



# UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES

## Facultad de Ciencias Económicas

Survey on perception of corruption and civic engagement:  
Argentina 2014 (may)

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## Summary

In general, according to young adults interviewed:

1. The perception of corruption in young adults reaches an average of 8 / 10 points.
2. The Police (8.9 / 10), the football clubs (8.6 / 10) and the judicial system (8.4 / 10) were identified as the highest-corruption institutions.
3. The absence of an efficient judicial system is identified as the main cause of corruption (8.3 / 10).
4. Mexico, Spain and Paraguay are perceived as highly corrupt countries.
5. A majority of 32% of young adults interviewed feel "absolutely" unsafe on the streets.
6. The quality of the elemental education system was disapproved; scoring 3.1/10 on the overall perception of young adults.
7. Public health was assessed 4.17 / 10.
8. Most of young adults feel that democracy and politics are the best way available to change the lives of people. The overall score was 6.2 out of 10.
9. Near 38.7% of the young adults think that it is very difficult to obtain a mortgage loan for a first home.
10. Over 33% of young adults said that in general the regulations are not respected in Argentina.
11. Up to 33.3% of young adults said that people bribe in order to avoid fines, penalties or extremely long bureaucratic procedures.
12. The majority of young adults distrust politicians, the media, businessmen and journalists.
13. The most reliable journalist is Santos Biasatti and that least according to young people is Eduardo Feinman.
14. The most reliable politician in public service is Elisa Carrio and the least reliable politician is Mauricio Macri.
15. The most trusted businessman is Marcelo Tinelli, while young adults perceive Lázaro Báez as the least reliable.
16. According to young adults, the most reliable media are Telefé and La Nacion, while the least reliable are TV Pública and Grupo Clarín.

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# Introduction

As a social phenomenon, corruption and civic behavior are difficult to address for several reasons. On one hand, there is no objective or verifiable procedure to measure corruption; surveys are based only on the "perceptions" of respondents who answer questionnaires about this matter. Of course, it cannot be ascertained that the public perception of a problem coincides with the current, actual "reality". On the other hand, it is a subject that may raise "formal" or "utilitarian" answers: while some individuals in a society may explicitly condemn corruption, others can be more tolerant as long as it does not affect economic stability and levels of employment. In the last case, corruption is usually justified under the excuse that it is part of human nature and cannot be eradicated.

We have conducted a survey of 150 young adults (men and women) between 18 and 35 years old, that live in the City of Buenos Aires and the Province of Buenos Aires. We inquired on their perceptions of corruption, and the problems and consequences that corruption has in their normal daily existence.

What follows is a synthesis of the questions asked and the answers received.

## 1. Perception of Corruption

We have asked our respondents about their perception of corruption, asking specifically how generalized bribery is in our country, where 0 means the lowest and 10 the highest level.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>8</b>	9	10	NR
0,0%	0,0%	0,7%	1,3%	1,3%	5,3%	4,7%	14,0%	<b>30,7%</b>	22,7%	18,7%	0,7%

Weighted Average: **8.05**

Results indicate that young people in Argentina perceive a high level of corruption. 30.7% of them have expressed a score of 8 / 10. In total, 86.1% of the total population surveyed believes that the level of corruption in the country is at the highest limits between 7 and 10 points out of 10.

In recent years, there have been some events attributed to corruption in different circumstances, involving both public as well as private actors, and also nonprofit

organizations. This could be one of the major reasons why there is widespread discontent of the country situation regarding this problem.

## 2. Corruption in the different institutions

In relation to the previous issues, we asked about young adults perceptions of corruption in diverse organizations, institutions and public services, where 0 means the lowest and 10 the highest level. From highest (more corruption) to the lowest (less corruption), these are the results.

	<b>Entity/Organization</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Police</b>	<b>8.90</b>
2	Football Clubs	8.62
3	Judicial system	8.40
4	Customs	8.38
5	Congress (Deputies)	8.33
6	Labor Unions	8.32
7	Senate	8.24
8	Political Parties and Political Groups	8.21
9	Organizations of roadblocks	7.91
10	Municipal governments	7.76
11	Federal Government	7.74
12	Control Bodies of Public Services	7.72
13	Provincial government	7.69
14	Federal revenue Agency	7.14
15	Business Chambers	7.00
16	Provincial revenue agencies	6.95
17	Media agencies	6.92
18	Privatized Enterprises	6.78
19	Armed Forces	6.42
20	Secret Service	6.22
21	Catholic Church	5.56
22	Private clinics	5.08
23	Public Hospitals	4.92
24	Universities	4.83

According to young adults, the most corrupted institution is the police, reaching an average of 8.90/10 points. In second place, Football Clubs (8.62/10) and thirdly, the judicial system (8.40/10).

Historically, federal and provincial Polices have been perceived as corrupted; the generalized climate of insecurity and the level of crime in the streets could enhance this.

The second distinction to make is the position occupied by the Football Clubs. In recent years, we have seen many developments relating to the senior management of the Club with violent organizations leaving several dead per year beyond the rivalry. New issues such as xenophobia and discrimination are also important in these relationships.

The institutions and organizations in which corruption is less perceived are universities with an average of 4.83 points, followed by Public Hospitals with 4.92 points, Private Hospitals with 5.08 points and the Church with 5.56 points.

### 3. Causes of Corruption

We asked respondents about the causes of corruption in our country, where 0 means the lowest and 10 the highest level. We present the final result for each cause.

	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Average</b>
1	An Inefficient Judicial System.	<b>8.3</b>
2	Lack of Ethical Values.	<b>8.0</b>
3	Lack of Transparency in Political Decisions.	<b>8.0</b>
4	Low Penalties.	<b>7.8</b>
5	Unscrupulous Economic Groups.	<b>7.3</b>
6	The extreme individualism that generates a lack of interest in the rest of society.	<b>7.3</b>
7	Inadequate administrative procedures.	<b>7.0</b>
8	A very large and influential state.	<b>5.1</b>
9	Lack of freedom in the media.	<b>4.7</b>
10	Low salaries of civil servants.	<b>3.5</b>

The main cause of corruption is the inefficient Judicial System with an average of 8.3/10, followed by the Lack of Ethical Values and the Lack of Transparency in Political Decisions with 8.0 points.

It is well known in our society the inefficiency produced by an extremely bureaucratic and slow Judicial System. Large periods of time up to trial processes as well as inadequate sanctions may explain the high perception level of corruption.

On the other hand, low income of public officials does not explain the existence of corruption 3,5 points in the final position. Respondents believe that the salaries of officials are excessive in relation of their work efficiency.

#### 4. Comparison with levels of corruption selected countries

This time we have consulted young people about the level of corruption perceived in other countries around the world, where 0 means the lowest and 10 the highest level of corruption. These are the results sorted from highest to lowest average score.

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Average</b>
1	México	<b>7.7</b>
2	España	<b>7.0</b>
3	Paraguay	<b>6.9</b>
4	EEUU	<b>6.9</b>
5	Bolivia	<b>6.5</b>
6	Brasil	<b>6.5</b>
7	Italia	<b>6.4</b>
8	Chile	<b>6.1</b>
9	Uruguay	<b>5.5</b>
10	China	<b>5.4</b>

Mexico ranks first with 7.7 points on average followed by Spain with 7.0. Third is Paraguay and the United States with 6.9 points.

It is possible that recent developments in relation to drug trafficking in Argentina are the main reason why countries like Mexico are now perceived as extremely corrupted.

Countries with a lower perception of corruption are China (5.4) and Uruguay (5.5), followed by Chile, Italy, Brazil and Bolivia with an average between 6.1 and 6.5 points.

### 5. Perception of insecurity and crime

Given that it has been argued that young adults are primary victims of insecurity and crime in the streets, we asked out interviewees about the feeling of insecurity perceived by theft or robbery in the street on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is very safe and 10 totally insecure.

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>NR</b>
0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	6.0%	9.3%	14.0%	19.3%	12.7%	32.0%	0.0%

Weighted Average: 7.9

The 32% of respondents say they feel totally insecure against assaults and robberies in public. In addition, 78% of young adults confirm a high level of insecurity parameters between 7 and 10 out of 10 points. Undoubtedly, there is a relation between the perceived level of corruption and the climate of insecurity, as an important factor in their normal, daily existence

The weighted average overall score of 7.9 indicates the perceived relative uncertainty. Undoubtedly, it is an alarming figure.

### 6. Quality of the Education System of Secondary Level

According to the following statement we consulted the youth whether they agree or disagree with this phase, where 0 means the lowest agreement and 10 the highest agreement: "In Argentina, elementary education is good."

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>NR</b>
22.7%	8.0%	8.7%	12.0%	16.7%	19.3%	6.7%	2.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Weighted Average: 3.11



Given the answers chosen by the population surveyed, 22.7% of them totally disagree with the previous statement. Even though, they believe that the education system at the secondary level has a very poor quality. Both a lack of infrastructure and the use of outdated materials and programs, as well as poor public expenditure are the main reasons cited by young people dissatisfied with the elementary academic level.

The overall weighted average gives a score of 3.11 a very low level for such an important variable in the future of the country's culture.

## 7. Lack of appreciation for work as a means of subsistence and improvement of socioeconomic status

Paradoxically, it was argued that young adults have lost the idea of working hard as a means to improve their socioeconomic status. We asked the interviewees if they agree or disagree with it, where 0 means the lowest agreement and 10 the highest agreement.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NR
3.3%	2.7%	3.3%	4.7%	7.3%	19.3%	15.3%	14.7%	12.7%	5.3%	10.0%	1.3%

Weighted Average: **6.01**

Near 19.3% of young people are moderately agreed with the statement above. The answers have not been uniform, throwing varying results ranging between completely disagreeing with only 3.3% of respondents; and totally agree with only 10% of respondents. However, the majority view is between 5 and 8 of 10 with 62% of the surveyed population.

Year after year, we can see how young people choose to work in a part-time and temporary job, tending to increase the loss of working culture.

## 8. Perceptions on public expenditure

We consulted the respondents whether they agree or disagree with this phase, where 0 means the lowest agreement and 10 the highest agreement: "In Argentina, many people do not pay taxes because the state does not provide quality services (Education, Justice, Health, Safety, etc..)."

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NR
15.9%	3.3%	8.7%	12.0%	16.0%	10.0%	8.7%	8.7%	7.3%	2.7%	6.0%	0.7%

Weighted Average: 4.3

As in the previous response, we found no uniformity in this answer. 16% of young respondents strongly disagree with the statement posed. Another 15.9% gave a score of 4 out of 10 in relation to the consultation.

May be multiple causes for which the Argentinian population does not pay taxes. Among them, the lack of compensation with efficient services, poor health and education received and insecurity, etc.

In Argentina, the tax burden at the end of 2013 reached 40% of GDP being the Latin American country with the highest number. However, countries such as Sweden have a tax burden of 50% of the gross domestic product on average that is higher than Argentinian average.

## 9. Career and professional development

According to the following sentence, we ask young respondents if they agree or not with this phase, where 0 means the lowest agreement and 10 the highest agreement: "In Argentina, young people are poorly trained for the job because they have no studies nor experience."

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NR
5.3%	2.7%	6.7%	5.3%	12.7%	20.0%	13.3%	13.3%	11.3%	3.3%	5.3%	0.7%

Weighted Average: 5.34

20% of respondents, the highest percentage in opinions quite agree with a score of 5 out of 10 in relation to the proposed statement. This is a consequence of the level of education at the secondary level and the negative trend in the loss of the work culture in our country.

Many respondents have stated that the level of technical knowledge required to enter to work is very high in relation to the level of education received at universities or baccalaureates. The recruiting methods in companies had been growing in difficulty, since the cost of trained personnel is the highest in its variables.

For the youth, both the educated at middle level and the university level, should make profound changes to stay updated with the labor market.

## 10. Working conditions of job positions offered to young adults

Some say that young people are offered poor working conditions, i.e. low-paid, great instability. We asked the young adults if they agree or disagree with this phase, where 0 means the lowest agreement and 10 the highest agreement

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NR
8.0%	0.7%	4.7%	4.0%	8.0%	14.0%	9.3%	14.0%	18.0%	11.3%	8.0%	0.0%

Weighted Average: **6.04**

18% of respondents agree on a level of 8 out of 10 points. The second force with 14% also believes with the agreement above with 7 out of 10 points.

In relation to the previous answer, because young people do not have good training or work experience, employers offer them a lower quality jobs with a low salary, generating instability in the workplace.

This could be an important factor in terms of loss of work culture that young people perceive. A poorly paid work or low condition, the less eager to go to work 5 days a week.

## 11. Quality of Public Health

According to the following statement, we consulted young people whether they agree or not on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means totally disagree and 10 being strongly agree: "In Argentina, the quality of care for young people in public hospitals is very good."

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NR
11.3%	8.7%	11.3%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	14.0%	11.3%	8.7%	2.0%	0.7%	2.0%

Weighted Average: 4.17

14% of respondents with a score of 6 out of 10 moderately agree with the statement posed. The trend on all respondents yields a score of 4.17 points on average.

Many of the responses correspond with personal experiences obtained by the youth who have stated that the poor infrastructure and tools and the low level of professionalism of doctors, are major causes of the widespread discontent regarding the public health.

Only a minority of respondents representing 0.7% of total reviewer totally agree with the statement posed.

## 12. Quality of public transport

According to the following statement, we consulted the young respondents whether or not they agree on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means totally disagree and 10 strongly agree: "In Argentina, the quality of public transportation is poor, traveling in crowded and dangerous transport. "

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NR
0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%	2.7%	6.7%	4.0%	12.7%	16.0%	17.3%	32.7%	2.0%

Weighted Average: 8

32.7% of all young people surveyed fully agree with the statement posed. In addition, 78.7% gave a score of response between 7 and 10 out of 10 of the phrase set point.

The lack of investment and control by the state in public transportation has allowed year after year, the decline of the quality of service. Widespread public discontent regarding this issue is reflected in the number of fatal accidents that frequently occur in transportation such as buses, subways or trains. The safety road measures and control over the various media operators must increase dramatically to improve service.

### 13. Possibilities to access to a first home mortgage or loan

According to the following sentence, we consulted the young respondents whether they agree or not on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree: "In Argentina, the youth can easily access a bank credit for their first homes."

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NR
<b>38.7%</b>	11.3%	16.7%	10.0%	6.0%	6.0%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	4.0%

Weighted Average: **1.94**

38.7% of respondents strongly disagree with the statement posed. The overall average scores for all respondents 1.9375, noting the difficulty in obtaining credit for homeownership.

In the last few months came up new social programs in order to improve this matter, but much more remains to be done. Young people perceive that the first home is an almost unattainable goal by their own means.

Only 1.3% of the population surveyed fully agrees with the statement.

## 14. Perceptions about Politics as a means to change social reality

According to the following statement, we consulted the young respondents whether they agree or not, on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree: "In Argentina, it's possible to improve the living conditions of citizens, through politics."

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>NR</b>
5.3 %	2.0%	7.3%	4.7%	7.3%	8.7%	10.7%	14.7%	17.3%	8.7%	13.3%	0.0%

Weighted Average: **6.2**

We note that 17.3% of young people expressed confidence (scoring 8 out of 10) in which living conditions can be changed through politics, i.e. democracy. The second most voted option with 14.7% was punctuated with 7 out of 10. And the evidence is even stronger when the overall weighted average was 6.2 out of 10.

## 15. Compliance with regulations

According to the following statement, we asked the respondents whether they agree or not, on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means totally disagree and 10 being strongly agree: "In Argentina, there is a high level of respect of the rules and laws."

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>NR</b>
33.3%	9.3%	20.7%	13.3%	10.0%	10.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Weighted Average: **2.03**

33.3% of respondents strongly disagree with the statement. The level of compliance with legal standards as well as the social norms of citizens is very low.

The cast result bears a strong relationship with the level of corruption perceived. Being one of the major problems in reference to the morale of the citizens, the existence or practice of bribery in the country have put into consideration the respect that citizens have about the values and social ethics.

### 16. Implementation of illegal practices

In relation to the previous question, we consulted the respondents whether they agree or not with the following statement on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 is strongly disagree and 10 is strongly agree: "In Argentina, we frequently resort to bribes to avoid paying a tax, a fine, or simply provide a process".

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<b>10</b>	NR
0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	4.0%	8.7%	12.7%	22.0%	17.3%	<b>33.3%</b>	0.0%

Weighted Average: **8.31**

Consistent with the previous point, 33.3% of respondents fully agree with the statement. In addition, 85.3% of the population has scored between 7 and 10 out of 10.

The overall weighted response yields a score of 8.3133.

Undoubtedly, it is because of this perception of young people against the illegal practices that are frequently recurring, they consider that the level of compliance with the rules and morale is low.

Only 1.3% of respondents disagree with the statement posed.

### 17. Self-indulgence in relation to tax evasion

According to the following sentence, we asked young respondents whether they agree or not on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means totally disagree and 10 is strongly agree: "In Argentina, the small taxpayers stop paying taxes is justified because it is a way to balance the inequities in the system that, in itself, is not fair."

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>NR</b>
<b>18.0%</b>	8.0%	4.7%	10.0%	9.3%	14.7%	11.3%	8.7%	7.3%	3.3%	3.3%	1.3%

Weighted Average: 4.14

18% of young people interviewed strongly disagree with the statement posed. The overall weighted average gives a score of 4.1418 out of 10.

Young people consider that under no circumstances is justifiable avoid paying taxes. Perhaps the solution is to create a system of differentiation in income, i.e. a higher level of taxation for those with higher incomes and lower for small taxpayers.

### 18. Perceptions on the role of the state

According to one's opinion of the respondents, we consulted about who is responsible for the welfare of citizens. On a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 indicates that the State is solely responsible and 10 in which the citizen is solely responsible for their own welfare.

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>NR</b>
6.7%	0.7%	4.0%	4.7%	4.0%	<b>51.3%</b>	10.0%	10.7%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%

Weighted Average: 5

51.3% believe that the responsibility for the welfare of citizens equally applicable to both the state and the individual himself.

But there were 6.7% of the population who believe that the state is ultimately responsible for the welfare of citizens and only 2% who consider their own responsibility for the welfare of citizen.



## **Trust and distrust of journalists, politicians, businessmen and media**

In this section we attempt to measure trust and distrust that show young people on journalists, politicians, businessmen and media. We want to clarify that at this time, public opinion in Argentina and in this case, the youth, reflect their perceptions through strong debate takes place in Argentine politics and media.

As an organizing principle of our analysis, we will rank the order of the different results, from highest to lowest, the third column, which is the difference between reliability and unreliability.

## 19. Reliable and unreliable Journalists

In this question was asked the respondents to mention the name of a journalist who perceived as "reliable" and then the name of another that, in its opinion, should be "unreliable". The ordered based on the third column (difference) that subtracts the percentage of positive mentions to the negative ones. The results were:

Order	Journalist	% of mentions as reliable	% of mentions as unreliable	Difference (Reliable – Unreliable)
1	Santo Biasatti	8.43	0	8.43
2	Nelson Castro	8.43	1.01	7.42
3	German Paolosky	7.23	0.00	7.23
4	Reynaldo Sietecase	4.82	0.00	4.82
5	Rodolfo Barili	4.82	0.00	4.82
6	Gustatvo Graña	3.61	0.00	3.61
7	Pedro Brieger	3.61	0.00	3.61
8	Juan Pablo Varsky	3.61	0.00	3.61
9	María Laura Santillan	3.61	0.00	3.61
10	Andrés Kusnetzoff	3.61	0.00	3.61
11	Guillermo Andino	2.41	0.00	2.41
12	Orlando Barone	2.41	3.03	-0.62
13	Antonio Laje	0.00	1.01	-1.01
14	Ernesto Tenenbaum	0.00	1.01	-1.01
15	Oscar Gonzalez Oro	0.00	1.01	-1.01
16	Daniel Tognetti	0.00	1.01	-1.01
18	Marcelo Bonelli	0.00	2.02	-2.02
19	Luis Ventura	0.00	3.03	-3.03
20	Jorge Rial	0.00	5.05	-5.05
23	Victor Hugo Morales	13.25	19.19	-5.94
21	Mauro Viale	0.00	6.06	-6.06
22	Luis Majul	0.00	7.07	-7.07
25	Jorge Lanata	27.71	37.37	-9.66
24	Eduardo Feinmann	2.41	12.12	-9.71
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>

Journalists evaluated as more reliable for the youth, have been, first, Santo Biasatti secondly, Nelson Castro; in third and fourth Germán Paolosky and Reynaldo Sietecase. On the other hand perceived as "unreliable", has been first, Eduardo Feinman, Jorge Lanata, followed by Luis Majul and Victor Hugo Morales.

## 20. Politicians reliable and unreliable

In relation to politics, we recorded the following values:

Order	Politician	% mentions as reliable	% mentions as unreliable	Difference (Reliable – Unreliable)
1	Elisa Carrió	10.59	1.0	9.59
2	Fernando Pino Solanas	8.24	1.0	7.24
3	Sergio Massa	12.94	6.0	6.94
4	Hermes Binner	7.06	1.0	6.06
5	Florencio Randazzo	5.88	0.0	5.88
6	Martin Lousteau	5.88	0.0	5.88
7	Julio Cobos	3.53	0.0	3.53
8	Luis Zamora	3.53	0.0	3.53
9	Ricardo Alfonsín	3.53	1.0	2.53
10	Claudio Lozano	2.35	0.0	2.35
11	Jorge Altamira	2.35	0.0	2.35
12	Jorge Ferraresi	2.35	0.0	2.35
13	Margarita Stolbizer	2.35	0.0	2.35
14	Alfonso Prat Gay	1.18	0.0	1.18
15	Martin Insaurralde	1.18	1.0	0.18
16	Daniel Scioli	0.00	1.0	-1.00
17	Juan Cabandié	0.00	3.0	-3.00
18	Guillermo Moreno	0.00	5.0	-5.00
19	Aníbal Fernández	0.00	7.0	-7.00
20	Amado Boudou	0.00	9.0	-9.00
21	Cristina Fernández	14.12	32.0	-17.88
22	Mauricio Macri	12.94	32.0	-19.06
	TOTAL	100.00	100.0	0

This table shows that for young respondents, politicians with better reliability are first Elisa Carrió, followed by Fernando Pino Solanas and Sergio Massa. Politicians

with negative image would first be Mauricio Marci, followed by Cristina Fernandez and third Amado Boudou.

## **21. Reliable and unreliable businessmen**

In terms of reliable businessman, the first figure shown is Marcelo Tinelli. It is possible that his appearance in the media will make its presence known as businessman agent. In the second position the Rocca family, owners of the Teching Group and in third Mario Pergolini as an owner of a radio license.

On the other side, the unreliable employers, is listed first Lázaro Báez, followed by Cristóbal López and Hector Magneto of the Clarin Group. These three entrepreneurs have been heavily exposed to the conflict between the government and the media.

Order	Entrepreneurs	% mentions as reliable	% mentions as unreliable	Difference (Reliable – Unreliable)
1	Marcelo Tinelli	51.72	12.24	39.48
2	Familia Rocca	6.90	0.00	6.90
3	Mario Pergolini	6.90	0.00	6.90
4	Adrián Suar	3.45	0.00	3.45
5	Carlos Bulgheroni	3.45	0.00	3.45
6	Claudio Villarroel	3.45	0.00	3.45
7	Cristiano Rattazzi	3.45	0.00	3.45
8	Eduardo Elsztain	3.45	0.00	3.45
9	Martin Varsavsky	3.45	0.00	3.45
10	Miguel Galuccio	3.45	0.00	3.45
11	Pascual Mastellone	3.45	0.00	3.45
12	Ricky Sarkany	3.45	0.00	3.45
13	Alfredo Coto	0.00	2.04	-2.04
14	Julio Grondona	0.00	2.04	-2.04
15	Alberto Samid	0.00	4.08	-4.08
16	Francisco Macri	0.00	4.08	-4.08
17	Leonadro Fariña	0.00	4.08	-4.08
18	Mauricio Macri	3.45	8.16	-4.71
19	Daniel Vila	0.00	8.16	-8.16
20	Hugo Moyano	0.00	8.16	-8.16
21	Héctor Magnetto	0.00	10.20	-10.20
22	Cristóbal López	0.00	16.33	-16.33
23	Lázaro Báez	0.00	20.41	-20.41
	TOTAL	100.00	100.00	0.00

## 22. Reliable and unreliable media

Order	Media	% mentions as reliable	% mentions as unreliable	Difference (Reliable – Unreliable)
1	Telefe	26.67	0.00	26.67
2	La Nación	7.78	3.09	4.68
3	Página 12	6.67	3.09	3.57
4	América TV	5.56	2.06	3.49
5	Canal 9	2.22	0.00	2.22
6	C5N	5.56	5.15	0.40
7	Grupo Clarín	37.78	53.61	-15.83
8	TV Pública	7.78	32.99	-25.21
	TOTAL	100.00	100.00	0

Regarding the reliability of the media, we found that the one who reached the highest value in the first place was Telefe, followed by the daily La Nación and Página 12 in third.

If we now analyze the media with negative values of reliability, we first find the TV Pública (Public TV), followed by the Clarin Group and C5N.

## Perceptions on "NW-NS" (neither work nor study)

In the last years, a new social group within young adults has emerged: they are neither young adults that do not work nor study. This population is severely punished by inertia, because they belong to poor classes and they are not able to build their social identity, their usefulness, or their place in society through studies or work. This also explains why work is not anymore perceived as a means to improve socioeconomic status, or why there is such a high quantity of young adults abandoning their studies..

We have to keep in mind that this is not a new social class framed by a specific economic level or a certain geographic region. It is a simple categorization used to represent a generation in a specific social situation that in recent years has affected young adults. However, a study published by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2008, it was revealed that 22 million young people in Latin America are unemployed or not in school, that coincide with the defined category of "NW-NS".

In our study, 40% of the sample is "NW-NS", which allows us to compare their perceptions. If we specifically consider the "NW-NS group", over 50% of respondents assessed negatively the elemental school, while the rest of the sample was less harsh in its evaluation

In terms of the work as a means to reach a higher socioeconomic status, 60% of NW-NS agree with the statement that there is no value in working for five complete days during the week. Some of them confirmed that they are not economically active, and that they would not be interested in working 40 hours per week. Conversely, less than 50% agreed with such point of view within the working young adults. However, if we consider only the working population, just fewer than 50 % agreed with the same statement.

However, in relation to some other normal, daily aspects, opinions do not necessarily differ between NW-NS and the rest of the sample. For example, in relation to the quality of public transport, 93% of respondents who NW-NS say that the quality is poor, while 86% who exclusively study and 88% who exclusively work share the same opinion. The same is applied to public health. All citizens receive the same medical attention in public hospitals, so 58% of those who neither work nor study believe that the quality of care in terms of public health is bad, while on the behalf of students, 65% agree, and so did 68% of workers.

It is really important the challenge that the NW-NS group represent for the state and public policy.

## Conclusions

Corruption is undoubtedly conceived as a social problem. While it is present at the national, it has impact in the normal, daily life of Argentines. To a greater or lesser extent, the consequence of illegal practices and corruption is that it has eroded and affected citizens' well-being.

Undoubtedly, a salient mark of this survey is the fact that 86.1% of the young adults interviewed perceive a high level of corruption within our country. Young people do not feel protected or represented by their leaders. Furthermore, most of the mentions related to unreliable politicians refer to leaders that are currently part of the government. It may be inferred that the widespread perception of corruption explains much of this loss of trust. Even more alarming is the fact that the federal Judiciary Power is seen as the most corrupted institution, and the inefficient Justice system is mentioned to be extremely inefficient. The Judiciary System, at least in theory, is the organization responsible for the control of social behaviors in modern society. If this institution is perceived as corrupt, it shows a disturbing institutional fragility that undoubtedly affects the quality of democracy. There is a clear emerging demand for a more transparent and efficient judicial system that we believe. In relation to politicians, those that are seen as more reliable are those who actively complain about corruption. Those who have a negative image were those politicians over who the government in office focalized as as "ideological rivals "(Mauricio Macri) or the same president of the republic, as a result of a negative evaluation of the government.

It is relevant the role that the media has played in this situation. The media is seen now as the "arena of public debate", displacing traditional forums of discussion (Congress, political parties). Citizens are affected and influenced by what it is transmitted through media, and some of them are even accused of manipulating information in favor of political tendency, or setting the agenda, gaining more attention is specific news. There is also the suspicion that some news agencies surreptitiously represent diverse political lobbies, diffusing information that is convenient to different political forces (government or opposition). The conflict between the government and the media is clearly represented in this survey. All media agencies openly took part in this conflict, which generated distrust in diverse sectors of the population. Awareness became distrust. Regarding journalists, a similar trend is observed; for example, those who took part in a clear and obvious



way by either side (Clarín and Government). Same result is observed in the case of entrepreneurs.

We present here a summary of the issues that affect the daily lives of young people showing the level of service provided as a result of the perception of corruption in the country:

1) Elemental Education was negatively assessed by more than 80% of respondents. As a consequence, there is a loss in the perception of work as a means of social and economic advancement.

2) Near 90% of respondents feel unsafe in the streets. Provincial and Federal police are therefore perceived as two of the most corrupted institutions, according to young adults.

3) In relation to health, the overall average of all respondents estimate showed a score of 4.17 out of 10, revealing a negative trend.

4) Another important aspect is the Public Transport. The latest developments in the main access lines to the Capital City, have led to widespread discontent in all citizens in relation to the management of subsidies given to companies providing transport and, therefore, the control exercised over them. It has been observed during recent months an increase in investment on primary access lines that cross both the City and the Buenos Aires Province. Still, these changes failed to reverse the image that formed the public opinion.

To conclude we can say that young people express very clear demands in three aspects:

Firstly, in relation to politics, there is a clear demand for more transparency in the political game. Greater judicial efficiency is claimed and it shows a need for new leadership. Secondly, it is really encouraging that our interviewees –while not trusting politicians- are absolutely in favor of democracy. Admittedly, there is a questioning of politicians but have confidence in democracy as a mechanism for the emergence of new leaders.

Lastly, in relation to the normal daily life, demands are overwhelming in terms of insecurity, poor quality education, poor public transport and the very difficult access to the first home, among other aspects.