

● **SYMPOSIUM: Perceptions of Corruption: Empirical Studies in Five Cities Across the Strait**

Introduction: Public Perceptions, Survey Analysis and Corruption Studies

..... Ting Gong
Government Integrity Perception: Hierarchical Variation and Explanation: Based on 2015 Annual National Survey on Government Integrity

..... Xing Ni & Zhu Li

Abstract Government integrity perception is an important way to understand the behaviors of government. Existing literature has little discussion of the hierarchical variation in this perception when the public considers the different levels of government. Based on the 2015 Annual National Survey on Government Integrity, we find that “central high – local low” hierarchical variations exist in China. Using multi – level random intercept model analysis, we find that there are at least three reasons that the citizens may perceive the central government to have less integrity than local governments. First, with the rise of local economic development and the increasing quality of local government public services, people are more inclined to accept local government. Second, the higher the tolerance of corruption in local government, the more probable the traditional “good central – local evil” image will be reversed. Third, as anti – corruption enforcement information becomes more widely available, citizens have begun considering the failures of the central government to properly supervise the local governments and prevent corruption in the first place. In addition, a citizen’s perception of corruption will vary depending on their source of information about the corruption. This article not only plays an important role in explaining the hierarchical variations in perceptions of government integrity, but also solves the problem of differential item functioning to some extent.

Key Words Government Integrity Perception; Hierarchical Variation; Multilevel Models; Differential Item Functioning

Measuring and Explaining Public Perception of Corruption: An Empirical Analysis of Taipei and Kaohsiung Cities

..... Zhili Yu & Wenzhong Zhuang

Abstract Scholarly interest in the problem of corruption has grown rapidly over the past few decades. Studies on integrity assessment by both academic and practical communities are also widespread. Current integrity assessments, such as the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International (TI), have greatly enhanced our understanding of the problem of corruption. But they have also been criticized for methodological shortcomings. One such shortcoming is the failure to take into consideration the respondent's tolerance for corruption. In order to fill the void of the previous research, this paper develops a refined measurement of corruption tolerance and uses two telephone surveys to collect first hand data from Taipei (a random sample of 1,069 valid respondents) and Kaohsiung (a random sample of 1,071 valid respondents). Based on this data, this paper identifies, describes, and explains variations in corruption tolerance among different socio-economic groups, and makes theoretical and methodological contributions to the study of corruption.

Key Words Corruption Perception; Corruption Tolerance; Integrity Governance

Tolerance of Corruption and Social Engagement in Controlling Corruption: Evidence from Hong Kong

..... Hanyu Xiao & Ting Gong

Abstract This study explores citizens' tolerance of corruption, namely the extent to which citizens accept corruption. Studies on corruption tolerance not only reveal the causes of corruption embedded in a society and its culture, but also have significant policy implications for containing corruption in bottom-up ways through social engagement. Using Hong Kong as a case, this research explores how to measure tolerance of corruption and what determines tolerance levels. Three measurements are used to gauge the level of tolerance: general tolerance of corruption, corruption tolerance in specific situations, and citizens' willingness to report corruption. Based on the data from an original survey of 1,025 Hong Kong citizens in 2015, this research finds a very low level of corruption tolerance in Hong Kong. Regression analysis further shows that education significantly reduces citizens' tolerance for corruption. Personal experience with corruption and age are also important factors affecting citizens' attitudes towards corruption.

Key Words Tolerance of Corruption; Anti-Corruption Strategy; Hong Kong

Public Perception of Corruption & Folklore of Corruption: A Study Based on a Survey on the Public Perception of Urban Residents in C City

..... Baishun Yuan

Abstract As one of the approaches for measuring corruption, public perception of corruption and its indicators are frequently used. However, public perception of corruption is essentially a kind of folklore of corruption. The public's perception of the extent of corruption is almost always based on exaggeration or fantasy, not actual experience of corruption. The prevalence of the folklore of corruption in certain societies can be measured mainly through public perception of corruption. The existence of the folklore of corruption is confirmed by the 925 questionnaires collected during a survey conducted of urban residents of C City, China. Unlike similar studies, this paper found no apparent link between the folklore of corruption and the age, education and income of the respondents. However, personal experience with corruption can be linked to age, education and income. Respondents with corruption experience also exaggerated the level of corruption and minimized the effectiveness of anti - corruption efforts. Therefore, any fight against corruption must focus on reducing the occurrence of corruption, the experience of corruption, and the prevalence of corruption.

Key Words Public Perception of Corruption; Folklore of Corruption; Measuring Corruption; Anti - Corruption Policy

●SYMPOSIUM: Corruption Measurement, Multi - recognition and the Optimization of Clean Government Policy

Introduction

..... Xing Ni
Measuring Corruption: A New Framework including Corruption Situation, Anti - corruption Performance and Corruption Risk

..... Yong Guo & Wei Song

Abstract Measuring corruption is not only an essential theoretical issue but also an important basis for anticorruption policy making. Based on the current literature and the practices of different levels of governments in China and abroad, this study discusses certain key issues in measuring corruption and proposes a new theoretical framework which includes corruption situation, anti - corruption performance and corruption risk. This article argues that this three - dimensional framework could help better explain a

given corruption/anticorruption situation , and provide more comprehensive indicators for corruption measurement.

Key Words Measuring Corruption; Corruption Situation; Anti – corruption Performance; Corruption Risk

How Do Anti – corruption Efforts Affect Public Perception of Corruption? —Evidence from Guangdong Province in China

..... Zongfeng Sun & Litianqing Yang

Abstract The topic of “perception of corruption” has become popular among scholars and practitioners in recent years. Integrity managers must make clear the relationship between anti – corruption efforts and the public perception of corruption. In the extant literature , there is no inquiry on how anti – corruption efforts affect public perceptions of corruption. This paper investigates how the public’s perception of corruption changes when leading cadres are found to be corrupt. This study uses the corruption investigations of two Municipal Party Committee Secretaries in Guangdong Province in 2014 as a case. Using a propensity score matching model, we find that compared to those citizens living in a city where their “first in command” was not investigated , those citizens whose “first in command” was investigated will on average perceive the level of corruption to be 2.3 (range 0 – 100) higher. This is primarily because the public does not necessarily see the investigation of a Municipal Party Committee Secretary as a signal of increased anti – corruption efforts but rather just the rise of corruption itself. This finding contributes to determining the appropriate factors leading to bias in corruption perception , which are important both theoretically and practically.

Key Words Anti – corruption Effort; Corruption Perception; Propensity Score Matching

Measuring the Subjective Perceptions toward ICAC; A Survey Study on DC Members in Hong Kong

..... Li Li

Abstract Little attention has been paid to the perceived effectiveness of anticorruption agencies. This study analyzed data collected from a mailing survey of District Councilor (DC) Members in Hong Kong to explore how the city’s political elite perceived the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) in recent years. The findings

include the following: 1) the ICAC received higher scores for its effectiveness than its independence; 2) there are significant differences in DC members perceptions when their ages and political affiliations are considered; and, 3) more attention should be paid to the perceived effectiveness of the ICAC, especially toward the political elite.

Key Words Perceived Effectiveness; ICAC; DC Members; Elite; Hong Kong

Governor Turnover, Government Regulation and Bribery

..... Houjian Li & Shuo Ma

Abstract Promoting effective governance is one of the urgent problems of China's economic transition. From the perspective of provincial governors, and using survey data provided by the World Bank about the institutional quality of Chinese manufacturing enterprise operations, this paper analyses and evaluates the effects of governor turnover and government regulation on company bribes. The results show a company's bribery behaviors will increase when political power is transferred from the departing governor to the new governor. Similarly, a company will need to pay more bribes in order to cope with government regulation. Furthermore, government regulation will increase bribery behaviors if governors are appointed more frequently. However, once political power is transferred, bribery behaviors will be drastically reduced. This paper provides micro – empirical evidence that is crucial to developing a deeper understanding of corruption in China.

Key Words Governors' Turnover; Government Regulation; Firm Bribes; Corruption Governance

● ARTICLES

Exploring the Attention Allocation Mechanism of Chinese Political Elites: Based on the 2614 Written Directive from the Mao Zedong Chorology Biography

..... Sicheng Chen & Qingguo Meng

Abstract The attention allocation of decision – makers is one of central issues in policy process research. In this paper, we propose the quasi – lottery model to explain the attention allocation of Chinese political elites. When the official title of political elites is fixed, the importance of issues, the severity of problems and the political elites' preferences are the three factors that determine attention allocation. However, the problem driven mechanism and the preference driven mechanism are actually produce

the attention. Under the problem driven mechanism, different departments compete with each other to draw the attention of political elites. Those with more important issues and more severe problems can finally draw the most attention. When a preference driven mechanism is effective, the match between the issues and the political elites' preferences are the only factors that matter. The limited attention of political elites is a mix of both mechanisms. A problem driven mechanism is the daily mechanism, while a preference driven issue would always extrude the limited policy space. We use the written directives of political elites as the measurement of their attention and try to illustrate the attention allocation pattern of Mao based on 2614 written directive from his chorology biography. We also use the written directives which related to policy of foreign affairs, criminal law, education and health care to support the hypothesis derived from the quasi - lottery model. We believe the quasi - lottery model could contribute to lifting the veil off the Chinese policy process.

Key Words Attention; Written Directive; Issue Importance; Problem Severity; Political Elites' Preference

● BOOK REVIEWS

Citizenship: Connotations, Transition, and Sinicization—A Review of *The Core Issues of Citizenship*

..... Canglong Wang