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YOUTH INTEGRITY INITIATIVE
Leadership Workshop

Integrity Promotion
Programme

Mobilising Youth Against Corruption

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**INTEGRITY AND
CORRUPTION IN FIJI:
WHAT DO YOUNG PEOPLE THINK?**

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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this Report. All information was believed to be correct as of June 2013. TI Fiji cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ALAC: Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre
CCF: Citizens Constitutional Forum
ECREA: Ecumenical Centre for Research, Education & Advocacy
FBC: Fiji Broadcasting Corporation
FICAC: Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption.
FSP: Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific
ICT: Information, Communication & Technology
IRSA: Institute of Research and Social Analysis
KRA: Key Result Area
MCF: Methodist Church of Fiji
NCW: National Council of Women
NYCF: National Youth Council of Fiji
PTC: Pacific Theological College
SUIS: Scripture Union in Schools
TI: Transparency International
TIAP: Transparency International: Asia & Pacific
TI Fiji: Transparency International Fiji
TI PNG: Transparency International Papua New Guinea
TI Vietnam: Transparency International Vietnam
UNCAC: United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UN Habitat: United Nations Habitat
YEP: Youth Empowerment
YIP: Youth Integrity Promotion
YIS: Youth Integrity Survey
YPD-MCF: Young People's Department: Methodist Church of Fiji
YWAM: Youth With A Mission
YWCA: Young Women's Christian Association

Foreword

Corruption is perceived as a challenge that needs to be proactively addressed through generational change. The GlobalEconomy.com has set standards on *Control of Corruption* at a range of -2.5 (the weakest point) to 2.5 (the strongest point). Based on World Bank data from 1996 to 2011, the average value for Fiji during that period was -0.27. A minimum of -0.91 was recorded in 2010 and a maximum of 0.44 in 1996. There clearly is more work to be undertaken to reach the strongest level of 2.5.

Fiji has a youthful population with 57% making up the age range of 0 to 29. Through TI Fiji's Youth Integrity Promotion (YIP) strategy of "*Mobilising Youth Against Corruption*" we aim to encourage and empower young people and young leaders to act with integrity and reject corruption.

We are excited about the release of the Fiji Youth Integrity Survey because it provides us and our stakeholders with valuable baseline data that will assist us to develop effective strategies of nurturing a culture of transparency, accountability, integrity and the mobilization of our young people against corruption. This is the first survey conducted in Fiji and provides very useful insights. It encompasses a whole raft of areas looking at attitudes, values, beliefs, experiences and opinions.

TI Fiji appreciates that young people are more open to change and have the strength and dynamism to develop integrity and be mobilised against corruption. We are also working to nurture a coalition of young volunteers who are committed to being role models advocating integrity and anti-corruption values to their peers.

From the Survey Results we have developed an advocacy strategy of action. This was undertaken in close collaboration with TI Fiji's stakeholders. We are developing constructive partnerships and moving the agenda on anti-corruption away from academic discussions to concrete action.

On behalf of TI Fiji, I would like to acknowledge the excellent work undertaken by our staff, consultants and volunteers. My special thanks to Kerry Barker and Fenton Lutunatabua for putting together the first draft manuscript. The names of other staff and consultants who helped put together the final document are listed in the *Acknowledgement* section of this Report. They have worked very hard to expedite the release of this well produced document.

We are committed to working through TI to implement the strategies that arose out of this Survey.

Apisalome Tudreu
Chairman

Executive Summary

The Survey was undertaken to measure the status of youth integrity in Fiji. The intention was to develop baseline data to ascertain integrity levels among young people and their current levels of familiarity and involvement in anti-corruption activities and initiatives. The Survey provided invaluable data on how state, non-state actors and civil society impacted and shaped the worldviews of young people with regards to promoting or undermining integrity. In collaboration with stakeholders drawn from relevant government ministries and non-government organizations, TI Fiji developed advocacy strategies to ensure the sustained mobilization of youth integrity.

Key Findings

When asked whether a person of integrity would be someone who would lie or cheat, 89% of youths indicated that a person of integrity wouldn't. Yet 46% of the same youths surveyed considered that a person of integrity would lie or cheat if it would be costly (i.e. result in difficulties or high costs) for themselves or for their families not to do so. More than a third of youth respondents also indicated that breaking the law, if required, was acceptable to demonstrate solidarity and support for their families (40%) and that corruption was acceptable if it only involves small amounts of money or small gifts (34%).

88% of youth respondents consider the lack of integrity, including corrupt acts as a major problem for young people, and 84% considered it a major problem for the development of businesses and the economy.

81% considered it a major problem for family and friends, and 79% considered it a major problem for the development of Fiji.

Two out of three survey respondents said that young people have a big role to play in building integrity and fighting corruption, reflecting their sense of empowerment and confidence in being able to make a difference.

More than 20% of young people said that they had been confronted with corruption when:

1. getting a document or permit
2. passing an exam or to be accepted in a program at school
3. getting medicine or medical attention

65% had not encountered corruption in the nominated scenarios over the past 12 months.

More than 1 in 5 young respondents believe the level of integrity (including wrong behavior and corruption) was *very bad* or *rather bad* in local administration, private businesses and in the public health sector.

82%, of youth would not cheat or give bribes to get a good grade or a vital job. 14%, however, considered asking their best friend for assistance because *it is normal to help a friend*. 4% said they would use any means – cheating or giving gifts - in order to pass an exam or secure a vital job.

When asked if they would be willing to report a corrupt act if they were confronted with one, 53% said they would, while 22% said that they had made a report in the past.

For the vast majority of youth respondents, radio and television are their main sources of information, with 94% indicating that they had access to radio or television on a daily basis or a few times a week. The second largest source of information is newspapers (90% of youths access newspapers on a daily basis or a few times a week), with the internet as a source of information on a daily or a few times a week basis for 77%.

Key Recommendations

- High School Student Leaders Integrity and Anti Corruption Workshops
- School and Out of School Youth Voter Civic Education (for 2014 Fiji Gen Elections)
- Use of drama, role plays, expressive arts, debates, educational games either as part of school and out of school youth workshop, retreats and training programs or as integrated in media and stand alone activities.
- School teachers (primary and high school) to be engaged in ToT so as to inculcate integrity values to their students. Work with teacher training institutions to nurture trainee teachers. (TI Fiji with Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth & Sport, TEEN CHALLENGE, VOSOTA.)

- Mentor youth role models from TI Fiji volunteers and participants of various training. Will entail leadership training on personal code of conduct, pledges and integrity models.
- Event managers of programs patronized by young people (Tadra Kahani, Hibiscus Festival, Kula Film Festivals etc) to be approached to mainstream themes of integrity, transparency and anti corruption
- National competitions on the theme of integrity and anti-corruption through dance, theatre, radio plays, essay writing, oratories, art/posters, tee shirt designs. Flash mobs and song writing.
- Engage young professionals as role models of integrity (TI Fiji with Campus Crusade, MCF, NCW, YWCA, National Youth Council)

Chapter 1: Context and Background Information of the Youth Integrity Survey

1.0 Introduction

The Survey was undertaken to measure the status of youth integrity in Fiji. The intention was to develop baseline data to ascertain integrity levels amongst young people and their current levels of familiarity and involvement in anti-corruption activities and initiatives.

Since 2006, Fiji has had an Interim Government and the survey was conducted in 2012 with the notion that it would go beyond merely capturing notions of corruption and integrity. It was aimed at extracting targeted information under which young people engaged state and civil society systems. It provided invaluable data on how these variables impacted and shaped their worldviews with regards to promoting or undermining integrity. The survey also provided data to enable strategies to be developed in constructive partnership with TI Fiji's stakeholders and partners.

1.1. Mobilising Youth Against Corruption

Corruption is seen as a major challenge that needs to be addressed through generational interventions. Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer 2010 - 2011 indicates that for the citizens of Fiji, opinion on corruption is almost evenly divided: 53% believed that the level of corruption decreased from the previous year and 47% considered that it had increased or stayed the same (Transparency International, 2011). Only 13% of the citizens surveyed reported having paid a bribe in the last 12 months, and the vast majority (88%) of the polled citizens considered the Fiji Government to be *effective* or *very effective* in fighting corruption. The establishment of the Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption (FICAC) and ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption by the Government (post 2006) was a significant factor in these perceptions.

TI Fiji's work in Youth Integrity Promotion is informed by the fact that Fiji has a youthful population with 57% aged between 0 – 29 years (2007 census). TI Fiji recognizes that youths are more amenable to positive change. Through the Survey, TI Fiji has developed strategies with its stakeholders under its *Mobilising Youth Against Corruption* campaign to ensure that young people in Fiji reject corruption and adopt integrity through proactive strategies like a personal code of conduct and through affirming follow up programs.

Chapter 2: The Methodology

2.0 The Survey

The Youth Integrity Survey was undertaken by TI Fiji to map the current views, influences and incentives of youth on corruption. There were 1,146 youth respondents (between the ages of 15 -30) and a control group of 1,095 adult respondents (over the age of 30).

The Survey questionnaire was adapted from the TI Vietnam model that was used in 2011. The adapted questionnaire was reviewed by representatives of TI chapters in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, South Korea, Fiji and Vietnam before it was administered. The Survey aimed to capture concepts, attitudes, values, beliefs and experiences that respondents had on the concept of Integrity. It also surveyed the role of young people and stakeholders in building integrity and advocating against corruption.

2.1 The Sampling Design

The baseline Survey followed the *Intensive Focused Area Survey Approach* and was conducted from the 18th to the 25th of August, 2012. Surveying was conducted at the 2012 Vodafone Hibiscus Festival, which enabled access to young Fijians' and iTaukei respondents. They were randomly chosen during the nine-day event, with quotas developed to ensure the surveyed group reflected the gender and ethnic composition of Fiji (based on the 2007 census results).

2.1.1 Survey Limitations

At the time of the Survey, the Public Order (Amendment) Decree 2012 had been promulgated. Given the logistics involved in acquiring representative samplings from various parts of Fiji, it was felt that the *Focused Area Survey Approach* would best provide the data required. Anecdotal information was available that the Hibiscus Festival was a period in which people, especially youths, from various parts of Fiji came to Suva.

It was resolved that future surveys could be undertaken on a periodic basis once Fiji attained parliamentary democracy in 2014.

2.1.2 Supportive Literature Review

It was noted that there had also been a number of researches undertaken in 2010 – 2013 on human rights, good governance, democracy and youth socio-economic issues. These research exercises had also included young respondents in various parts of Fiji. We have integrated 'literature review' findings, wherever applicable, in various parts of this Report. In most cases they verify findings from this Survey.

2.3 Survey Implementation

24 volunteer youth survey administrators completed a one-week training course and three pilot surveys before surveying commenced at the Vodafone Hibiscus Festival. (Refer to Annex 2 for further details of survey implementation.)

2.4 Stakeholders Meeting

As part of the survey process, two meetings of stakeholders were called on March 28 and June 18, 2013 to discuss the Survey's findings. The stakeholders involved government ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society groups representing or working with young people. The meetings assisted in the development of recommendations. This was with a view of developing interventions to address the major issues raised and plans to enhance integrity among Fiji's young people. The meetings mapped out what was currently being done with regards to the TI Fiji theme of *Mobilising Youth Against Corruption* and the areas in which stakeholders could collaborate with TI Fiji to bring about a culture of anti-corruption. The recommendations and implementation mechanisms are also reported in this Survey.



Fig 2.4.1: TI Fiji volunteer Youth Survey Administrators and staff at the closing parade for the 2012 Vodafone Hibiscus Festival in Suva

Chapter 3: Survey Results

3.0 Survey Results

The Survey results are presented under the major thematic sub-headings. They include the following areas:

- Concept and attitudes
- Awareness
- Values and beliefs
- Experience
- Opinion on the level of integrity
- Behaviour-based integrity
- Available government information on corruption and who influences respondents' views on integrity.
- Youth role in building integrity or anti-corruption
- Access to information and communication tools

3.1 Identifying concepts and attitudes towards integrity

The survey began with identifying the concepts and attitudes on integrity that respondents hold. To understand where respondents stand, they were asked to consider what appropriate behaviour was for someone whom they considered to be a person of integrity.

Did they consider a 'person of integrity' to be someone who 'never cheats or lies in order to be trusted by others' or someone who 'does not lie or cheat except when it is costly for him / her or his / her family'?

When asked whether a person of integrity would be someone who would not lie or cheat, 89% of the surveyed youths indicated that a person of integrity would not.

Yet 46% of the same youths surveyed considered that a person of integrity would lie or cheat if it would be costly (i.e. result in difficulties or costs) for themselves or for their families.

74% of surveyed youth stated that a person of integrity would never take part in corruption under any circumstances, but 41% of the same surveyed group considered that he / she would participate in corruption to solve a problem or difficult situation if it was common practice to do so.

More than a third of youth respondents also indicated that breaking the law, if required, was acceptable to demonstrate solidarity and support for their family (40%) and that corruption was acceptable if it only involves small amounts of money or small gifts (34%).

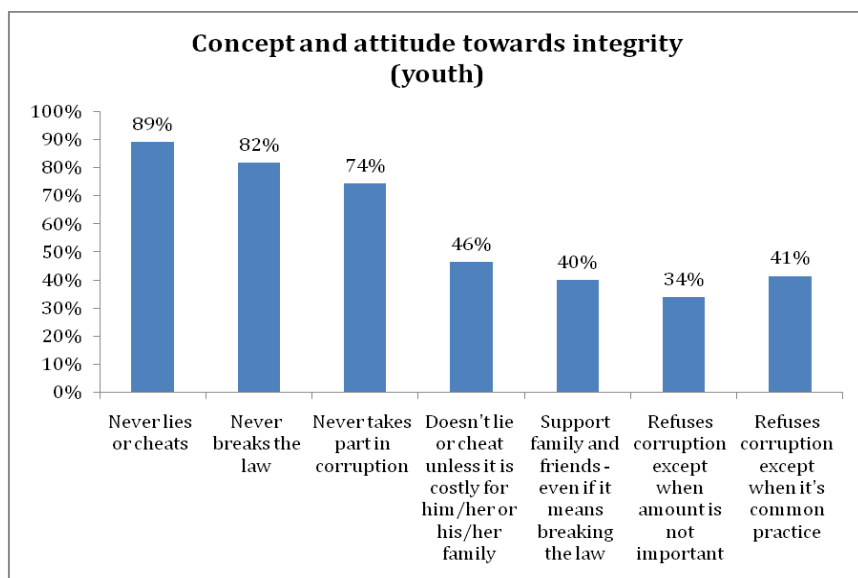
The above results indicate that for some youth respondents, the perception is that if the end justifies the means (i.e. solidarity and support for family is shown, or personal and / or family costs are avoided), then it is acceptable to act with less integrity. Similarly, it is acceptable if only small amounts are involved or if it is a commonly acceptable practice.

The survey results indicate only minor differences between adults and young people when it comes to considering a person of integrity. The largest difference in answers between adults and young people was when considering whether a person of integrity is someone who would refuse corruption, (unless it was common practice) in order to solve problems of a difficult situation.

41% of youth and 35% of adults believed a person of integrity would not refuse corruption in such situations.

The findings correlate to a global survey of urban youths for 2012 - 2013 by UN Habitat that alludes to 75% of young people admitting that corrupt institutions affect their chances of acquiring prosperity. Discriminatory practices, lack of democratic culture and corrupt political institutions undermined their development. 42% of young respondents specifically alluded to lack of good governance as promoting inequality amongst them.

Figure 3.1.0 Concepts and Attitudes



3.2 Is a lack of integrity a major problem?

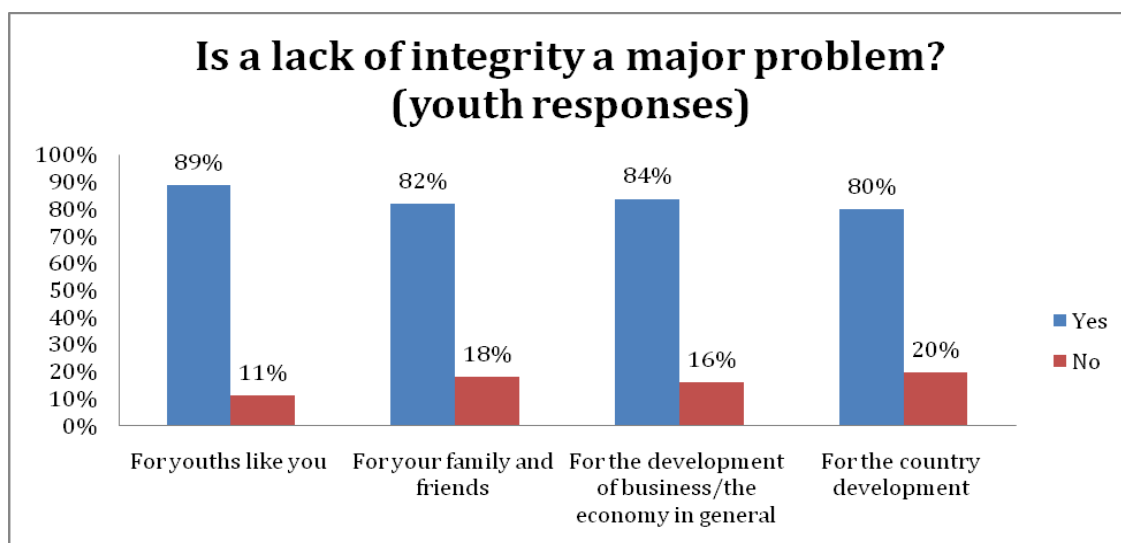
In the survey, youths were asked to consider whether a lack of integrity, including corrupt acts, is a major problem (i.e. really harmful) for themselves, their families and friends, the development of businesses / economy or for the development of the country.

88% considered it a major problem for young people, and 84% considered it a major problem for the development of businesses and the economy.

81% considered it a major problem for family and friends, and 79% considered it a major problem for the development of Fiji.

The results show that respondents have a strong understanding of the detrimental effects of a lack of integrity, not just for themselves, but for the nation.

Figure 3.2.1: Lack on Integrity?



3.3 Role of youth in building integrity

Survey respondents were asked to identify the role that young people can play in integrity building in their society and country.

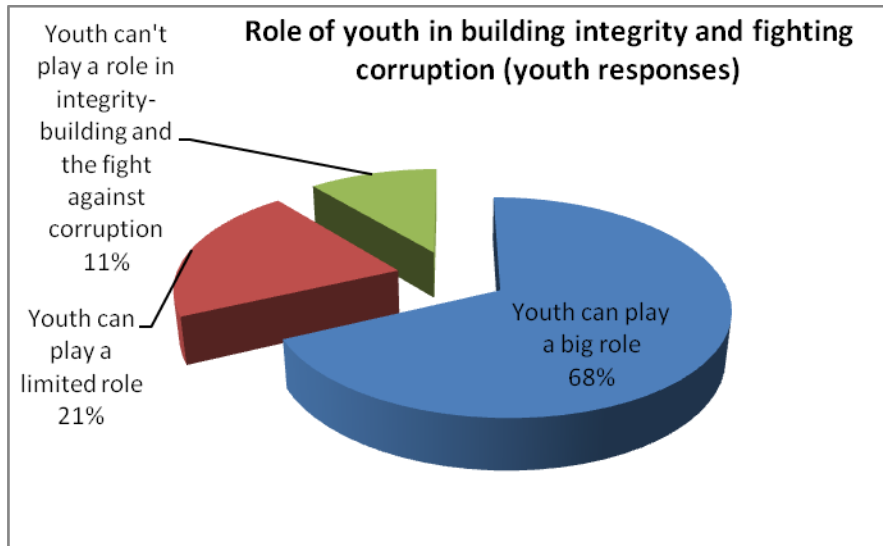
Respondents were asked to consider which statement (of the following) that they agreed with the most:

1. Youth can play a big role in integrity-building and the fight against corruption (through advocacy and changing attitudes)
2. Youth can play a limited role in integrity-building and the fight against corruption (through advocacy and changing attitudes)

3. Youth can't play a role in integrity-building and the fight against corruption (nobody cares about youth opinions or behaviours)

Two out of three survey respondents said that youth have a big role to play in building integrity and fighting corruption, reflecting their sense of empowerment and confidence in being able to make a difference.

Figure 3.3.1 Role of Youths



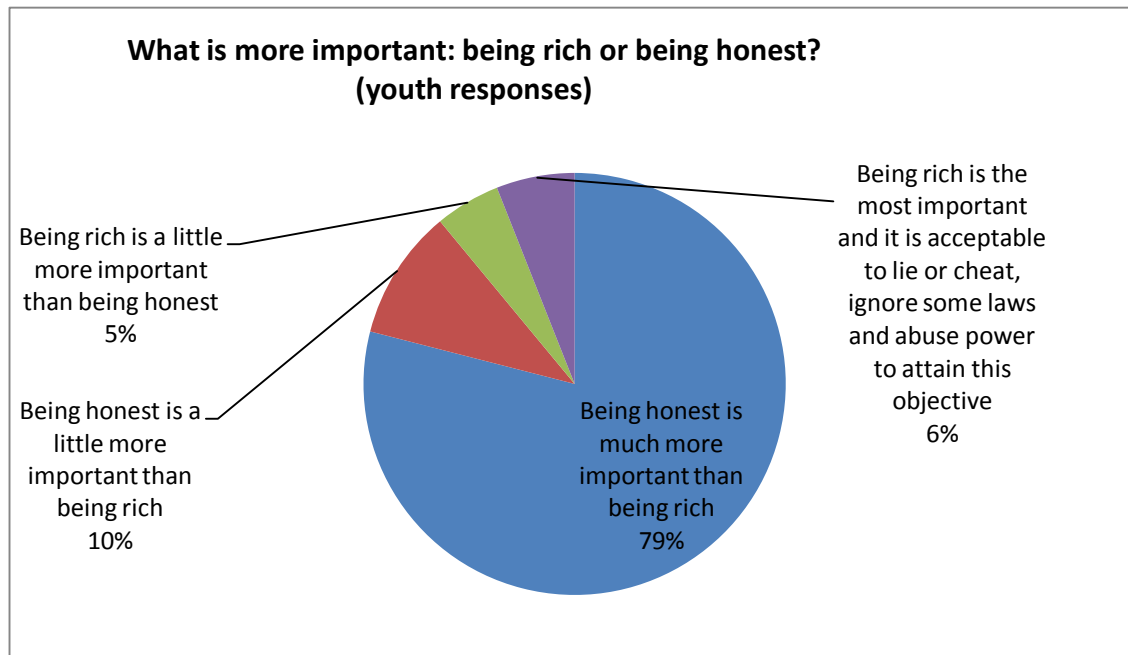
3.4 What's more important – being rich or being honest?

To build an understanding of survey respondents' values and beliefs they were asked if they considered it more important to be rich or honest. Respondents were given the following scenarios:

- 'Being rich is the most important and it is acceptable to lie or cheat, ignore some laws and abuse power to attain this objective'
- 'Being rich is a little more important than being honest'
- 'Being honest is a little more important than being rich'
- 'Being honest is much more important than being rich'

Survey results show that 77% of youth respondents have a strong belief that it is more important to be honest than to be rich.

3.4.1: What is more important?



3.5 Who is more likely to succeed in life – a person of honesty or someone willing to lie and cheat?

To further understand survey respondents' opinions, they were asked to consider whether a person who was honest and had personal integrity was more likely to succeed in life, or whether someone who was willing to lie, cheat or break the law would be more likely to succeed in life.

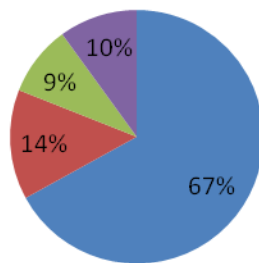
65% believe that a person of integrity had much more chance of succeeding in life than someone who lacked integrity.

The results also show that almost 1 in 5 youth respondents believe that a person who lies, cheats, is corrupt or breaks the law is more likely, or somewhat more likely to succeed in life.

3.5.1 Who is likely to succeed?

Who is likely to succeed? (youth responses)

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



3.6 Experience with corruption

To understand respondents' experiences with corruption, and to build an understanding of the level of corruption in Fiji, survey respondents were asked if they had been confronted with corruption over the past 12 months in the following situations:

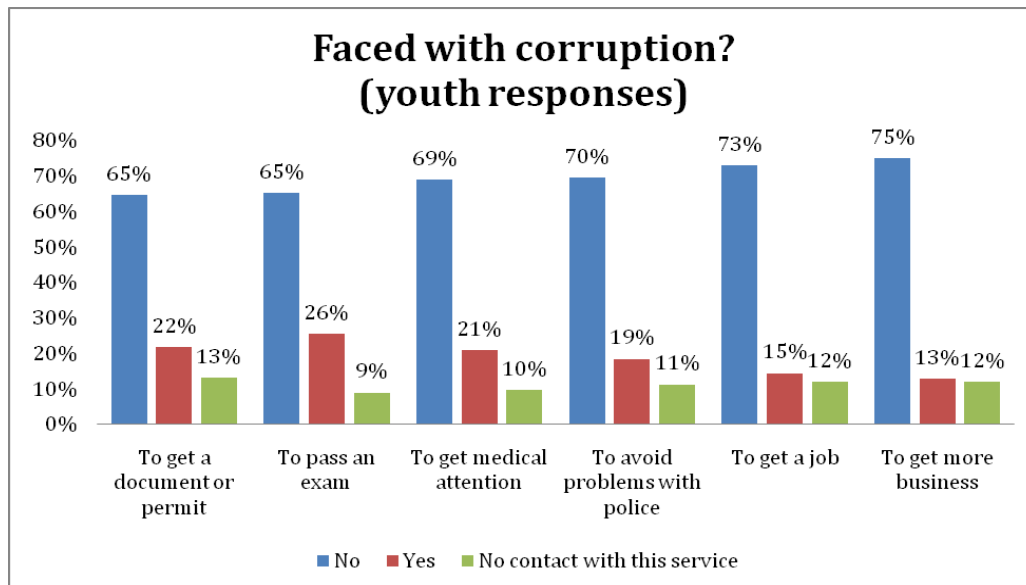
1. to get a document or permit
2. to pass an exam or be accepted in a program at school
3. to get medicine or medical attention
4. to avoid a problem with the police (like avoiding a fine)
5. to get a job
6. to get more business (market access) for their company or enterprise

More than 20% of youth respondents said that they had been confronted with corruption when:

1. getting a document or permit
2. passing an exam or to be accepted in a program at school
3. getting medicine or medical attention

But for all of the 6 situations, 65% or more of youth respondents had not encountered corruption in the nominated scenarios over the past 12 months.

3.6.1 Faced with corruption



3.7 Opinions on the level of integrity

Respondents were asked for their opinion, based on their experiences or their perceptions, on the level of integrity in the following national sectors:

- national administration
- local administration
- police, security
- state education (school and university)
- private education (school and university)
- state health centre
- private health centre
- state business
- private business

More than 1 in 5 young people believe the level of integrity (including wrong behavior and corruption) was *very bad* or *rather bad* in local administration, private businesses and in the public health sector.

Survey results also show differences in the opinions on integrity across private and public sectors.

78% of young people believed that the level of integrity was either good, or rather good in the public health system, compared to 85% who believed that the private health system had a good or rather good level of integrity.

The opinions on levels of integrity across the private and public education sectors were not as marked as those for the health sector, with 83% indicating that the level of integrity was either *good*, or *rather good* in the public education sector, compared to 86% indicating that the private education system had a *good* or *rather good* level of integrity.

For state and private businesses, 73% of youth respondents indicated that the level of integrity in state business was *good* or *rather good*, compared to 76% who indicated that the level of integrity in private business was *good* or *rather good*.

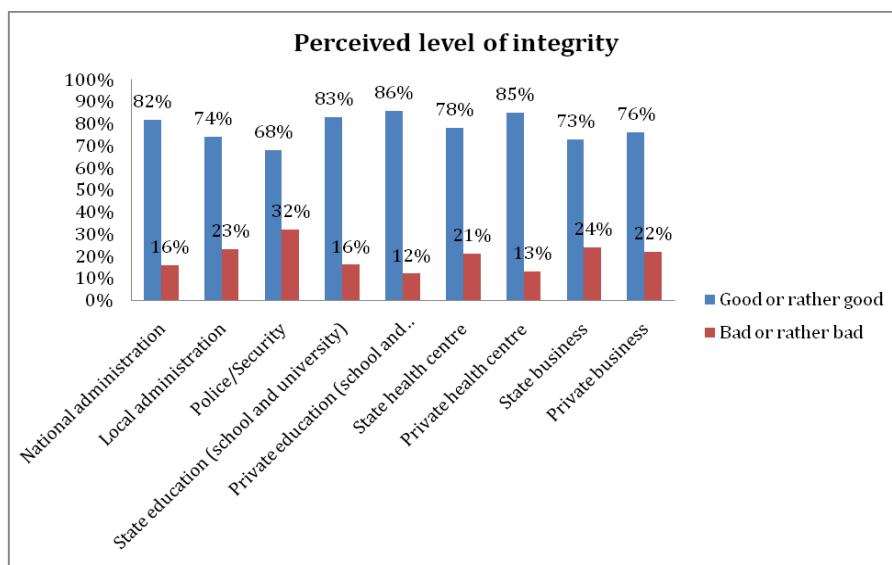
The areas with the worst perceived level of integrity were the police and security forces, with 32% of respondents indicating that the levels of integrity in these sectors were *bad* or *very bad*. The Survey results are possibly reflective of some of the events in Fiji that were reported soon after the Youth Integrity Survey was undertaken, with media reports of police officers being suspended and investigated for alleged corrupt dealings. (See Reference Section)

The Survey results also show that one in five youth respondents believe that the level of integrity in local administration, state businesses, private business and state health are also *bad* or *rather bad*.

3.7.1 Nationwide Survey

A nationwide survey in 2013 on democracy and governance in Fiji by researchers from the Institute of Research and Social Analysis (IRSA) Pacific Theological College (PTC) supported the findings of the Youth Integrity Survey. It noted that youths have a big role to play in building integrity and fighting corruption, reflecting their sense of empowerment and confidence in being able to make a difference. The IRSA survey found that young people in Fiji appear to be disempowered in not having a voice in decision making. The lack of voice militates against their proactive contributions to building integrity models and fighting corruption. The IRSA Survey also noted that “Youth have a very weak position in relation to decision-making. A focus group of male iTaukei youth agreed that, ‘The elders should listen to our views as youths and the reason is that most of the times we are the ones that do the things that have been decided in the meeting. Our elders do not know how hard the workload is.’

Figure 3.8.2 Perceived level of integrity of youth respondents



3.8 Behaviour based integrity

Youth respondents were also asked how they would respond when faced with corruption across four different situations:

1. When wanting to get a good grade or a vital job;
2. When trying to obtain a document, but being told it will take many weeks or months;
3. When offered easy (and preferential) access to a school, university or company by your uncle;
4. When a job interviewer asks for a percentage of a future salary if you secure the job.

82% wouldn't cheat or give bribes to get a good grade or a vital job.

14% considered asking their best friend for assistance because it is normal to help a friend.

Only 4% of youth respondents said they would use any means – cheating or giving gifts - in order to pass an exam or secure a vital job.

For adult respondents, there was a slightly higher tendency to use other means to pass an exam or secure a job – 18% would consider asking their best friend for assistance and 7% would use any means (cheating or gift giving) to secure the desired outcome.

Respondents were asked how they would respond when trying to acquire a document (for example a drivers licence) and being told that the process was difficult and could take many weeks or months.

There were an almost equal number of respondents who said that they would wait (42% of youth respondents) and those who would try to know more about the process to understand the delays (41%).

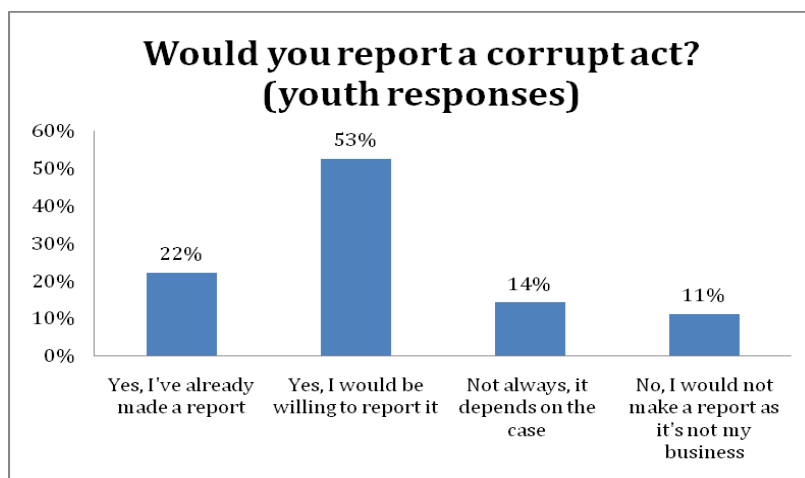
4% indicated that they would pay an additional unofficial payment to speed up the process.

When given the scenario of an uncle’s offer of assistance to get into a good school, university or company, responses indicated that it wasn’t as easy to refuse such an offer, with 41% saying they would say “yes” to their uncle’s offer, and more than half of these respondents (58%) indicating that they would be a little uncomfortable with the offer, but accept it anyway, because “everyone else does.”

The final scenario provided to survey participants asked if they would pay an interviewer a percentage of their ongoing salary if it meant that they would be successful with their job application. 14% of youth survey respondents indicated that they would agree to paying this fee, as “this is the current way to get a job”, while a further 23% of respondents indicated that they would agree to the demand initially, with the goal of trying to change the situation once employed.

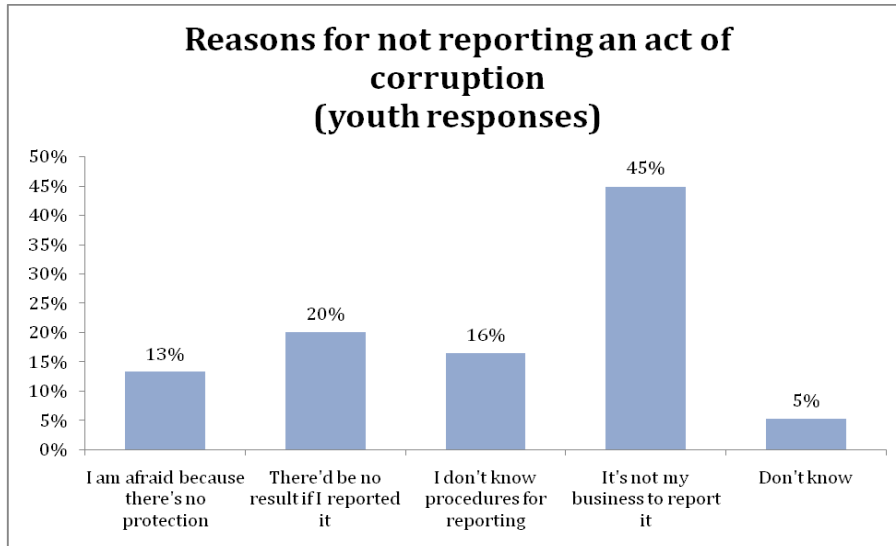
When asked if they would be willing to report a corrupt act if they were confronted with one, 53% of survey respondents said they would, while 22% said that they had made a report in the past.

Figure 3.8.1 Reporting a corrupt act



25% of youth respondents said that they would not report a corrupt act, or it would depend on the case as to whether they would report a corrupt act. For respondents that indicated that they would not report a corrupt act, or that it would depend on the case, a follow up question asked why a report wouldn’t be made. 45% of those respondents indicated that they wouldn’t report the corruption because it was “not my business” and 20% indicated that it wouldn’t be effective (there would be no result) if they did report it.

3.8.2 Reasons for not reporting corruption

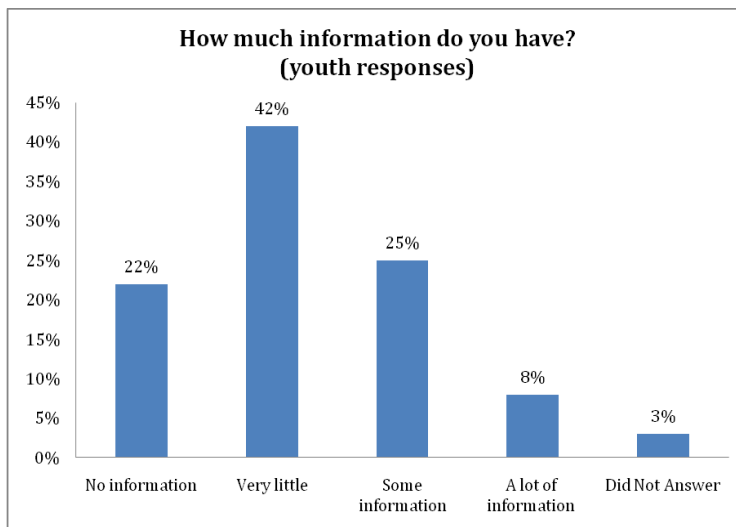


3.9 Availability of information and influence of the environment

Respondents were asked about the level of information they had on government rules and regulations to promote integrity and prevent corruption.

64% of youth respondents indicated that they had no information, or very little information available.

3.9.1 Possession of Information



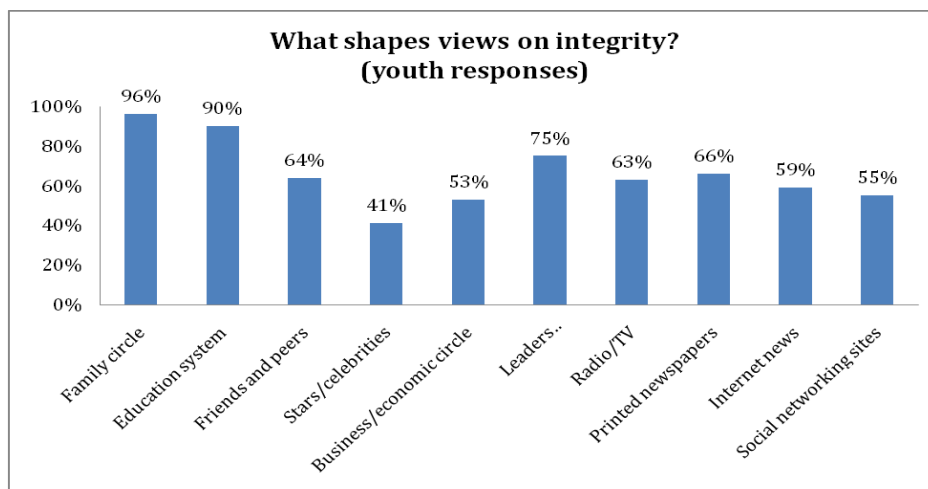
Respondents were asked if a number of influencing factors within their environment had shaped their views on integrity. The ten influencing factors were:

1. the family circle

2. the education system / your school
3. friends and peers
4. stars / celebrities in show business
5. the business / economic circle
6. leaders (political, spiritual, religious, etc)
7. radio or television
8. printed newspapers
9. internet news
10. social networking sites

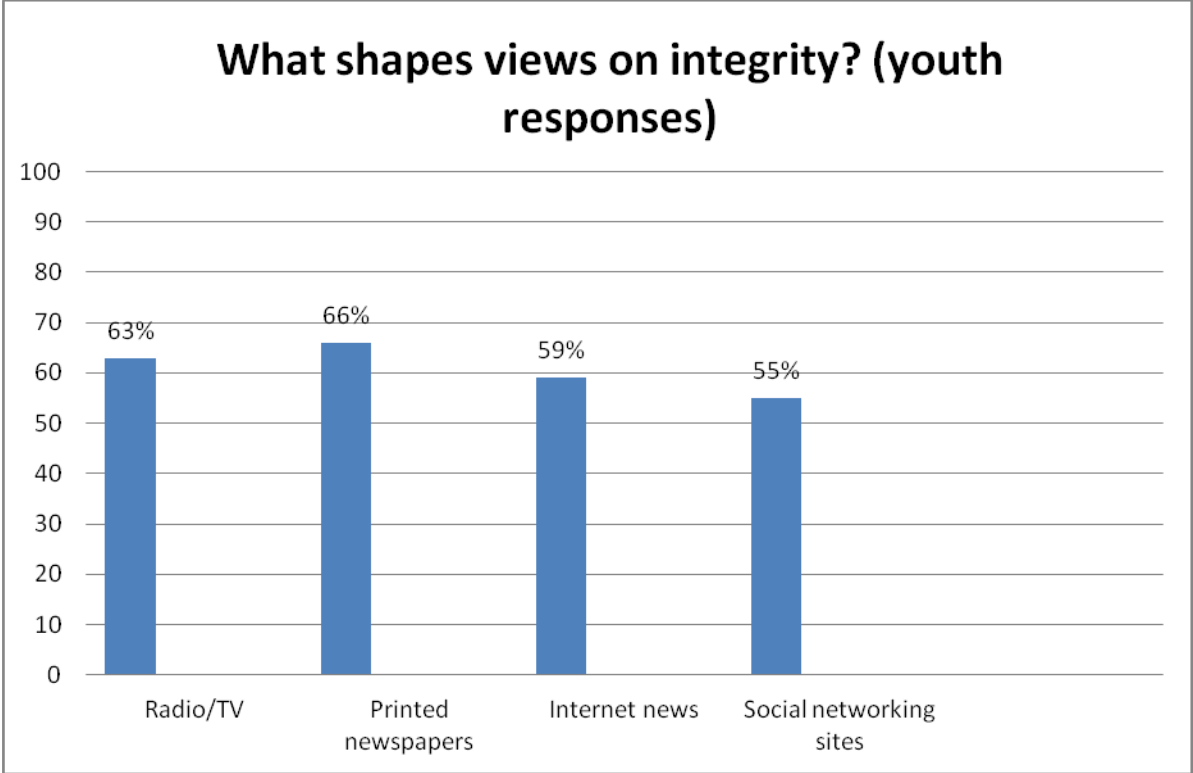
The “top three” influencing factor identified by the most number of youth respondents were the family circle (an influencing factor for 96% of youth respondents), the education system (90% of respondents) and political, spiritual or religious leaders (75% of respondents).

3.9.2 What shapes youth responses?



There were some differences between adult and youth respondents when asked whether different forms of media shape their views on integrity. Overall, the four different forms of media (radio and television, printed newspapers, internet news and social networking sites) were less influencing factors for adults, than young people.

3.9.3 Media influences



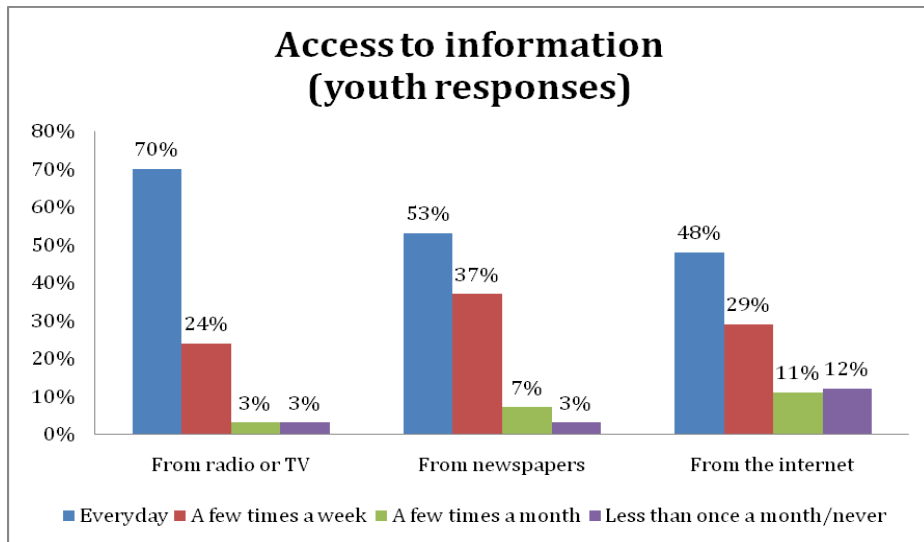
3.10 Access to information

Respondents were also asked how often they received news from the following sources:

1. radio and television,
2. newspapers
3. the internet

For the majority of youth respondents, radio and television are their main sources of information, with 94% indicating that they access radio or television on a daily basis or a few times a week. The second largest source of information is newspapers (90% of youth access newspapers on a daily basis or a few times a week), with the internet as a source of information on a daily or a few times a week basis for 77%.

3.10.1 Access to information



3.11 Communication tools

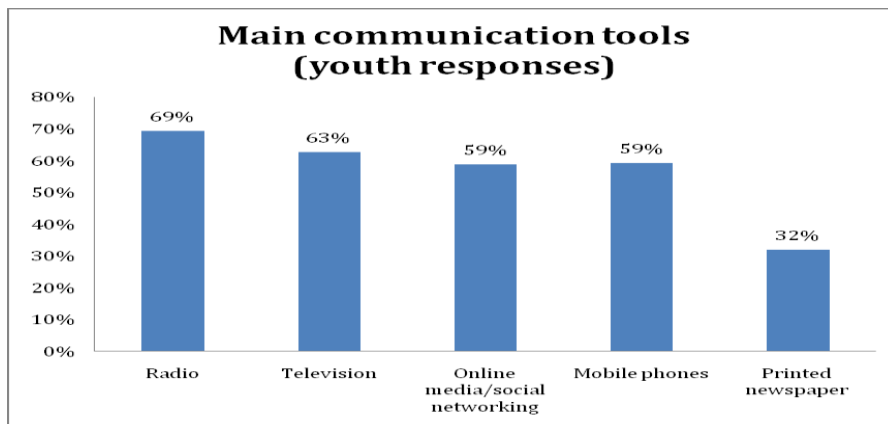
Survey respondents were asked what their three main communications tools were for receiving information and communicating.

Radio, television and mobile phones were identified as the main communication tools for receiving information and communicating.

69% of respondents identified radio as one of their top three communication tools;

63% identified television and 59% identified mobile phones and online media / social networking.

Figure 3.11.1 Main communication tools



Chapter 4: Analysis of Survey Results

4.0 Value of Integrity

The survey results indicate that the majority of young people have a clear understanding of the value of integrity and honesty. They understand the damaging impact that a lack of integrity can have on themselves, their families and their country. It is noted that 86% of respondents believe that young people can play a role in building integrity and fighting corruption (in a big or limited role).

4.1 Intervention Strategies

Intervention strategies that have been put in place with stakeholders reiterate that any loss of integrity is damaging and that an individual has a greater chance to succeed in life if one is honest and acts with integrity. The fact that only 65% of youths indicated that a person is more likely to succeed in life if they are honest and act with integrity means that proactive strategies need to be developed to educate those who do not share these values.

As part of this research exercise, TI Fiji organized 2 stakeholders meetings with both state and non-state actors. The stakeholders looked through the survey results and developed various strategies to deal with them with a view of enhancing integrity and maintaining the standards of anti corruption. TI Fiji also organized focus group discussions on June 15 with high school student leaders. These inputs have been included in the strategies matrix.

4.2 Experiences, opinions and behaviours

The Survey results highlighted sectors that are perceived by young people to be examples of corruption. Educational interventions will develop awareness of integrity and clear actions against a culture of corruption. TI Fiji is already engaged with government ministries and non state actors in the delivery of anti-corruption awareness and training programs. The Survey points to the need for more research and development exercises to be conducted. This will look at best practices and the dynamics of the kinds of tangible measurable actions that will effectively address the various challenges that were raised in the Survey results.

The Survey results also indicate a disturbing trend. A portion of young people do not perceive corrupt cultural or social practices as being corrupt since they have been brought up in such milieus.

Intervention strategies targeting youths will take cognizance of the need to target social institutions to follow transparent practices. It is noted that TI Fiji and the Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption (FICAC) both promote the message that corruption is never acceptable and can have damaging effects on individuals and the country.

The Survey results also highlight the need to raise awareness especially amongst young people that reporting corruption is vital in promoting a nation of integrity. TI Fiji's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) also targets young people in its strategies.

4.3 Available information, access to information, communication tools and environmental influences

The Survey highlighted the small proportion of respondents who believe that small bribes do not count as corruption. TI Fiji's interventions would need to inculcate the perception that 'small' or 'insignificant' acts of corruption are harmful. Working with stakeholders, TI Fiji will inculcate the truth that corruption is not just about large sums of money, or activities outside the family circle. Corruption however very small will have significant repercussions on the socio-economic development of Fiji.

The Survey results point to the need for TI Fiji to continue to lobby government agencies for public access to key information – on government policies, procedures and legislation. TI Fiji has collaborated with a Suva-based non-government organization (the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International) in raising awareness about the need for greater transparency of the national budget.

The Survey results make clear that the views of youths are strongly influenced by their family circles, the education system, and political, spiritual and religious leaders. TI Fiji working with key stakeholders will have more quality engagements with youth groups as a parallel strategy of inculcating a culture of transparency amongst young people.

The results also show that young people use a variety of social media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, for example) and information media (such as print media, TV and radio.) Proactive strategies have been developed to supplement current ICT initiatives. TI Fiji is actively engaged with print media, radio and TV in addition to its website, and Facebook page. Social media is a cost effective strategy of following up with youth volunteers.

Chapter 5: Recommendations and Advocacy Strategies

5.0 Introduction

The Survey results display mixed sentiments on the part of young people. While the majority expressed strong enduring values of integrity and anti-corruption, a small but statistically significant percentage indicated that they would compromise their values for very small and small instances of corruption.

It was indicated that compromise would be acceptable if it was part of social and cultural practices (that was already acceptable in the milieu in which the young person lived).

It was noted that more interventions through education and advocacy was urgently required. However it has become very clear that traditional methods of transmitting integrity and anti corruption messages should make way for more innovative, youth centred strategies that factor in media (print, audio and TV) and social media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc.)

In this chapter, we have provided a matrix showing the key survey findings together with recommendations that were developed by TI Fiji in collaboration with stakeholders / partners working in the area of youth empowerment, development, integrity and anti-corruption.

Figure 5.1 Key Findings and Recommended Strategies	
Key Findings	Recommended Strategies for Action
<p><i>1.0 There is a need for more education on the anti corruption movement. Key message that “big or small, corruption is corruption” and “regardless of its nature, corruption is not acceptable”</i></p> <p><i>1.1 There is a general perception that corruption exists, and some young people feel that corruption is more prevalent in certain sectors of society.</i></p> <p><i>1.2 With proper education, people can identify what corruption is and what corruption isn't, and then decide which sectors are more corrupt than others.</i></p>	<p>Stakeholders noted that culturally, young people in Fiji grow up without being encouraged to speak out and voice their opinions (culture of silence).</p> <p>Recommended Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High School Student Leaders Integrity and Anti Corruption Workshop School and Out of School Youth Voter Civic Education (for 2014 Fiji Gen Elections) - Use of drama, role plays, expressive arts, debates, educational games either as part of school and out of school youth workshop, retreats and training programs or as integrated in media and stand alone activities. - Mentor youth role models from TI Fiji volunteers and participants of various training. Will entail leadership training on personal code of conduct, pledges and integrity models. - School teachers (primary and high school) to be engaged in ToT so as to inculcate integrity values to their students. Work with teacher training institutions to nurture trainee teachers. - Event managers of programs patronized by young people (Tadra Kahani, Hibiscus Festival, Kula Film Festivals etc) to be approached to mainstream themes of integrity, transparency and anti corruption - With elections scheduled for September 2014 and voting age brought down to 18, civic voter education programs to be mounted on democracy, good governance, accountability and transparency and anti corruption. - National competitions on the theme of integrity and anti-corruption through dance, theatre, radio plays, essay writing, oratories, art/posters, tee shirt designs. Flash mobs and song writing. - Engage young professionals as role models of integrity
<p><i>2.0 It has been established that young people feel that they can do more when it comes to promoting integrity and fighting corruption</i></p>	<p>Recommended Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct training with youth groups on integrity / anti-corruption themes - Have regular stakeholder consultations to come up with proactive strategies on anti corruption - Run mini fashion shows, song writing and poetry contests on anti corruption themes. - Run YIP internship programmes to engage volunteers - Build networks with youth groups to avoid duplication and strengthen YIP delivery

Figure 5.1 Key Findings and Recommended Strategies	
Key Findings	Recommended Strategies for Action
<p><i>While the survey indicated that a majority of young people are willing to report corruption, a few still don't think it is worth it. Appropriate strategies will facilitate attitudinal changes.</i></p>	<p>Recommended Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish better reporting resources so young people can feel protected and safe when reporting corruption - Provide capacity development where youths are taught that doing the RIGHT thing (reporting corruption) is important.
<p><i>Youth recognize the influencing factors on their perceptions of integrity – the family circle, education system and leaders (political, spiritual or religious).</i></p>	<p>Recommended Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage with teacher training institutions (Corpus, FNU, USP, Fulton) - Work closely with religious groups to include ethics/morality, develop integrity and do away with corruption - Engage with school based communities for parental advocacy - Community outreaches: Encourage parents to monitor children so they watch movies of enduring values - Develop community role models for integrity
<p><i>Information is power, and information on processes and government rules and regulations need to be made more accessible and therefore more transparent. This can allow for young people to be aware of what is right and therefore promote integrity and the fight against corruption.</i></p>	<p>Recommended strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on due processes be made accessible to youths through information tool kits, mobile information booths and websites in the three major languages.
<p><i>Young people are fast becoming products of the communication age. Effective strategies will identify mediums in which messages can be communicated on transparency, accountability and better integrity. Engage and empower youth to become mouth pieces of the anti corruption movement</i></p>	<p>Recommended Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with journalists from Fiji Sun, Fiji Times, FBC, Fiji TV 1 etc - Develop radio plays on anti corruption themes - Produce feature articles, advertisements and communication materials on YIP themes - Develop SMS YIP messages with Vodafone and Digicel - Have radio talk back shows on YIP themes. - Develop special events on World Anti Corruption Day

5.3 Conclusion

Young people (make up 57% of Fiji's population) represent a big demographic group in the fight against corruption. The findings of this Survey will help TI Fiji and its partners to strengthen and support calls by our young citizens for greater transparency and accountability. These interventions to develop a culture of integrity will be through civic education, electoral voter education, awareness campaigns, advocacy on integrity and anti-corruption programs.

TI Fiji has been reaching out to young people through civic education given that parliamentary elections are being held in 2014 and for the first time in Fiji's history, young people aged 18 and over are now allowed to vote. TI Fiji is also working to set up a dedicated national volunteer group under its YIP Campaign, *Mobilizing Youth Against Corruption*.

TI Fiji is confident that the young people of Fiji will act with integrity and be active participants in the fight against corruption.

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Annex 1: The Questionnaire

IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD									
PROVINCE/CITY:	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
DISTRICT/QUARTER:									
Enumeration Area (EA name / code):									
URBAN/RURAL (URBAN = 1; RURAL = 2):									
NAME of INTERVIEWER _____									

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS					
A1. Number of members of household	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>				

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENT									
A2. Gender	MALE.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE2 <input type="checkbox"/>								
A3. Date of Birth (Interviewer inserts age afterwards)	MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> AGE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
A4. Level of education completed by the respondent	1. None/less than primary 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. College 5. University and above								
A5. Ethnic group	_____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> (SPECIFY and see code)								
A6. Religion of the respondent (if any)	_____ <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> (SPECIFY and see code)								
A7. Main employment status (what best describes you)?	1. STILL IN SCHOOL / UNIVERSITY <input type="checkbox"/> 2. INACTIVE (not in school and not looking for work) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. UNEMPLOYED (looking for job) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. WORKING <input type="checkbox"/>								

<p>A8. If the respondent is working, in which sector?</p>	<p>1. PUBLIC SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. PRIVATE SECTOR (big and SME) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. NOT FOR PROFIT SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. INFORMAL SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. DO NOT WORK <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>A9. Occupation of the father of the respondent? (<i>social origin</i>)</p>	<p>1. PUBLIC SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. PRIVATE SECTOR (big and SME) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. NOT FOR PROFIT SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. INFORMAL SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. DO NOT WORK <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>A10. Occupation of the mother of the respondent? (<i>social origin</i>)</p>	<p>1. PUBLIC SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. PRIVATE SECTOR (big and SME) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. NOT FOR PROFIT SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. INFORMAL SECTOR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. DO NOT WORK <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>A11. Are you an active member of a civil society group? (Definition of civil society: the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens; individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the government)</p> <p>If yes, name of the civil society group (If member of many civil society groups, ask for the most important)</p>	<p>1. YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>IF yes specify _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Concept and attitude

What is your opinion on the following behaviour?	B1. Is the behaviour wrong?	B2. Is it acceptable?
a. A person does something which might be illegal in order to make his/her family live better	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
b. A leader does something which might be illegal but it enables your family to live better	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
c. 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)	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
d. A person having responsibility gives a job in his	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No

service to someone from his family who does not have adequate qualifications (to the disadvantage of a more qualified person)		
e. 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	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
f. A person gives an additional payment (or a gift) to a doctor or nurse in order to receive better treatment	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
g. A parent of student gives an additional unofficial payment (or a gift) to a teacher so that their child can get better grades	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No

B3. According to you, in everyday life, a person considered to be someone of integrity means that this person:	
a. Never lies nor cheats so that people can trust him/her	1.Yes 2.No
b. Does not lie nor cheat except when it is costly for him/her or his/her family (costly= entail difficulties or costs)	1.Yes 2.No
c. Never breaks the laws (compliance to State regulations) in any case	1.Yes 2.No
d. Demonstrates solidarity and support to family and friends in all manners even if that means breaking the laws	1.Yes 2.No
e. Never takes part in corruption (never accepts to receive bribes and never gives bribes) under any condition	1.Yes 2.No
f. Refuses corruption except when the amount engaged is not important (small amount of money or small gifts)	1.Yes 2.No
g. Refuses corruption except when it is a common practice in order to solve problems or difficult situation	1.Yes 2.No

Remarks: Everyday life refers to normal life (not considering situations of war for example); these criteria are not necessary exclusive.

The objective of this question is to measure the global understanding of the concept and attachment to values. The purpose is to have a global approach without specific concrete situation. More concrete and precise situations are considered in the other part of the questionnaire.

Awareness

B4. Do you think that lack of integrity (including corruption) is a major problem (is really harmful)	
a. for youth like you	1.Yes 2.No 8. Do not know*
b. for your family and friends	1.Yes 2.No 8. Do not know*
c. for the development of business/economy in general	1.Yes 2.No 8. Do not know*
d. for the country development	1.Yes 2.No 8. Do not know*

* Remark: The option (modality of answer) “3. Do not know” must not be read nor suggested to the respondent. This modality 3 should be selected only in case it is really difficult for the respondent to answer.

Values, Belief

B5. What is more important: being rich or being honest? Where would you put yourself on a scale of 1-4?	<i>Select the corresponding answer*</i>
1. Being rich is the most important and it is acceptable to lie or cheat, ignore some laws and abuse power to attain this objective	1
2. Being rich is a little more important than being honest	2
3. Being honest is a little more important than being rich	3
4. Being honest is much more important than being rich	4
5. Do not know	8

* Remark: **Options are exclusive** here. There is only one choice of answer among 4 options.

Option “5. Do not know” must not be read nor suggested to the respondent. Modality 5 should be selected only in case it is really difficult for the respondent to answer.

The following question can be considered for poor countries or countries where the level of income is not very high (alternative question instead of the previous one)

B6. What is more important? Where would you put yourself on a scale of 1-4?	<i>Select the corresponding answer*</i>
1. Finding ways to increase the family income is the most important and it is acceptable to ignore some laws and abuse power to attain this objective	1
2. Finding ways to increase the family income is a little bit more important than being honest and respecting the laws	2
3. Being honest and respecting laws & regulations are a little more important than increasing the income of the family	3
4. Being honest and respecting laws & regulations are much more important than increasing the income of the family	4
5. Do not know	8

* Remark: **Options are exclusive** here. There is only one choice of answer.

Option “5. Do not know” must not be read nor suggested to the respondent. Modality 5 should be selected only in case it is really difficult for the respondent to answer.

B7. According to you, who has more chance to succeed in life? Choose on a scale from 1-4 .	<i>Select the corresponding answer*</i>
1. People who are ready to lie, cheat, break law and be corrupt are more likely to succeed in life than people who are not	1
2. People who are ready to lie, cheat, break law and be corrupt are somewhat more likely to succeed in life than people who are not	2
3. An honest person, with personal integrity, has a little more chance to succeed in life than a person who lacks integrity	3
4. An honest person, with personal integrity, has more or as much chance to	4

succeed in life than a person who lacks integrity	
5. Do not know	8

* Remark: **Options are exclusive** here. There is only one choice of answer.

Option “5. Do not know” must not be read nor suggested to the respondent. Modality 5 should be selected only in case it is really difficult for the respondent to answer.

(Success: according to the respondent’s individual understanding of this word. The meaning of the word success can differ from one person to another; it could mean being rich, or being well-known, being respected and etc.)

Experience (exposure) to difficult and challenging situation as regards integrity

B8. Have you been confronted to corruption in the past 12 months : <i>(Please, answer this question based on your own understanding of what corruption is)</i>	1. Yes 2. No 3. Did not have any contact with this type of service*
a. To get a document or a permit?	1. Yes 2. No 3. No contact
b. To pass an exam (or to be accepted in a program) at school	1. Yes 2. No 3. No contact
c. To get medicine or medical attention for you or your family in a health centre	1. Yes 2. No 3. No contact
d. To avoid a problem with the police (like avoiding a fine)	1. Yes 2. No 3. No contact
e. To get job	1. Yes 2. No 3. No contact
f. To get more business (market access) for your company/enterprise	1. Yes 2. No 3. No contact

* Remark: The respondent has to choose one option among the three. He/she cannot answer “Do not know”

Opinion on the level of integrity

B9. What is your opinion on the level of integrity nowadays in this service? Give your opinion according to your own experience or perception	1. good (no wrong behaviour, transparent, no corruption) 2. rather good (few cases of wrong behaviour and corruption) 3. rather bad (many cases of wrong behaviour and corruption) 4. very bad (wrong behaviour and corruption is widespread) 8. Do not know*
Alternative way of asking the questions: According to you, what is the opinion of young people like you on the level of integrity nowadays in this service?	
	<i>Select the figure corresponding to answer</i>
a. National administration	1 2 3 4 8
b. Local administration	1 2 3 4 8
c. Police, Security	1 2 3 4 8
d. State education (school and university)	1 2 3 4 8
e. Private education (school and university)	1 2 3 4 8

f. State Health centre	1	2	3	4	8
g. Private Health centre	1	2	3	4	8
h. State business	1	2	3	4	8
i. Private business	1	2	3	4	8

* Remark: Option (modality of answer) “8. Do not know” must not be read nor suggested to the respondent. Modality 8 should be selected only in case it is really difficult for the respondent to answer.

Behaviour-based integrity

B10. You need to get a good mark (grade) to pass an exam and/or to get a vital job (a crucial step for your future and for your family)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You will do your best without cheating even this means you may fail 2. You will ask your best friend to help you during the exam and he will accept because it is normal to help a friend 3. You will use any means: cheating and/or giving gifts to the teacher/supporters
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* Remark: The respondent has to choose one option among the three. He/she cannot answer “Do not know”. If the respondent answers “it depends”, the interviewer should insist and say in a normal situation (no questions of life/death), what would be the respondent’s behaviour.

B11. What would you do if you need a document (ex: driving license) and the person in charge of your document underlines that it is difficult and there is no solution, it will take many weeks (months)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You will wait 2. You will ask how exactly how long it will take and try to know more about the process to understand why 3. You will try to find a friend/relative who can intervene to speed up the process 4. You will pay directly an additional unofficial payment to speed things up
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* Remark: The respondent has to choose one option among the four. He/she cannot answer “Do not know”. If the respondent answers “it depends”, the interviewer should insist and say in a normal situation (no questions of life/death), what would be the respondent’s behaviour

B12. Your uncle tells you that he has an excellent friend who can get you into a very good school/university/company easily, without having to pass the selection process, what would you do?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is great! You say “yes” right away 2. You are a bit uncomfortable, but anyway everybody does that, so you finally say “yes” 3. You hesitate a long time and finally decide to refuse, but you find an excuse not to upset your uncle 4. You say “no” right away, you do not want to follow this type of practices
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* Remark: The respondent has to choose one option among the four. He/she cannot answer “Do not know”.

B13. You are applying for a job in an enterprise which corresponds to what you are looking for. In order to get this job, the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You refuse right away and decide to forget about the job 2. You hesitate, discuss and finally you accept and
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person who interviews you asks for 10-20% of your future salary, what would you do?	<p>you will try later on to change this type of practice when you become a member of the enterprise</p> <p>3. You agree to pay because this is the current way to get a job</p>
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* Remark: The respondent has to choose one option among the three. He/she cannot answer “Do not know”.

Level of commitment to fight corruption

B14. If you happen to be confronted with a corrupt act (for example, a professor asks you money in order to pass an important exam), would you be ready to report it (make a denunciation)?	<p>1. Yes, I already made a denunciation in the past</p> <p>2. Yes, I would make a denunciation, in case it happens</p> <p>3. Not always, I would make a denunciation depending on the case</p> <p>4. No, I would not make a denunciation</p>
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* Remark: The respondent has to choose one option among the four. He/she cannot answer “Do not know”.

B15. If you are not ready to make a denunciation, why? (for respondents who replied no or not always in the previous question) (option 3 or 4 in B14)	<p>1. I am afraid of making a denunciation because I would not be protected</p> <p>2. I think that my denunciation would not be effective (there will be no result)</p> <p>3. I do not know the procedures for making a denunciation</p> <p>4. I do not want to denounce anyone, this is not my business</p>
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* Remark: The respondent has to choose one option among the four. He/she cannot answer “Do not know”.

Available information and influence of the environment

B16. How much information do you have on government rules and regulations to promote integrity and fight and prevent corruption?	<p>1. No information</p> <p>2. Very little</p> <p>3. Some information</p> <p>4. A lot of information</p>
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* Remark: The respondent has to choose one option among the four. He/she cannot answer, “Do not know”.

To shape your views on integrity, do you consider that	B17. provides information and delivers messages to promote integrity	B18. Behaviours and acts in this circle provide good example of integrity	B19. Influence you to shape your views on integrity
a. The family circle	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
b. The education system/your school	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
c. Friends and peers	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No

d. Stars / celebrities in the show business	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
e. The business/economic circle	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
f. Leaders (political, spiritual/religious, etc.)	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No
g. The media generally (only ask A and B)	1.Yes 2.No	1.Yes 2.No	
h. Radio/TV			1.Yes 2.No
i. Printed newspapers			1.Yes 2.No
j. Internet news			1.Yes 2.No
k. Social networking sites			1.Yes 2.No

Youth role on building integrity and anti-corruption

B20. According to you, what could be the role youth could play in integrity-building in your society/country (Choose the statement you agree with most)	Select the corresponding answer*
1. Youth can play a big role in integrity-building and the fight against corruption (through advocacy and changing attitudes)	1
2. Youth can play a limited role in integrity-building and the fight against corruption (through advocacy and changing attitudes)	2
3. Youth can't play a role in integrity-building and the fight against corruption (nobody cares about youth opinions or behaviours)	3
4. Do not know	8

* Remark: **Options are exclusive** here. There is only one choice of answer.

Option "4. Do not know" must not be read nor suggested to the respondent. Modality 4 should be selected only in case it is really difficult for the respondent to answer.

B21. Have you received an education or followed a specific programme about integrity or anti-corruption at school (or in another institution)	1.Yes 2.No
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Specific questions in order to monitor some specific policy/program

If yes, according to you:	
a. This education/programme helped you to understand better the concept of integrity (and corruption)	1. Yes, really 2. Yes, but not sufficiently 3. No
b. This education/programme helped you to play role in integrity-building in your society/country	1. Yes, really 2. Yes, but not sufficiently 3. No

Remark: These two questions depend on whether such a program exists in the country.

Additional questions are country-specific ones, and could be considered to monitor the impact of some specific policy /program.

Annex 2: Background - Survey Details and Logistics

The Questionnaire Design

The initial Youth Integrity Survey questionnaire was developed by the Transparency International Secretariat, piloted in Vietnam (2011), and reviewed by representatives of Transparency International chapters from Vietnam, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and South Korea in March 2012.

Subsequent pilot surveys conducted in Fiji, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and South Korea made it clear that the survey questionnaire was too lengthy, with all participating chapters experiencing this. The respective Programme Coordinators in each Transparency International chapter then edited a revised version of the survey questionnaire. Two further pilot tests were carried out by TI Fiji's team of Volunteer Survey Administrators (22 June and 1 August, 2012), to familiarize themselves with the edited version of the questionnaire, as well as to practice their public engagement skills. The edited questionnaire became the actual survey questionnaire after successful pilot runs with the volunteers.

The final survey questionnaire aimed to capture the following:

- Concept and attitudes – what behavior does a person of integrity demonstrate?
- Awareness – is a lack of integrity a major problem
- Values and beliefs – is it more important to be honest or rich? Who is more likely to be successful – an honest person or a person who lies and cheats?
- Experience (exposure) to difficult and challenging situations - have you been confronted by corruption in the past 12 months?
- Opinion on the level of integrity – the opinions or perceptions on the level of integrity in various government and non-government sectors (national administration, local administration, police and security, state education, private education, state health, private health, state business and private business)
- Behaviour-based integrity – how would you respond when faced with bribery, nepotism and corruption? Could you report it?
- Available government information on corruption and who influences your views on integrity.
- Youth role in building integrity or anti-corruption – can youth play a role in building integrity?
- Access to information and communication tools – to determine the use, and frequency of use, of radio and television, newspapers and the internet.
- Demographic information - whether respondents were from a rural or urban area, their sex, age, level of education, employment status, sector of employment (if employed), ethnic background and living standards

The Volunteer Survey Administrators

At the end of January 2012, TI Fiji advertised for volunteer youth survey administrators (aged 18 – 25 years) who have a fair understanding of current and future youth issues, who are passionate about fighting corruption in Fiji, and who are confident speakers, honest and reliable.

Some of the characteristics of the 24 selected volunteers are as follows:

- 44% male and 56% female
- all currently residing in the Suva-Nausori corridor
- all are either tertiary students (at Fiji National University or the University of the South Pacific) or are members of the Methodist Church Youth Group
- three volunteers have previously done survey administration work

The volunteers undertook a one-week training course (18 – 21 June 2012) that involved:

- building an understanding of the best techniques for getting people to respond openly and honestly to the survey questions
- road-testing their interviewing skills in front of their peers and discussing ways to improve survey delivery
- hearing from representatives of the Bureau of Statistics about the importance of the survey administrator's work
- confirming some of the practicalities of their survey work out in the field
- talking about approaches for interviewing respondents with disabilities
- building an understanding of the significance of the survey in the Fijian, as well as global, context
- learning the importance of acting with honesty, tact, patience, confidentiality and empathy in their roles as survey administrators
- understanding their integral role in determining the quality of the survey results

The Field Work

TI Fiji staff and volunteer survey administrators undertook three pilot surveys, divided into groups according to the shifts they would be working during the 2012 Vodafone Hibiscus Festival. The pilot test areas were located around the city of Suva from main public gathering points including shopping malls and city parks, which were normally densely populated areas during the day.

The survey pilot tests required each Volunteer Survey Administrator to interview 30 participants each during normal working hours. During the 2012 Vodafone Hibiscus Festival, Volunteer Survey Administrators were required to interview 15-20 respondents over a five-hour period, working a shift from 9am – 2pm, or 12pm – 5pm.

During the Vodafone Hibiscus Festival, data collected was through random sampling. At the conclusion of the surveying, data collected from all questionnaires (2,241 completed

questionnaires in total) went through another selective process using an online random selector programme. Data from these processes was used to compile the survey results.

Media coverage of the survey included TI Fiji staff being interviewed on Fiji One day-time television to talk about the survey, the volunteers and the organizations that assisted in the survey itself. An interview with a TI Fiji volunteer was also conducted on a prominent Hindi speaking radio station (Radio Fiji Two), with the Fiji Broadcasting Corporation. The survey was also mentioned during some of the daily-televised reports of the Hibiscus Festival on Fiji One, including mention during the televised Hibiscus Festival closing parade (23 August 2012). Unfortunately there was no media coverage in the national print media until a week after the event (when it was reported in The Fiji Times).

Survey challenges identified by the Survey Administrators were as follows:

- Older people generally took a longer time to be interviewed, as they wanted to talk about every experience they had encountered with each of the questions asked.
- Respondents of Indo- Fijian ethnicity were less inclined to participate in the survey.
- A lot of people were generally in a rush and did not want to participate in the survey.
- There were difficulties trying to find respondents who could spare the time to be interviewed because they had to look after their children or relatives.

Quotas were developed for exact proportions of representatives from various groups in Fiji (based on the 2007 census figures for Fiji), with consideration of age (15 – 30 years and over 30 years), gender, and ethnicity group (i-Taukei, Indo-Fijian and Other), but these could not be achieved in exact representations.

For youth respondents, a majority (69%) of the respondents were i-Taukei Fijians, followed by Indo- Fijians (21%) and Others (10%). These percentages differed somewhat to the targeted quotas of ethnic group representation for youth, which were 57% i-Taukei, 39% Indo-Fijian, and 4% Other.

For youth respondents, 50% of respondents were female and 50% male, which aligns with the established quota target.

The field work was planned to administer 2,000 Youth Integrity Surveys at the Hibiscus Festival (1,000 youth respondents and 1,000 adult respondents, as a control group). This was done within the nine days of the festival, with the number of completed surveys exceeded the targeted numbers, with 2,241 surveys completed, including 1,146 youth and 1,095 adults.

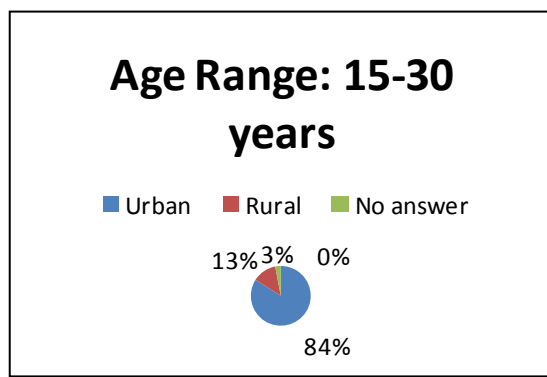
Annex 3: Survey respondent demographics

Demographic information for respondents was captured, including whether they were from a rural or urban area, their sex, age, level of education, employment status, sector of employment (if employed), ethnic background and living standards. The following demographic information is provided on the youth respondents:

Age Range: 15 – 30 years

Rural and urban breakdown:

- 84% urban
- 13% rural
- 3% did not answer

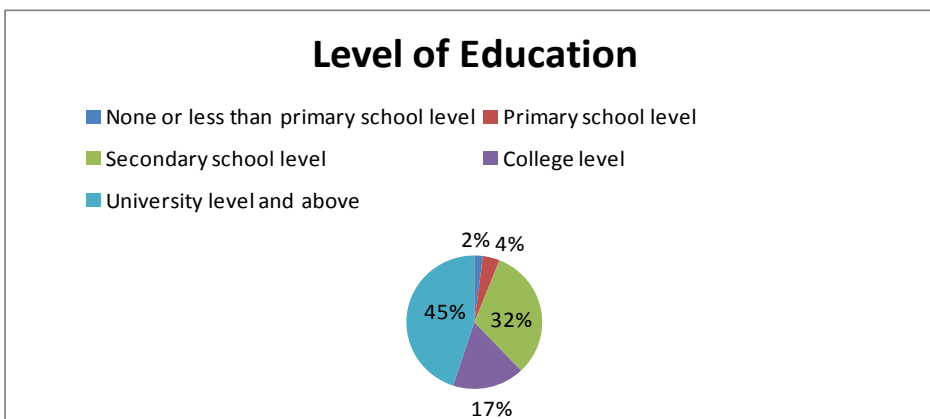


Gender:

- 50% male
- 50% female

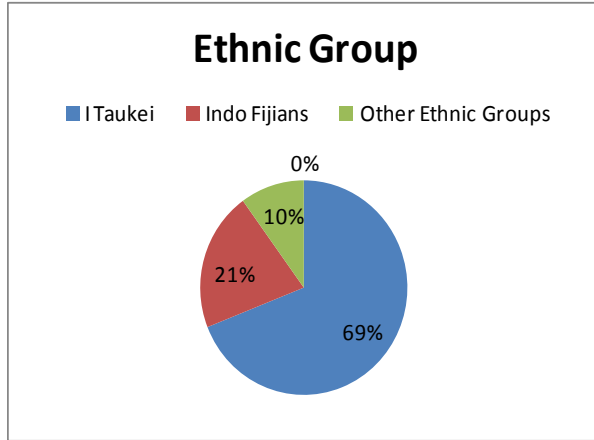
Level of education:

- 2% none or less than primary school level
- 4% primary school level
- 32% secondary school level
- 17% college level
- 45% university level and above



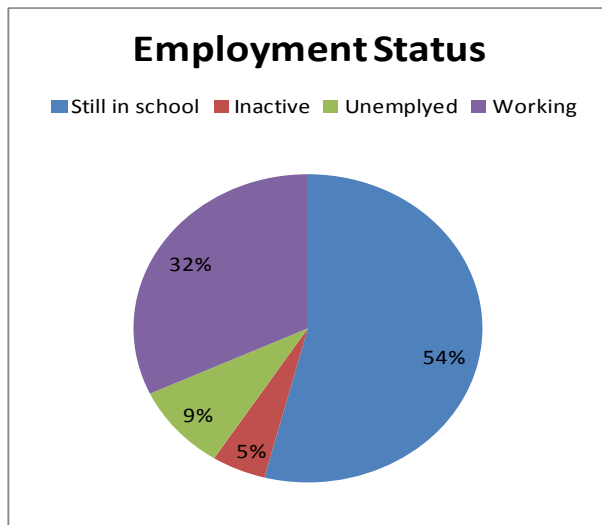
Ethnic group:

- 69% i-Taukei
- 21% Indo-Fijians
- 10% Other Ethnic Groups



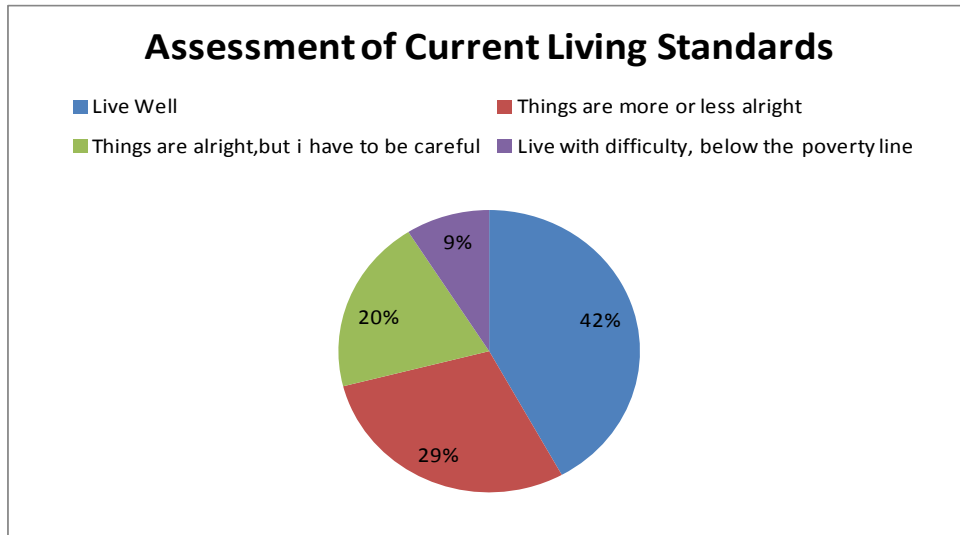
Employment status

- 54% still in school
- 5% inactive
- 9% unemployed
- 32% working



Respondents were also asked to assess their current living standards, and the responses were as follows:

- 42% live well (have adequate food, shelter, sanitation and basic comforts of life)
- 29% said that things are more or less alright
- 20% said things are alright, “but I have to be careful.”
- 9% said they live with difficulty (below the poverty line)



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