficulty.

Figure A.8: Is respondent satisfied with earned income?
A.4 Subjective well-being

All things considered, Figure A.9 shows whether the respondents are satisfied with their lives. The chart shows that 23 per cent of respondents surveyed are very happy with their lives. 37 per cent are pretty happy, 29 per cent are neither happy nor unhappy, 7 per cent are not really happy, and 4 per cent are not at all happy with their life.

It is important to note here that the government has failed to provide basic necessities of life such as clean water, electricity, cheap education and health. Things would have been much better if people had access to these basic necessities.

![Subjective well-being chart]

Figure A.9: Subjective well-being

A.5 Access to information

Information is accessed through various media. The respondents were asked how often they received news from the following sources:

1. radio/television
2. newspapers
3. internet

Table A.3 illustrates the sources through which the news is received by the respondents surveyed. Most respondents surveyed use all three sources, i.e. radio/television, newspaper and internet, for gaining information on the world around. Some use these sources once a week or once a month to get information. The smallest numbers of youth either use the sources less than once a month or never access any sort of news from these sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Every day</th>
<th>A few times a week</th>
<th>A few times a month</th>
<th>Less than once a month</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio or television</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.6 Communication tools

The survey inquired about the three main tools of communication used by the youths surveyed, to receive information or to communicate. The categories given were radio, television, printed newspapers, online newspapers, social media, mobile phones and social networking. Figure A.10 shows that 62 per cent of respondents use television, 52 percent use mobile phones and 45 per cent use printed newspapers to receive information. Further, 30 per cent of youth use social media, 28 per cent use social networking, 26 percent use online newspapers and 13 per cent use radio to receive information.

Figure A.10: Communication tools used to receive Information

A.7 Questions on the survey

Figure A.11 indicates that 65 per cent of respondents surveyed felt it was easy to answer the questions on the survey. 26 per cent found it not so easy, 6 per cent had difficulties in answering and 3 per cent felt it was very difficult.

Even though the majority of the respondents found the survey easy to answer, some of them did not. This could be avoided in the future through using simpler terminology.

Figure A.11: Opinions regarding the questionnaire
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Transparency International Pakistan
5-C, 2nd Floor, Khyaban-e-Ittehad, Phase VII,
Defence Housing Authority Karachi, Pakistan
Phone: 92-21-35390408, 35390409
Fax: 92-21-35390410
Email: ti.pakistan@gmail.com
Website: www.transparency.org.pk
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