

Corruption Climate in the Philippines



2013
GLOBAL
CORRUPTION
BAROMETER

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INTRODUCTION

THREE YEARS IN THE AQUINO ADMINISTRATION: HAS THE CORRUPTION CLIMATE IN THE PHILIPPINES CHANGED?

In 2010, the people elected a new President with the hope for a clean and corrupt-free government. The Aquino Administration's roadmap to accomplish this goal is outlined in the Chapter on Good Governance and Rule of Law of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016. To date, there are a number of notable accomplishments. In 2011, President Aquino joined as a founding signatory the Open Government Partnership (OGP), a global multilateral initiative aimed at securing "commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and harness technologies to strengthen governance". In 2012, the Good Governance and Anti-Corruption (GGAC) Plan was approved by the President to institutionalise the commitments in the OGP and identify reforms to curb corruption and improve the delivery of public services particularly among the poor. Recently, the Office of the President signed an agreement with the Office of the Ombudsman to jointly ensure the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and undertake the Integrity Management Program aimed to be the primary national anti-corruption prevention framework of the government.

Indeed, a number of roadmaps, frameworks, strategies are currently in place to tread the straight path that President Aquino promised the public. But despite all these, the passage of Freedom of Information Bill and the Whistleblower's Protection Act – two most basic and important pieces of legislations promised in the PDP – remains in limbo. The experts' perception on local corruption captured in the 2012 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranked the Philippines 105th out of 176 countries, still belonging to the quadrant of the most corrupt nations.

The results of the GCB present the opinion and sentiment of the general public and it is the hope of this report that the Government and its leaders take them into account in legislating and implementing governance reforms in the country. The GCB is a platform for citizen engagement. By voicing their perception and relating their experiences, ordinary people are participating in analysing the problem of corruption.

Corruption may seem insurmountable. But the Filipinos have recognised improvement in the country's situation. May the GCB results further encourage the Government to address the integrity crisis among its leaders by addressing the root cause of corruption; taking a bold step to initiate the structural changes necessary to go beyond palliative solutions to the problem.

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (GCB)

To measure public views on corruption, Transparency International (TI) conducts biennially the Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) thru its network of reputable research agencies. The GCB is the largest cross-country survey to collect the general public's views on, and experiences of corruption.

In contrast to other corruption measurement tools, the GCB focuses on the views of ordinary people and how corruption affects them. TI believes it is crucial to present the public's perception and experience on corruption – for it is they who suffer its direct and indirect consequences.

The GCB 2013 surveyed more than 114,000 respondents in 107 countries between August 2012 and March 2013, with particular focus on people's direct experiences with bribery and details their views on corruption in the main institutions in their countries. Significantly, the GCB also provides insights into how willing and ready people are to act to stop corruption.

The GCB was first conducted by TI in 2003 but the Philippines was only included among the respondents in 2004. GCB results can be comparable from year to year, allowing for the measurement of changes and experiences thru time.

KEY FINDINGS

LOCAL

- 38% of people in the Philippines think that corruption has decreased in the past two years but problem of corruption remains very serious at 4.4 (out of 5 – very serious).
- 41% of people think that the government is effective in the fight against corruption but personal connections are important to transact and get things done with the public sector according to 72% of the respondents.
- More than one in two Filipinos (62%) say that the government is controlled to a large extent by a few big entities acting in their own best interests. Philippine government registered 'most controlled' among SEA countries surveyed.
- Police remains to be perceived as the most corrupt institution in the country closely followed by public officials/civil servants, political parties, parliament/legislature and the judiciary.
- Government registry and permit services provide the biggest window for bribe payment.
- Three in four Filipinos (75%) recognize that ordinary citizens have a role to play in fighting corruption but people's willingness to report an incident of corruption dropped from 77% (2010) to 67% (2013) due to fear and apathy.
- Four in 10 Filipinos who were asked to pay a bribe refused to pay and tolerate it.
- Filipinos regarded media as the most trusted platform for reporting cases of corruption.

GLOBAL

- Bribery is widespread. Overall, more than one in four people (27%) report having paid a bribe in the last 12 months when interacting with key public institutions and services.
- Public institutions entrusted to protect people suffer the worst levels of bribery. Among the eight services evaluated, the police and the judiciary are seen as the two most bribery-prone. An estimated 31% of people who came into contact with the police report having paid a bribe. For those interacting with the judiciary, the share is 24%.
- Governments are not thought to be doing enough to hold the corrupt to account. The majority of people around the world believe that their government is ineffective at fighting corruption and corruption in their country is getting worse.
- The democratic pillars of societies are viewed as the most corrupt. Around the world, political parties, the driving force of democracies, are perceived to be the most corrupt institution.
- Personal connections are seen as corrupting the public administration.
- Powerful groups rather than the public good are judged to be driving government action. More than one in two people (54%) think their government is largely or entirely run by groups acting in their own interests rather than for the benefit of the citizens.
- People state they are ready to change this status-quo. Nearly 9 in 10 surveyed say they would act against corruption. The majority of people said that they would be willing to speak up and report an incident of corruption. Two-thirds of those asked to pay a bribe say they refused.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Address the 'Oligarch-and-Clan corruption'

Most grand corruption cases happen as massive control of the government is contained in the hands of a few oligarchs, clans and businessmen whose personal interests are always placed ahead of the people. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) estimates an annual loss of 13% from the budget of the government due to corruption. The syndrome has to be addressed, otherwise, the Philippines will only go in circles – from the cycle of more to less corrupt leadership and back again. Addressing this requires policy and legal reforms and a strong determination of the government to institute them.

- Synergize government's anti-corruption efforts and agencies

The Government has initiated a number of anti-corruption frameworks, plans and roadmaps and the strategies can be overwhelming and confusing. Moreover, there is no synergy among the government agencies tasked to implement them and, in the end, nothing gets accomplished. Ultimately, too many commitments by too many agencies reduce transparency and accountability resulting to wastage of resources. The Philippine Development Plan, 2011-2016, is the development blueprint of this Administration and it will be good to go back to the basics of its implementation especially as far as the program commitments on good governance are concerned.

- Lead by Example

Leaders in the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary are seen to be among the most corrupt and there is a need for government leaders who will champion reforms by example – seen in their modest lifestyle, dedication for their work, integrity in their dealings and fidelity to their commitment as public servants.

- Immediate Enactment of the Freedom of Information Bil

PDP 2011-2016 refers to the Freedom of Information as the «cornerstone of

transparent and accountable governance.»

The Administration and Legislators should work together to ensure the immediate passage of Bill.

- Urgent Passage of the Whistleblower's Protection Act

This law should include appropriate follow-up mechanisms to allow people to report wrongdoing in the public and private sectors and protect whistleblowers from retribution. The government should seek to provide people with effective mechanisms to report corruption and get redress.

- Prioritize anti-corruption reforms in the police based on thorough analysis of underlying problems.

- Work to end impunity by effectively preventing, detecting investigating, prosecuting and punishing acts of corruption.

- Legislators should adopt comprehensive codes of conduct for members, uphold the guidance on conflict of interest situations and rules for disclosure of assets, interests and income.

- People should use their voice, vote and spending to punish the corrupt, such as only voting for clean candidates and parties that stand in elections, or only buy from companies that have strong integrity systems and clean business practices.

FILIPINOS' PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION

VIEWS ON EXTENT OF CORRUPTION

The Filipino public was asked about their perceptions of corruption in the country. The survey captures views on whether people feel that overall corruption levels have increased or decreased in recent years, the extent of corruption overall in the public sector and then in different institutions. For the first time this year, we also asked people about the importance of personal relationships when trying to get things done and the influence of big interests in government decision making.

Figure 1. EXTENT OF CORRUPTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

On a scale of 1-5, where 1 is not a problem at all and 5 is a very serious problem, to what extent do you believe corruption is a problem in the public sector in your country?

We asked people how big a problem in general corruption is in the public sector. On a scale of one to five, where 1 means not a problem at all and 5 means a very serious problem, the average score in the Philippines was 4.4, indicating a very serious problem with the public sector institutions in the country.



CORRUPTION IN MAJOR INSTITUTIONS

Figure 2. EXTENT OF CORRUPTION BY INSTITUTION

On a scale of 1-5, where 1 means not at all corrupt and 5 means extremely corrupt, to what extent do you see the following categories to be affected by corruption in this country?

The Police tops the list of institutions perceived to be the most corrupt by Filipinos getting an even lower score of 4.0 this year against an average of 3.6 in GCB 2010/2011. The top five most corrupt institutions in the country identified in the GCB 2010/2011 remain the same.

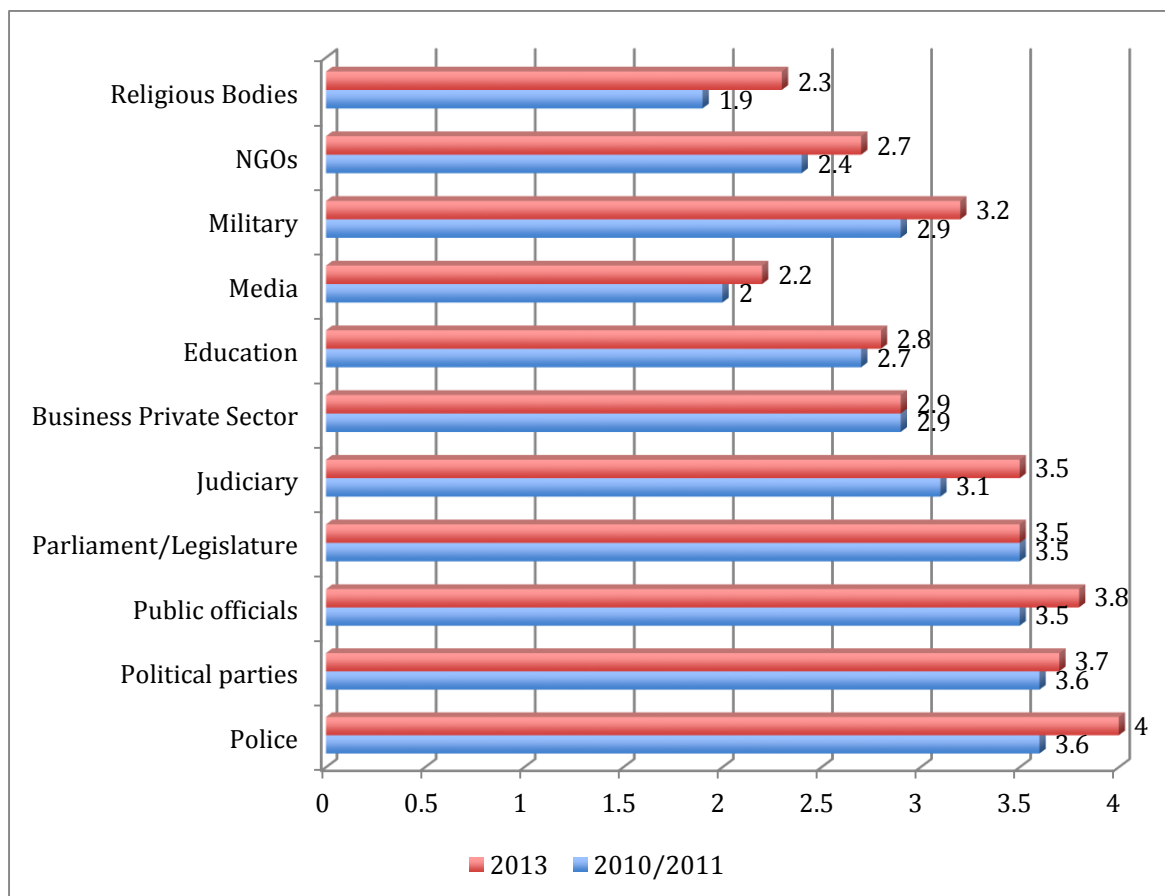
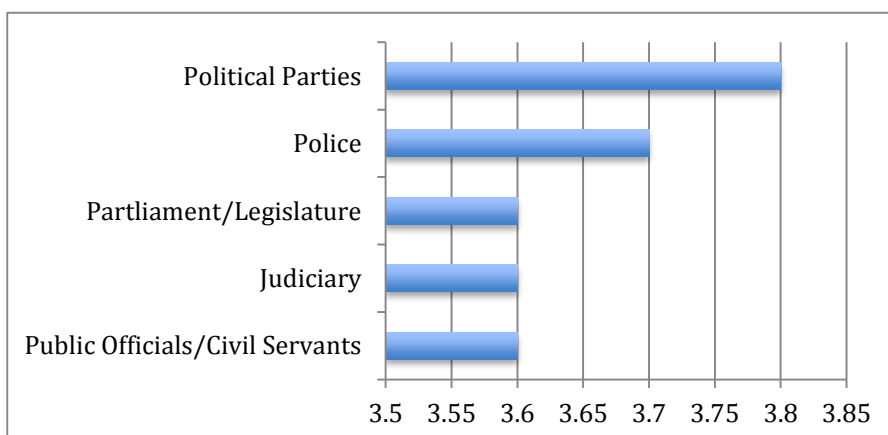


Figure 3. TOP 5 PERCEIVED TO BE MOST CORRUPT INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD

Political parties were seen to be the most corrupt institution globally, scoring 3.8 on the scale of one to five. The police comes next along with judiciary, parliament and public officials. In short, it is the actors that are supposed to be running the countries and upholding the rule of law that are seen to be the most corrupt, judged to be abusing their positions of power and acting in their interests rather than the citizens they represent.



VIEWS ON WHETHER CORRUPTION HAS GOTTEN BETTER OR WORSE

Figure 4: PERCEIVED CHANGE IN CORRUPTION LEVEL IN THE PHILIPPINES OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS

Over the past 2 years, how has the level of corruption in Philippines changed?

Although the corruption level in the Philippines remains high, 38% of Filipinos perceived that it has significantly decreased in the last two years – a notable improvement from 6% in 2010/2011 GCB. There is a significant drop on people’s perception on the increase of corruption from 69% to 32%.

Among its Southeast Asian neighbours, the Philippines ranked 2nd to Cambodia with regard to the perceived improvement in the corruption level. Out of 107 countries surveyed, the Philippines was among the 11 countries who claimed that corruption has decreased significantly.

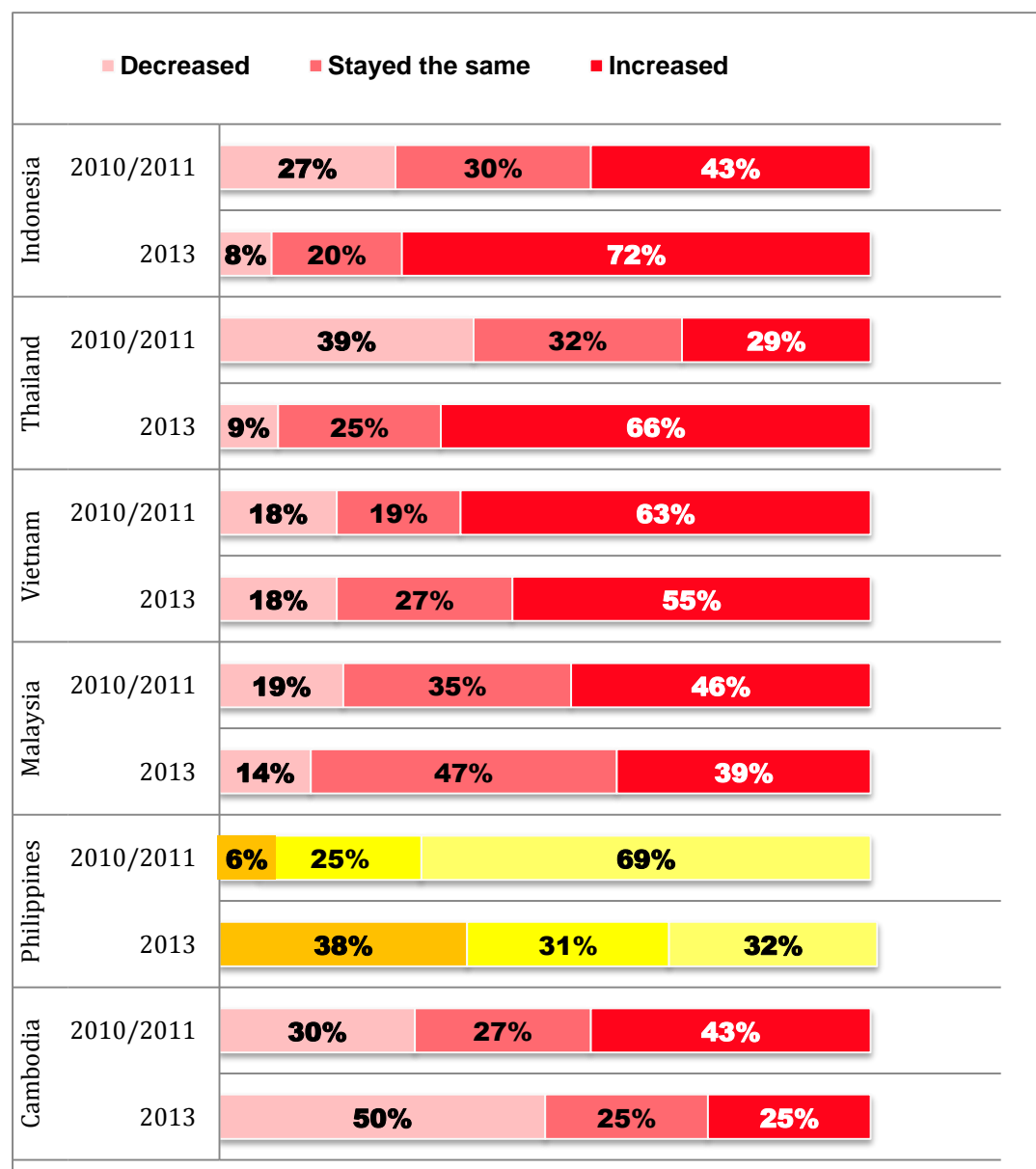


Figure 5. PERCEIVED CHANGE IN CORRUPTION LEVEL IN WORLD OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS



GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER 2013

DO YOU THINK CORRUPTION HAS INCREASED IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Increased



No change



Decreased



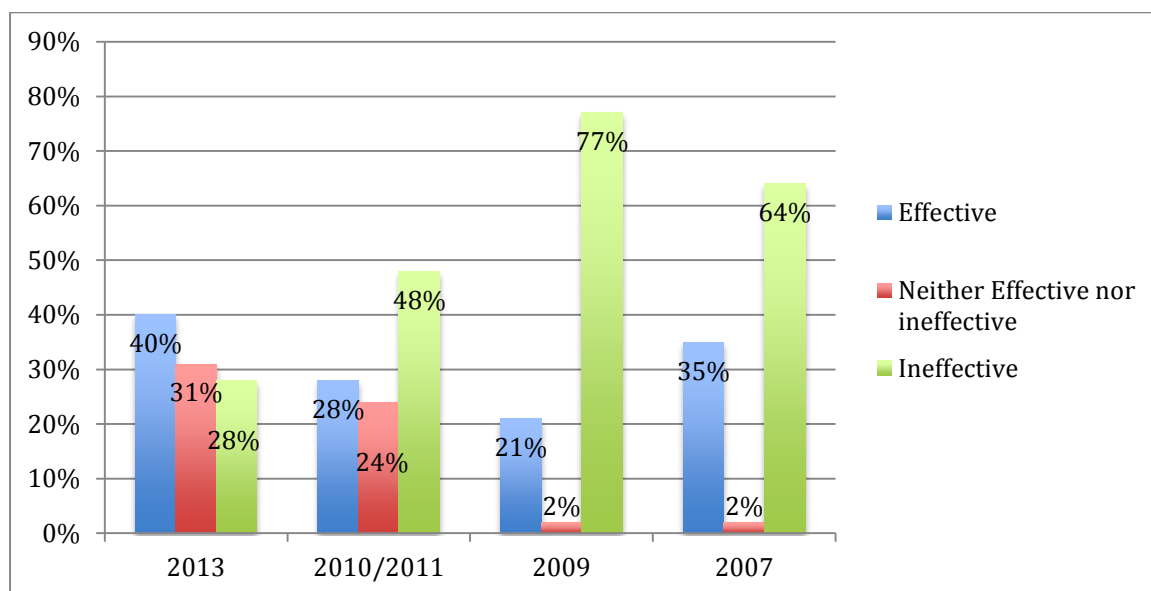
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Figure 6: Effectiveness of government's action against corruption?

How effective do you think your government's actions are in the fight against corruption?

Based on this 6-year comparative figure, there is also a significant improvement in the public's opinion on the government's effort to combat corruption. Dissatisfaction level of the Filipinos reached a peak at 77% in 2009 and it has slowly gone down with the advent of the new administration in 2010.



USE OF PERSONAL CONTACTS AND UNDUE INFLUENCE

Figure 7: Importance of personal contacts in dealings with the public sector

In your dealings with the public sector. How important are personal contacts and/or relationships to get things done?

Despite an improvement in public opinion on what the government has done in fighting corruption, a great majority of Filipinos still think that the "*padrino*" system is very much embedded in transacting with public sector in the country. Seventy two percent of the respondents feel that it is important to have personal contacts in the public sector to get things done.

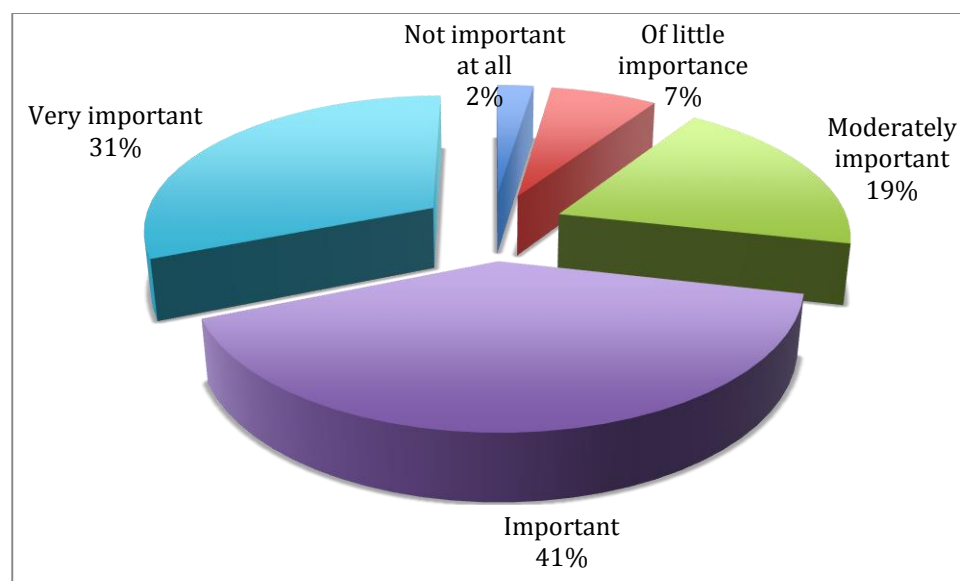
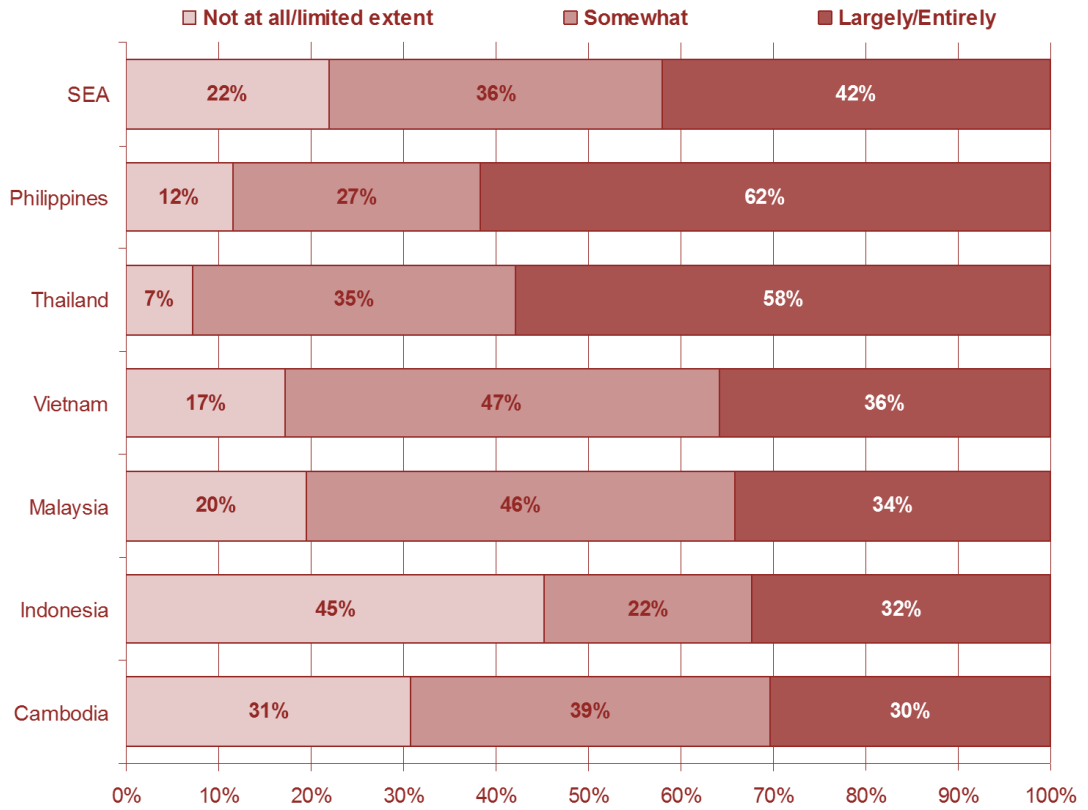


Figure 8: Influence of 'big businesses' in the Philippines

To what extent is this country's government run by a few big entities acting in their own best interests?

A considerable number of Filipinos (62%) think that control of the government is entirely or largely in the hands of a few oligarchs or businesses ruling the nation. Among the SEA countries, the Philippines topped the list of having a government mostly controlled by the rich few.



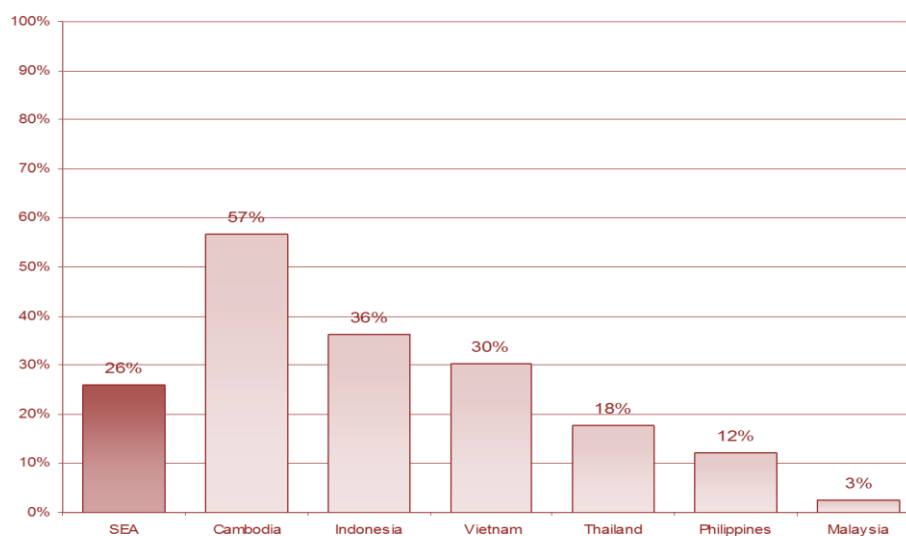
EXPERIENCES OF BRIBERY

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF BRIBERY

Bribery is often the most direct experience of corruption for a person. The survey asked the people if they had come into contact with one of eight public services. For each of these services they were then asked if they had paid a bribe. Those that had paid a bribe were then asked why they had paid the bribe.

Figure 10: RECENT BRIBE EXPERIENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES & SOUTHEAST ASIA

In the past 12 months, if you or anyone living in your household had a contact or contacts with one of eight services, have you paid a bribe in any form?



More than one in four people (27%) in the world report have paid a bribe in the last 12 months when interacting with key public officials. In the Philippines, 12% of the people who have been in contact with any one of the eight service providers paid a bribe to get the service needed. The country ranks less than its Southeast Asian neighbours in terms of bribe payment experience.

Figure 11. BRIBERY AROUND THE WORLD

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HAVE YOU PAID A BRIBE?



**MORE THAN 1 IN 4 PEOPLE AROUND THE
WORLD REPORT HAVING PAID A BRIBE**

% OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORT HAVING PAID BRIBES IN THE PAST YEAR TO ANY ONE OF EIGHT SERVICES BY COUNTRY/TERRITORY*

<5%

AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM,
CANADA, CROATIA,
DENMARK, FINLAND,
GEORGIA, JAPAN, KOREA
(SOUTH), MALAYSIA,
MALDIVES, NEW ZEALAND,
NORWAY, PORTUGAL,
SPAIN, URUGUAY

5–9.9%

BULGARIA, ESTONIA, ITALY,
SLOVENIA, SWITZERLAND,
UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED
STATES

10–14.9%

ARGENTINA, CHILE, EL
SALVADOR, HUNGARY,

ISRAEL, JAMAICA,
PALESTINE, PHILIPPINES,
RWANDA, VANUATU

15–19.9%

ARMENIA, CYPRUS,
CZECH REPUBLIC,
KOSOVO, LATVIA,
MACEDONIA (FYR),
ROMANIA, SRI LANKA,
SUDAN, THAILAND, TUNISIA

20–29.9%

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,
COLOMBIA, GREECE, IRAQ,
LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR,
MOLDOVA, PAPUA NEW
GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU,
SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, TURKEY,
VENEZUELA

30–39.9%

BANGLADESH, BOLIVIA,
EGYPT, INDONESIA,
JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN,
MEXICO, NEPAL,
PAKISTAN, SOLOMON
ISLANDS, SOUTH SUDAN,
TAIWAN, UKRAINE,
VIETNAM

40–49.9%

AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA,
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
THE CONGO, ETHIOPIA,
KYRGYZSTAN, MONGOLIA,
MOROCCO, NIGERIA, SOUTH
AFRICA

50–74.9%

CAMBODIA, CAMEROON,
GHANA, INDIA, KENYA, LIBYA,
MOZAMBIQUE, SENEGAL,
TANZANIA, UGANDA, YEMEN,
ZIMBABWE

≥75%

LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE

*Services: education system, judiciary, medical and health services, police, registry and permit services, utilities, tax and/or customs, land services.

BRIBERY ACROSS PUBLIC SERVICES

Figure 11: BRIBE PAYERS BY SERVICE

In the past 12 months, if you or anyone living in your household had a contact or contacts with each of the following eight services, have you paid a bribe in any form to this service?

Comparing major public services worldwide, people pay bribes most often when they interact with the police. In the Philippines, bribe payment often occurs

in government offices while availing registry services, securing permits, licenses, government clearances, among others.

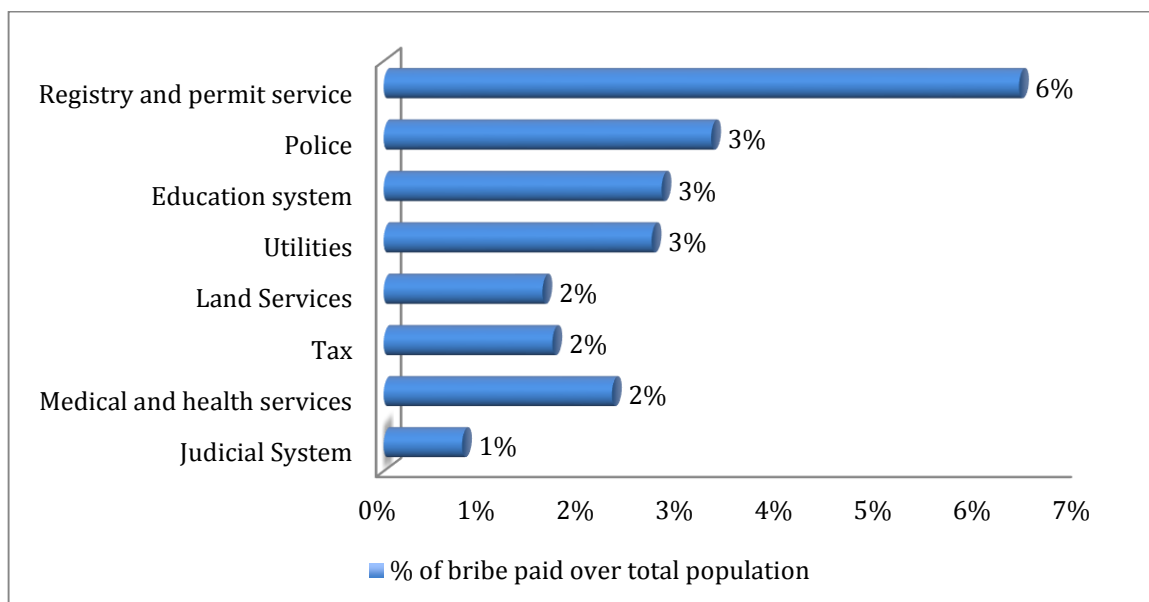


Figure 12: REASONS FOR PAYING A BRIBE

What was the most common reason for paying the bribe/bribes?

Most people pay bribes in the country to speed things up. In the Philippines, bribe negotiations with police and traffic enforcers are common occurrence as people caught in traffic violations would prefer to pay

a bribe considering all the hassles just to retrieve the licenses. Paying “fixers” in obtaining licenses and permits is also common to speed things up.

COUNTRY	AS A GIFT, OR TO EXPRESS GRATITUDE	TO GET A CHEAPER SERVICE	TO SPEED THINGS UP	IT WAS THE ONLY WAY TO OBTAIN A SERVICE
Cambodia	51%	6%	28%	15%
Indonesia	13%	6%	71%	11%
Malaysia	3%	19%	55%	23%
Philippines	19%	6%	67%	8%
Thailand	10%	16%	67%	8%
Vietnam	24%	9%	41%	26%

CITIZENS AGAINST CORRUPTION

FILIPINOS' WILLINGNESS TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

People were asked about their willingness to get involved in the fight against corruption. Respondents were first asked if they believed that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption. They were then asked more directly if they would be willing to get involved themselves through a number of different ways, and if they would be willing to report an incident of corruption. Of those people that would be willing to report, we asked them where they would report and of those people that would not report, we asked them why not. Finally, we asked if people had ever themselves stood up against corruption by refusing to pay a bribe.

Figure 13: ORDINARY PEOPLE'S ROLE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption"

Fighting corruption requires concerted effort of everyone. Three in four (75%) Filipinos believe that individuals can make a difference in the fight against corruption. However, compared to the GCB 2010/2011, the degree of belief in citizens' power to address corruption has dropped by 6%.

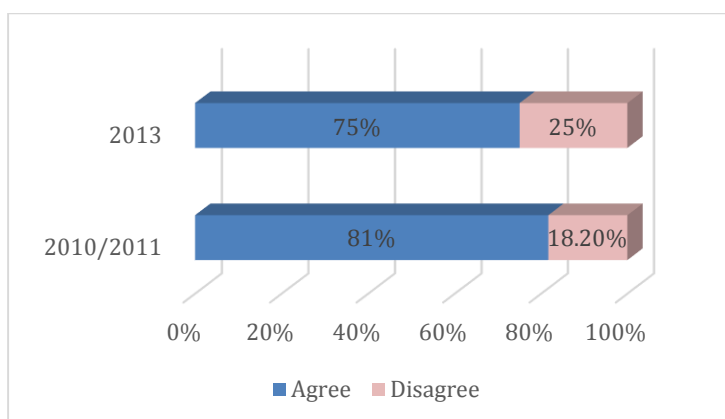


Figure 14: PERSONAL WILLINGNESS TO GET INVOLVED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Willingness to get involved in the fight against corruption has increased by 12% which means more citizens want to participate in this crusade through various ways.

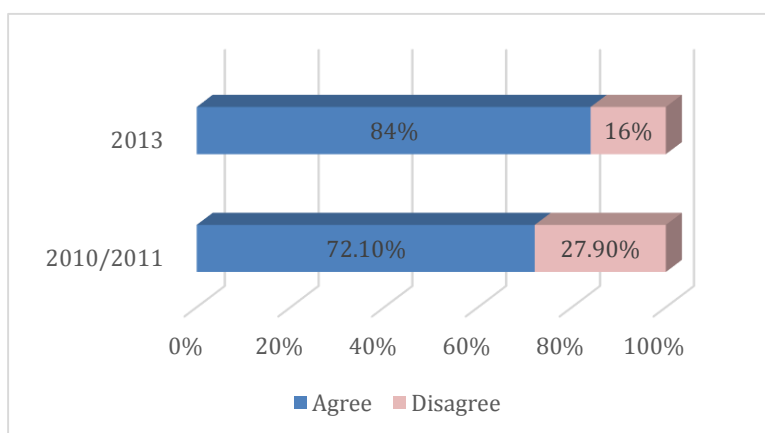


Figure 15: WAYS TO GET INVOLVED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

There are different things people could do to fight corruption. Would you be willing to do any of the following:

People who have been exposed to corruption can refuse to pay a bribe or report it. The GCB2013 proposed a number of different ways through which people can demonstrate their concerns for an issue by taking action. On average, 84% of the Filipinos would be willing to get involved in at least of the ways presented.

COUNTRY	SIGN A PETITION ASKING THE GOVERNMENT TO DO MORE TO FIGHT CORRUPTION	TAKE PART IN A PEACEFUL PROTEST OR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CORRUPTION	JOIN AN ORGANISATION THAT WORKS TO REDUCE CORRUPTION AS AN ACTIVE MEMBER	PAY MORE TO BUY GOODS FROM A COMPANY THAT IS CLEAN/ CORRUPTION FREE	SPREAD THE WORD ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA
Cambodia	83%	88%	86%	86%	59%
Indonesia	54%	41%	35%	32%	32%
Malaysia	67%	45%	49%	43%	48%
Philippines	69%	52%	58%	59%	57%
Thailand	79%	65%	60%	79%	68%
Vietnam	60%	34%	46%	48%	34%

Figure 16: WILLINGNESS TO REPORT A CORRUPTION CASE

Would you be willing to report an incident of corruption?

Two in three Filipinos are willing to report a corruption case. There is a 10% drop in this number based on the 2010/2011 GCB. There are more people in the urban area (74%) who expressed their readiness to report a corruption case than in the rural area (61%).

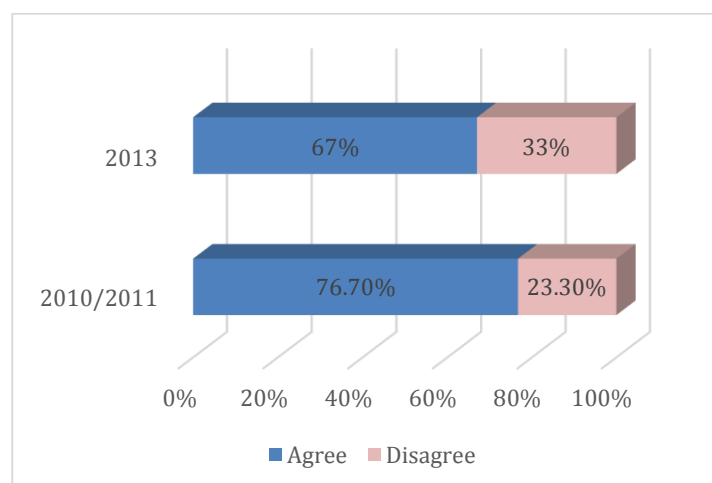


Figure 17: REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING A CORRUPTION CASE

Of those people that answered that they would not report an incident of corruption, why would you not report an incident of corruption?

Fear and apathy are main hindrances for reporting cases. It is clear from these responses that there is a need to establish safe and effective mechanisms to facilitate and empower people to report incidences of corruption. The conviction of grand corruption cases and curtailing bureaucracy in the delivery system of basic services are concrete means to regain the trust and confidence of the public in the existing laws and their enforcement.

COUNTRY	I DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REPORT	I AM AFRAID OF THE CONSEQUENCES	IT WOULDN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE	OTHER
Cambodia	17%	77%	3%	3%
Indonesia	27%	43%	30%	1%
Malaysia	12%	72%	16%	0%
Philippines	17%	39%	44%	0%
Thailand	10%	42%	43%	5%
Vietnam	21%	28%	51%	0%

Figure 18: Where would you report an incident of corruption?

Of those people that answered that they would report an incident of corruption, to whom would you report?

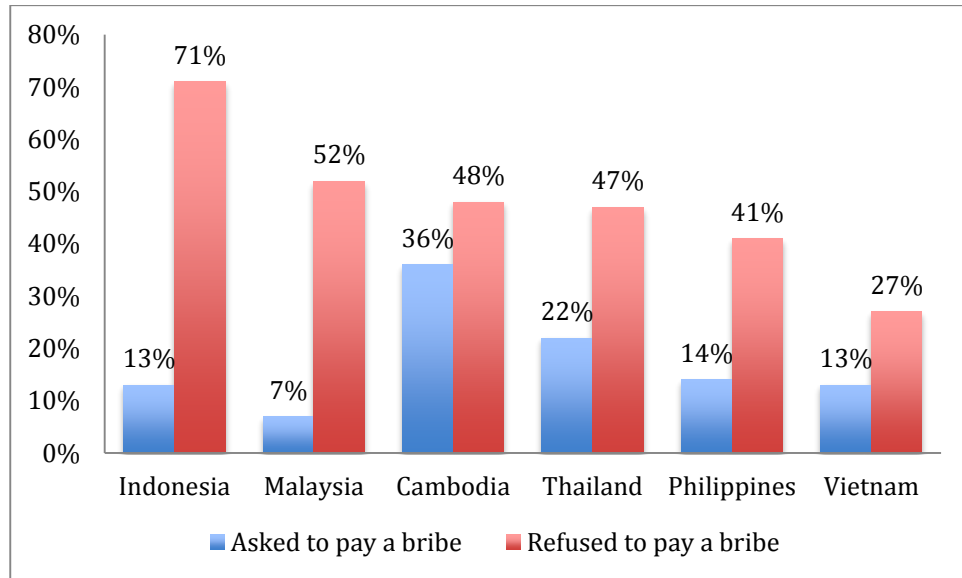
Compared to its Southeast Asian neighbours, the Filipinos have an overwhelming trust in the media as its platform for reporting cases of corruption. The results also registered low trust level of citizens in their anti-corruption agency and other pertinent government institutions.

COUNTRY	DIRECTLY TO THE INSTITUTION INVOLVED	A GENERAL GOVERNMENT ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTION OR HOTLINE	AN INDEPENDENT NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION	NEWS MEDIA	OTHER
Cambodia	28%	42%	15%	16%	0%
Indonesia	46%	28%	6%	12%	8%
Malaysia	40%	52%	4%	3%	2%
Philippines	21%	21%	6%	52%	0%
Thailand	28%	39%	6%	23%	4%
Vietnam	36%	40%	6%	15%	3%

Figure 19: SAYING NO TO BRIBE

Have you ever been asked to pay a bribe? Have you refused to pay a bribe?

When people are put in challenging positions and asked to pay a bribe, they can stand up against it and refuse to pay the bribe. Of the 14% Filipinos having ever experienced being asked to pay a bribe, 41% refused to pay it. This means that 4 out of every 10 Filipinos who were bribed refuse to tolerate it.



THE METHODOLOGY

During the last quarter of 2012, the Worldwide Independent Network (WIN)/Gallup International Association (GIA)¹ thru its local partner – the Philippine Survey & Research Center (PSRC)² - randomly sampled and interviewed 1000 people across the Philippines to get their views of corruption levels in the country and the governments' efforts to fight corruption. In addition, they were also asked about the frequency of reports of bribery in different sectors and institutions as well as public willingness to engage in the fight against corruption. The sample represents 50,219,346 Filipinos above the age of 18.³

The survey was conducted from August 16, 2012 and September 27, 2012 through Paper and Pen interview method. It consisted of 13 questions based on parts 1-3 and 8 questions based on part 4. However, including all the subcategories and sub-questions, the questionnaire consisted of 54 questions.

Questions in part 1 focus on citizens' perception of corruption in their country with questions focused on their perception of change in level of corruption in the country in the past 2 years, how they perceive corruption to be a problem in the public sector, how the public sector and government is captured by special interests and how well is the government's efforts to tackle corruption in the country. The section ends by asking people to rank how corruption affects 12 different sectors in their country.

Questions in part 2 focus primarily on experiences of paying bribes. The questions focus on 8 sectors and ask respondents if they ever faced a situation where they paid a bribe in one of these 8 sectors and if so what was the reason for the bribe payment.

Questions in part 3 focus on the general outlook of respondents towards their ability to act against corruption in their countries. Questions in this section ask respondents if they believe they have the ability to act against corruption, what kind of actions they would be willing to take and if they have been ever asked to pay a bribe in their lives and if they have ever refused to pay a bribe in their lives.

Part 4 questions on demographics capture respondents' location, gender, age, education. This section also captures respondents' socio-economic status through questions on household income and employment status.

The data has been checked and analysed at the Transparency International Secretariat in Berlin and verified by an independent analyst. The results presented in the report do not include ambiguous responses (don't know/no answer). Global results are the un-weighted average across the 107 countries surveyed and any apparent small difference in the aggregated global results is due to rounding differences.

The full results at individual respondent level are available free of charge on request from Transparency International.

¹ <http://www.wingia.com>

² <http://www.psrc.com.ph>

³ Methodology note for the Philippines, WIN-Gallup

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: PHILIPPINES

Q1	Decreased a lot	Decreased a little	Stayed the same	Increased a little	Increased a lot
Over the past 2 years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?	2%	35%	31%	12%	19%

Q2	Not a problem at all	A very serious problem
To what extent do you believe corruption is a problem in the public sector in your country?	2%	3%	12%	19%	64%
By gender					
Male	2%	2%	12%	21%	64%
Female	3%	3%	13%	17%	64%

Q3	Not important at all	Of little importance	Moderately important	Important	Very important
In your dealings with the public sector, how important are personal contacts to get things done?	2%	7%	19%	40%	31%
By gender					
Male	2%	8%	21%	38%	31%
Female	2%	6%	18%	43%	32%

Q4	Not at all	Limited extent	Somewhat	Large extent	Entirely
To what extent is this country's government run by a few big entities acting in their own best interests?	4%	8%	27%	47%	15%

Q5	Very effective	Effective	Neither effective nor ineffective	Ineffective	Very ineffective
How effective do you think your government's actions are in the fight against corruption?	10%	30%	31%	19%	9%

Q6	Not at all corrupt				Extremely corrupt
To what extent do you see the following categories to be affected by corruption?					
Political parties	5%	10%	26%	24%	34%
Parliament/legislature	7%	12%	30%	27%	26%
Military	14%	14%	29%	24%	18%
NGOs	21%	23%	31%	17%	8%
Media	37%	25%	25%	8%	6%
Religious bodies	34%	26%	26%	9%	6%
Business/private sector	13%	22%	36%	19%	10%
Education system	21%	22%	26%	21%	11%
Judiciary	8%	13%	23%	29%	27%
Medical and health services	22%	19%	28%	19%	12%
Police	5%	7%	18%	24%	46%
Public officials/civil servants	7%	8%	21%	27%	37%

Q7	Have you had a contact?	Paid a bribe
In your contact/contacts, have you paid a bribe in any form?		
Education system	46%	6%
Judicial System	8%	10%
Medical and health services	53%	4%
Police	18%	19%
Registry and permit service	45%	14%
Utilities	51%	5%
Tax	23%	7%
Land Services	14%	11%

Q7 - Aggregated	YES	NO
If you have had contact with any one of the services listed, have you paid a bribe for any of these services?	12%	88%
By gender		
Male	12%	88%
Female	12%	88%

Q8	As a gift, gratitude	To get a cheaper service	To speed things up	It was the only way to obtain a service
What was the most common reason for paying the bribe/bribes?	19%	6%	67%	8%

Q9	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption	30%	45%	18%	8%
By gender				
Male	33%	40%	17%	9%
Female	27%	49%	18%	6%

Q10A-E	YES	NO
Would you be willing to do the following		
Sign a petition asking the government to do more to fight corruption	69%	31%
Take part in a peaceful protest or demonstration against corruption	52%	48%
Join an organisation that works to reduce corruption as an active member	58%	42%
Pay more to buy goods from a company that is clean/corruption free	59%	41%
Spread the word about the problem of corruption through social media	57%	43%

Willingness: People that answered 'YES' to any one of the activities listed in Q10A-E	84%	16%
By gender		
Male	84%	16%
Female	85%	15%

Q10F	YES	NO
Would you report an incident of corruption?	67%	33%

Q11A	P	General government hotline	Independent non-profit	News media	Other
If yes to 10F - where would you report an incident of corruption?	21%	21%	6%	52%	0%

Q11B	I do not know where to report	I am afraid of the consequences	It wouldn't make any difference	Other
If no to 10F - why would you not report an incident of corruption	17%	39%	44%	0%

Q12	YES	NO
Have you ever been asked to pay a bribe	14%	87%
Have you refused to pay a bribe?	41%	59%

DEMOGRAPHICS

Male	51%
Female	50%

RURAL/URBAN	% sample
Rural	52%
Urban	49%

AGE	% sample
Under 25	21%
25-50	64%
51-64	15%
65+	0%

EDUCATION	% sample
None	0%
Only basic	15%
Secondary school	48%
High level (e.g. university)	37%

OCCUPATION	% sample
Public sector employee	6%
Private sector employee	18%
NGO (non-profit) sector	0%
Household business (agriculture)	11%
Household business (non-agriculture)	19%
Unemployed	18%
Not working (student, retired, etc.)	27%

INCOME	% sample
Low (well below average)	15%
Medium low (a little below average)	26%
Medium (average)	52%
Medium high (a little above average)	7%
High (well above average)	1%
Not reported	1%

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Corruption.

Inevitable?

Unstoppable?

We don't think so.

CREATE CHANGE WITH US.

ENGAGE

You can help us make a difference in many ways. Become a part of an ever-growing community of people engaged in the fight against corruption – stay informed of the latest developments on our website, let us know your views on Facebook and Twitter, and help us spread the word to your family, friends and colleagues.

VOLUNTEER

You could also help us with our work on the ground. With an active presence in more than 100 countries around the world, we're always looking for passionate volunteers to help us have as much impact as possible.

DONATE

Your donation helps us provide support to thousands of victims of corruption, conduct in-depth research, develop effective tools, and hold government and business leaders to their promises. Together, we can create lasting change.

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