

# Opinion Poll

May 2013



According to the opinion poll on corruption in Palestine for the year 2012

- 83% of respondents believe that there is corruption in institutions of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA).
- There is no change in the level of corruption since 201.
- The public sector ranked first as most susceptible to corruption.
- The majority of respondents indicated that Wasta, nepotism and favoritism in employment and services are the most prevalent forms of corruption in the (public, civil and private) sectors.

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## Introduction:

In preparation for publishing its Annual Corruption Report of 2012- a report based on analysis of the Palestinian public opinion on corruption in the Palestinian Authority areas, The General Coalition for Accountability and Transparency /AMAN commissioned Qeyas to implement a public opinion poll on corruption in the Palestinian Authority areas.

This public poll was conducted between the 27th and 31st August 2012. The survey sampled 1000 persons who are above 18 years of age (620) of the surveyed were from the West Bank (including Jerusalem); the remaining (380) were from the Gaza Strip. These were distributed on 50 locations and on one hundred blocks. Interviews were conducted face to face at homes.

## Research methodology:

### 1. Survey/Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was designed in cooperation with The General Coalition for Accountability and Transparency- (AMAN); it included questions that cover the main objectives of the survey.

### 2. Sample selection:

A multiple-stage methodology was used to select the sample. First the overall size of the sample was divided into two main categories- the West bank and the Gaza Strip- based on the results of the General Census of Population and Housing 2007 carried out by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The sample was then sized and divided onto the different governorates to reflect their actual weight. The communities selected for each directorate depended on the results of the General Census of Population and Housing. In each community two blocks were randomly selected. The houses on the blocks were selected using a systematic random sample. In each house a special sampling table (KISH) was used to select respondents for the sample.

### 3. Data collection

Thirty experienced field researchers worked on the survey. These researchers underwent a series of specialized workshops which discussed the objectives of the survey, methodology and questionnaire in collaboration with AMAN.

## Pre-testing the questionnaire:

A survey test was conducted on a twenty- person sample to ensure the questionnaire's validity before putting it into practice. This enabled the executing bodies to make the necessary adjustments relying on the results of this test.

## Data analysis:

The data was analyzed based on the SPSS statistical analysis program after revising the provided data.

## Results of Public Opinion Poll on Corruption, 2012

### 1. Corruption in the PA institutions:

This section measures public perceptions on corruption in the Palestinian Authority's institutions mainly corruption among citizens.

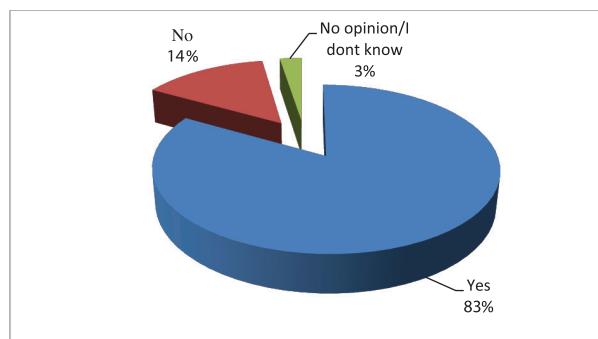
#### 1 - 1: Beliefs regarding corruption within the Palestinian Authority institutions?

The results indicated that 83% of those surveyed believe there is corruption in the Palestinian Authority institutions (87% in the West Bank; 73% in the Gaza Strip). 14% of those surveyed do not think so (7% in the West Bank; 27% the Gaza Strip).While 3% answered that they do not know.

Table (1 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding corruption in the Palestinian Authority institutions

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
<b>Yes</b>	89.6%	72.9%	83.2%
<b>No</b>	6.5%	26.8%	14.3%
<b>I don't know</b>	3.9%	0.3%	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure (1 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding corruption in the Palestinian Authority institutions



#### 1 - 2: Corruption among officials:

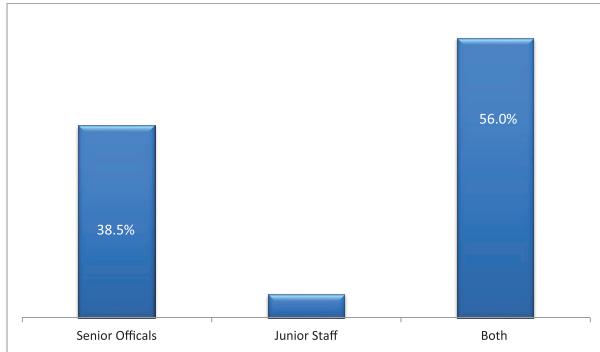
Those who believe that there is corruption in the Palestinian Authority institutions were divided. 39% of them believe that it is widespread among senior officials (40% from the West Bank; 36% from the Gaza Strip). 5% believe it is widespread among junior employees/ staff (4% from the West Bank; 7% from

the Gaza Strip). A good 56% believes that corruption is widespread among senior and junior staff, a percentage that is close in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (56% West Bank; 57% Gaza Strip).

Table (1 -2): Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding corruption among the PA staff.

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Senior officials	39.7%	36.2%	38.5%
Junior officials	3.6%	6.8%	4.7%
Senior and junior officials	55.5%	57.0%	56.0%
I don't know	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (1 - 2): Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding corruption among the PA staff.



## 2. The Anti-Corruption Commission:

The Anti-Corruption Commission (working under the Anti-Corruption Act 2010) is considered the main recipient of reports and functions to follow up on cases of corruption. This section deals with measuring the indicators relating to the Anti-Corruption Commission; in terms of whether the public reports cases of corruption, and if the Commission is autonomous and is away from any interventions affecting its decisions and work.

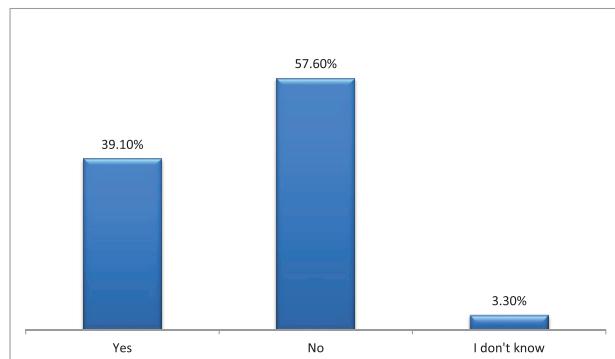
### 2 - 1: Reporting cases of corruption:

The results showed that 39% of the respondents believe that citizens inform the Anti-Corruption Commission of their suspicions of cases of corruption (33% from the West Bank; 48% from the Gaza Strip) while 58% of the respondents disagree and the remaining 3% answered that they do not know.

Table (2- 1): Distribution of respondents regarding reporting corruption cases to the Anti-Corruption Commission

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Yes	33.4%	48.4%	39.1%
No	61.8%	50.8%	57.6%
I don't know	4.9%	0.8%	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (2 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding reporting corruption cases to the Anti-Corruption Commission



### 2 – 2 Independence of the Anti-Corruption Commission:

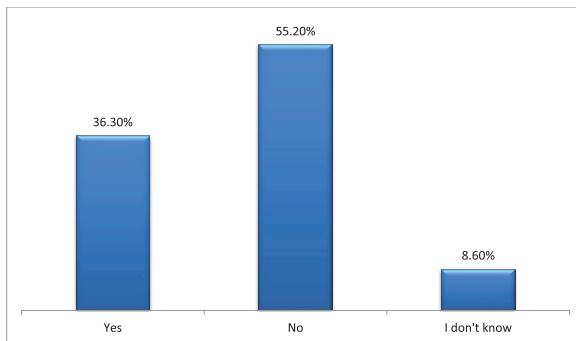
Regarding the Anti-Corruption Commission's independence- as a body without any interventions affecting its decisions and work, the study reflected that 36% of the respondents believe that the commission is independent (31% from West Bank; 45% from the Gaza Strip).55% respondents do not believe that the commission is independent (57% from West Bank; 54% from the Gaza Strip). The remaining 9% of the respondents answered "I do not know".

Table (2 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding the independence of the Anti-Corruption Commission

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Yes	30.9%	44.9%	36.3%
No	55.6%	54.4%	55.2%
I don't know	13.4%	0.8%	8.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In comparison to AMAN's 2011 report, the study demonstrates that those who believe that the Anti-Corruption Commission is independent dropped by 7% (36.3% as opposed to 43% in 2011). Yet the percentage is still higher compared to the 27% reflected in AMAN's 2010 survey.

**Figure (2 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding the independence of the Anti-Corruption Commission**



According to 32% of those who do not believe that the Anti-Corruption Commission's work is independent, the body that interferes most in the commission's work is the President's Office (31% in both the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip). The second body to interfere according to 23% is the security services (25% from the West Bank; 20% from the Gaza Strip). The council of ministers and the ministers, as individuals, came third, according to 20% (19% from the West Bank; 21% from the Gaza Strip). On the other hand, 9% of the respondents believe that those that interfere most in the work of the Commission are Governors and Mayors (9% West Bank; 10% Gaza Strip), another 9% believes that the party leaders are the ones to interfere most (10% West Bank; 6% Gaza Strip). The remaining 8% see that members of the Legislative Council interfere most (7% from the West Bank; 10% from the Gaza Strip).

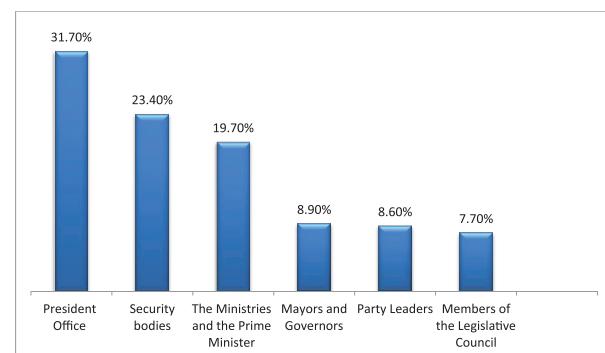
**Table (3 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding bodies that interfere most in the work of the Anti-Corruption Commission**

Body	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
<b>The President's Office</b>	31.0%	32.8%	31.7%
<b>Security services</b>	25.1%	20.6%	23.4%
<b>The Council of Ministers and the Ministers</b>	19.2%	20.6%	19.7%
<b>Mayors and Governors</b>	8.5%	9.8%	8.9%
<b>Party Leaders</b>	9.9%	6.4%	8.6%
<b>Members of the Legislative Council</b>	6.5%	9.8%	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In comparison to AMAN's 2011 report, the study demonstrates a drop of 4% in those who believe that the President's Office interferes in the work of the Commission (32% in 2012 compared to 36% in 2011). Moreover, the respondents believe the intervention of members of the Legislative Council in the work of the Commission dropped by 3% (8% in 2012 compared to 11% in 2011).

Yet those who believe that the security services interfere most increased by 10% (from 13% in 2011 to 23% in 2012).

**Figure (2 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding bodies that interfere most in the work of the Anti-Corruption Commission**



### 3. Public institutions most vulnerable to corruption in Palestine

This section of the study tackles the different indicators of corruption on different sectors in Palestine including: the public sector, the private sector, civil society, political parties and local bodies. This section also reviews the degree of corruption in public institutions especially ministries and security services, as well as non-ministerial institutions like the water authority.

#### 1 - 3: Sectors most vulnerable to corruption in Palestine

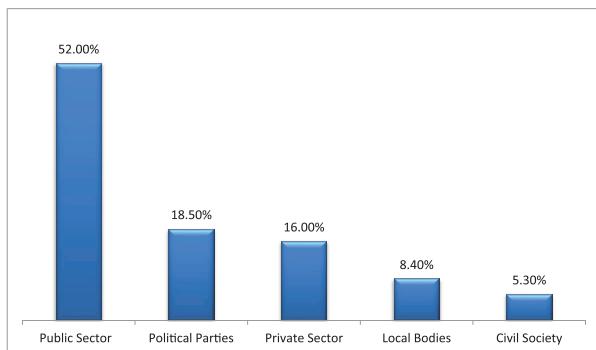
The study reflects that the public sector is the most vulnerable to corruption according to 52% of the respondents. The rate is higher in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip by 18% (59% in the West Bank; 41% in the Gaza Strip). In comparison to AMAN's 2011 report, there seems to be a 9% increase as the rate was 43% in 2011. The political parties follow closely according to 19% of the respondents (even percentage in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip). In comparison to AMAN's 2011 report, the percentage dropped by 5% (19% in 2012 as opposed to 24% in 2011). 16% of the respondents (13% in the West Bank; 21% in the Gaza Strip) believe that the private sector

is third most vulnerable to corruption. In comparison to AMAN's 2011 report, the study reflected a 5% rise (16% compared to 11% in 2011). The local bodies ranked fourth according to 8% of the respondents (6% from the West Bank, 13% from the Gaza Strip). The Civil society sector came last according to 5% of the respondents (4% from the West Bank; 7% from the Gaza Strip).

**Table (1 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding sectors most vulnerable to corruption in Palestine**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>West Bank</b>	<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Public Sector</b>	58.8%	52.0%	41.3%
<b>Political Parties</b>	19.0%	18.5%	17.9%
<b>Private Sector</b>	12.9%	16.0%	20.8%
<b>Local Bodies</b>	5.7%	8.4%	12.6%
<b>Civil Society</b>	4.0%	5.3%	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	100.4%	100.3%	100.0%

**Figure (1 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding sectors most vulnerable to corruption in Palestine**



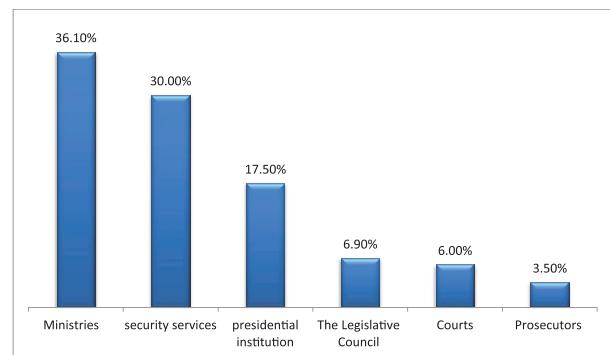
### **3 - 2: Public institutions most vulnerable to corruption:**

According to 36% of the respondents the ministries are the public institutions most prone to corruption, 17% higher in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip, (43% from the West Bank compared to 26% from the Gaza Strip) i.e. a rise of 9% -from 27% in 2011 to 36% in 2012. The security services came in second place according to 30% (29% from the West Bank; 32% from the Gaza Strip), a clear 8% increase if compared with 2011 which was 22%. The presidential institution came in third place according to 17% (11% from the West Bank; 27% from the Gaza Strip), while the legislative Council came straight afterwards, 7% (an even percentage in West Bank and Gaza). The courts followed by 6% (7% from the West Bank; 5% from the Gaza Strip). The public prosecutor came in last by 4% (3% from the West Bank; 4% from the Gaza Strip).

**Table (3 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding public institutions most vulnerable to corruption in Palestine**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>West Bank</b>	<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Ministries</b>	43.0%	25.8%	36.1%
<b>Security services</b>	29.0%	31.6%	30.0%
<b>Presidential Institution</b>	11.2%	27.1%	17.5%
<b>The Legislative Council</b>	6.8%	7.1%	6.9%
<b>Courts</b>	7.0%	4.5%	6.0%
<b>Prosecutors</b>	3.1%	3.9%	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	100.2%	100.0%	100.1%

**Figure (3 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding public institutions most vulnerable to corruption in Palestine**



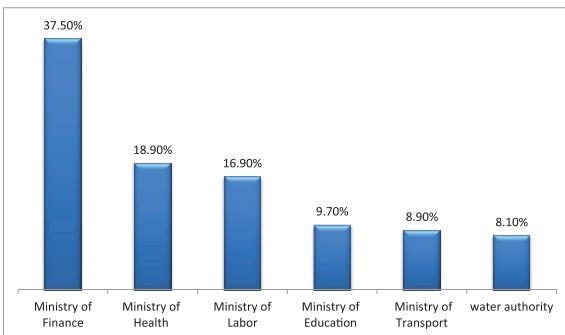
### **3 - 3: Ministries most vulnerable to corruption:**

38% of the respondents believe that the Ministry of Finance is the most vulnerable to corruption, the rate was higher in the West Bank, summing up to a total of 14% (43% from the West Bank; 29% from the Gaza Strip), compared with the 2011 report, there appears to be a 15% increase from the 23% of 2011. The Ministry of Health followed by 19% (17% from the West Bank, 21% from the Gaza Strip), while the Ministry of Labor was ranked third according to 17% of the respondents, the rate was higher by 10% in the Gaza Strip compared to the West Bank (13% from the West Bank; 23% from the Gaza Strip). 10% of the respondents considered the Ministry of Education more vulnerable to corruption where it came in fourth place – proportioned between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Ministry of Transport followed by a 9% (10% from the West Bank; 8% from the Gaza Strip). Lastly, the Water Authority was ranked sixth by 8% of the respondents (8% from the West Bank, 9% from the Gaza Strip).

Table (3 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding ministries most vulnerable to corruption in Palestine

Ministry	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
The Ministry of Finance	43.0%	29.2%	37.5%
The Ministry of Health	17.3%	21.3%	18.9%
The Ministry of Labor	13.0%	22.9%	16.9%
The Ministry of Education	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%
The Ministry of Transport	9.8%	7.5%	8.9%
Water Authority	7.3%	9.4%	8.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure (3 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding ministries most vulnerable to corruption in Palestine



#### 4. Common forms of corruption:

The fourth section of the study measures the forms of corruption most prevalent in the public and the private sectors in Palestine including: nepotism, favoritism in offering public services, dissipation of public funds for personal purposes, use of resources and public properties for personal purposes, usurping money from public offices and bribery.

##### 1 - 4: Common forms of corruption in the public/ governmental sector:

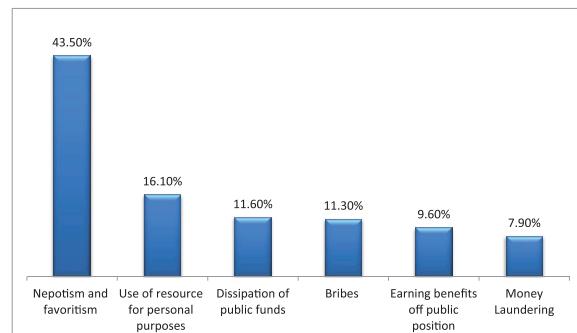
43% of respondents believe that most prevalent form of corruption in the governmental sector is nepotism and favoritism in offering services (45% from the West Bank, 41% from the Gaza Strip). 16% of these respondent believe that resources and public property are being used for personal purposes (15% from the West Bank, 18% from the Gaza Strip), while 12% of them concentrated on the dissipation of public funds (11% from the West Bank, 13% from the Gaza Strip). the remaining 11% of the respondents feels that bribery in exchange for public services or obtaining unduly benefits are most prevalent in Palestine (12% from the

West Bank, 11% from the Gaza Strip). Earning a benefit by abusing public office (such as obtaining licenses or public lands without any right) is another form of corruption according to 10% of the respondents (10% from the West Bank, 9% from the Gaza Strip). Money laundering came last according to 9 % of the respondents (7% from the West Bank, 8% from the Gaza Strip).

Table (4 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding common forms of corruption in the public/ governmental sector:

Forms of Corruption	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
<b>Nepotism and favoritism when offering public services</b>	45.3%	43.5%	40.5%
<b>Use of resources and public property for personal purposes (e.g. governmental vehicles)</b>	14.7%	16.1%	18.4%
<b>Dissipation of public funds</b>	10.9%	11.6%	12.6%
<b>Bribes in exchange for public services or obtaining undue benefits</b>	11.7%	11.3%	10.8%
<b>Earning benefits off public position (such as unjustly obtaining (licenses and land</b>	9.1%	9.6%	9.2%
<b>Money Laundering</b>	7.4%	7.9%	8.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (4 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding common forms of corruption in the public/ governmental sector.



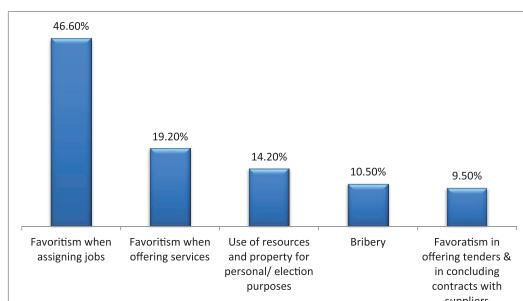
#### 4 - 2: Common forms of corruption in the civil services sector:

With regards to the private sector, the study reveals that 47% of the respondents indicated that nepotism and favoritism in appointing individuals at jobs are the main forms of corruption in this sector. There seemed to be a 12% rise in corruption in Gaza when compared to the West Bank (42% in the West Bank; 54% in the Gaza Strip). In comparison to AMAN's 2011 report, a 16% rate increase is evident as it was 31% in 2011 and it totaled 46% in 2012. Nepotism and favoritism in services offered followed by 19% (22% in the West Bank; 15% in the Gaza Strip), compared to 2011, there is a definite decrease by 7% from last year's total which was 26%, while in 2012 the total came to be 19%. 14% of the respondents pointed to the use of resources and property for personal or for election purposes (13% from the West Bank, 16% from the Gaza Strip). An 11% pointed to bribery (11% from the West Bank, 9% from the Gaza Strip). The last 10% felt that nepotism and favoritism in offering tenders, bidding and contracting with suppliers are the most common form (12% from the West Bank, 6% from the Gaza Strip).

Table (4 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding common forms of corruption in the civil services sector

Forms of Corruption	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Nepotism and favoritism when assigning jobs	46.6%	53.9%	41.9%
Nepotism and favoritism when offering services	19.2%	15.3%	21.8%
Use of resources and property for personal/ election purposes	14.2%	16.1%	13.0%
Bribery	10.5%	9.2%	11.3%
Nepotism and favoritism in offering tenders and in concluding contracts with suppliers	9.5%	5.5%	12.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure (4 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding common forms of corruption in the civil services sector



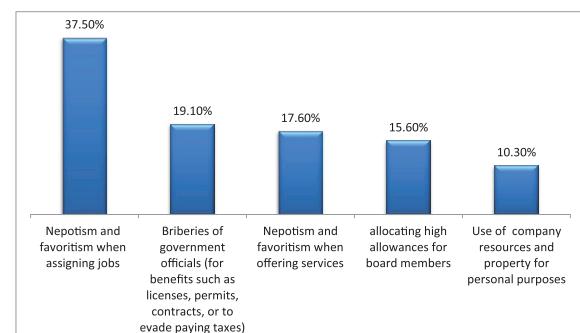
#### 4 - 3: Common forms of corruption in the private sector:

The study showed that cronyism, favoritism and nepotism in appointing people in their positions is the form of corruption most prevalent in the private sector according to 38% of the respondents, an 8% increase compared to the 30% of the 2011 report. While a 19 % of the respondents mentioned bribery as a prevalent form of corruption (18% from the West Bank; 21% from the Gaza Strip). As reported by 16% of the respondents, nepotism and favoritism in providing services occupies the third place in forms of corruption in this sector (18% from the West Bank, 12% from the Gaza Strip), a 9% clear decline from last year's 26%. Allocating of high allowances for board members came equal to favoritism in providing services (16%). Finally the use of resources for personal purposes came last, 10% of the respondents (11% from the West Bank; 9% from the Gaza Strip).

Table (4 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding common forms of corruption in the private sector

Forms of Corruption	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Nepotism and favoritism when assigning jobs	38.2%	36.3%	37.5%
Briberies of government officials (for benefits such as licenses, permits, contracts, or to evade (paying taxes	18.0%	20.5%	19.0%
Nepotism and favoritism in offering services and in concluding contracts with suppliers	18.0%	11.8%	15.6%
Allocating high allowances for board members	14.8%	22.1%	17.6%
Use of company resources and property for personal/election purposes	11.0%	9.3%	10.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (4 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding common forms of corruption in the private sector



## 5. Public services that are most vulnerable to corruption:

This section of the study will examine the public services most vulnerable to corruption in terms of the indicators relating to the forms of corruption used in exchange for public services. The section also looks at the room for corruption in the field, as well as at the citizens' ability to access information easily.

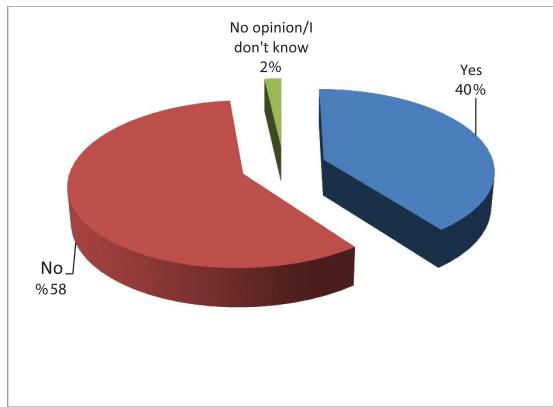
### 5 - 1: Using forms of corruption in exchange for public services:

40% of the respondents have resorted to one of the ways (nepotism, cronyism, bribery) for a certain public service (such as education, health, water, electricity, municipal services). Compared to the West Bank, the Gaza Strip is higher in this regard by 9%, (36% in the West Bank; 45% from the Gaza Strip). 58% of respondents did not use any of the forms of corruption for services (61% from the West Bank, 55% from the Gaza Strip).

Table (5 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding forms of corruption in exchange for public services

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Yes	36.2%	45.3%	39.7%
No	60.8%	54.7%	58.5%
I don't know	3.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure (5 - 1): Using forms of corruption in exchange for public services



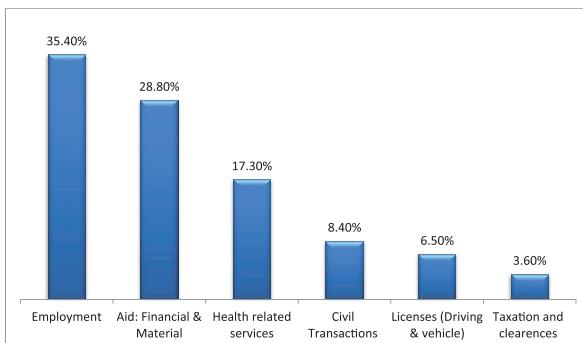
### 5 - 2: Public sector services most prone to corruption:

With regards to the services most vulnerable to corruption provided by the public sector the study shows that employment is the first area for corruption according to 35% of the respondents. The percentage is higher in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip by (39% in the West Bank; 30% in the Gaza Strip). If we compare this percentage to that published in the 2011 report it is evident that there is a 7% decline from the overall 2011 rate which was 42%. Financial and material aid/ assistance came second by 29% of the respondents (27% from the West Bank; 31% from the Gaza Strip); i.e. 15% more compared to 2011 which was 14%. Health related services came in third by 17% of the respondents (16% from the West Bank, 19% from the Gaza Strip); 8% more compared to the 9% of 2011. Services relating to obtaining identity and passports, came fourth by 8% of the respondents (6% from the West Bank; 12% from the Gaza Strip). Obtaining driving and vehicles licenses came in fifth by 7% of the respondents (6% from the West Bank, 7% from the Gaza Strip). Lastly taxation and customs clearance services were at the bottom of the ladder by 4% of the respondents (5% from the West Bank, 1% from the Gaza Strip).

Table (5 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding public sector services most prone to corruption:

Service	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Employment	38.9%	29.7%	35.4%
Distribution of financial & material aid	27.4%	31.1%	28.8%
Health related services	16.3%	18.9%	17.3%
Civil Transactions (passports, identity cards, familial unions)	6.0%	12.1%	8.4%
Obtaining driving and vehicle licenses	6.2%	7.1%	6.5%
Tax or customs clearances	5.2%	1.1%	3.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (5 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding public sector services most prone to corruption:



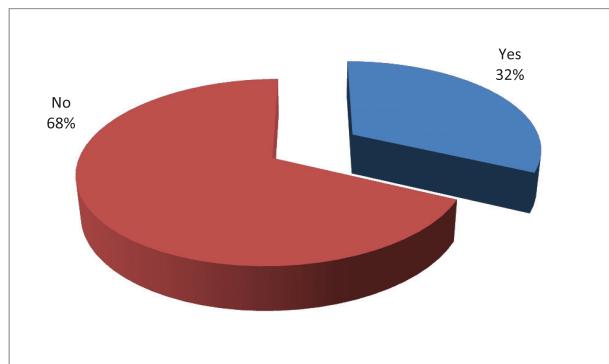
## 6. Access to information relating to the public services sector:

With respect to citizens' access to public information 32% of them answered with a yes when asked about the ease of access (19% from the West Bank; 52% from the Gaza Strip). On the other hand, 68% of the respondents answered with a no (81% from the West Bank, 48% from the Gaza Strip). In comparison to the 2011 AMAN's survey there seems to be a 16% decline from those who answered with a yes (48% in 2011).

Table (6 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding access to information relating to the public sector services:

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Yes	19.1%	52.2%	32.0%
No	80.9%	47.8%	68.0%
I don't know	19.1%	52.2%	32.0%
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure (6 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding access to information relating to the public sector services.



## 7. Courts and prosecutors:

This section of the study will delve into the measurement of indicators relating to the courts and prosecutors and the public's view regarding corruption in courts.

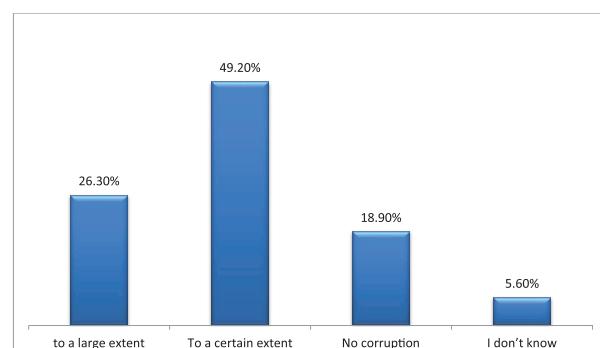
### 7 - 1: Beliefs regarding corruption in courts:

26% of the respondents believe that there is corruption "to a large extent" in courts. The West Bank was 20% higher than the Gaza strip (34% to 14% respectively). 49% pointed out that there is corruption "to some extent" (Equal ratio between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip). On the other hand, 19% of the respondents stated that there is no corruption in courts, (8% from the West Bank; 36% from the Gaza Strip). The remaining 6% answered with "I do not know."

Table (7 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding corruption in courts

Degree	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
To a large extent	34.1%	13.7%	26.3%
To a certain extent	49.2%	49.2%	49.2%
No corruption	8.1%	36.3%	18.9%
I don't know	8.6%	0.8%	5.6%
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure (7 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding corruption in courts



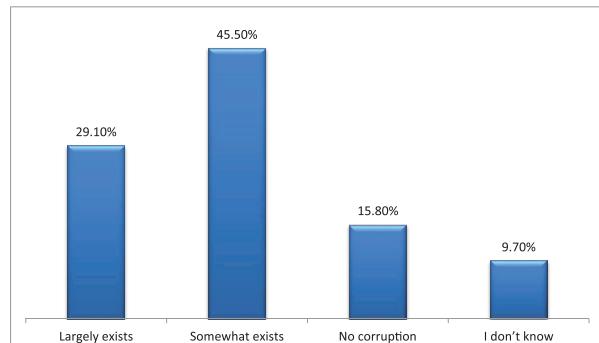
## 7 - 2: Beliefs regarding corruption in the public prosecution:

With regards to the public prosecutors 29% of the respondents believe that corruption exists to a large extent in the public prosecution. The percentage is higher in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip (33% from the West Bank; 22% from the Gaza Strip). 46% pointed out to the existence of corruption "to some extent" (43% from the West Bank; 50% from the Gaza Strip). On the other hand, 16% of respondents stated that there is no corruption in the courts. The Gaza Strip was higher than the West Bank by 18% (9% from the West Bank, 27% from the Gaza Strip). The remaining 8% of them answered with "I do not know."

Table (2 - 7): Distribution of those who believe there is corruption in the public prosecution

Degree	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Largely exists	33.4%	22.1%	29.1%
Somewhat exists	43.0%	49.5%	45.5%
No corruption	8.8%	27.1%	15.8%
I don't know	14.8%	1.3%	9.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (7 - 2): Distribution of those who believe there is corruption in the public prosecution



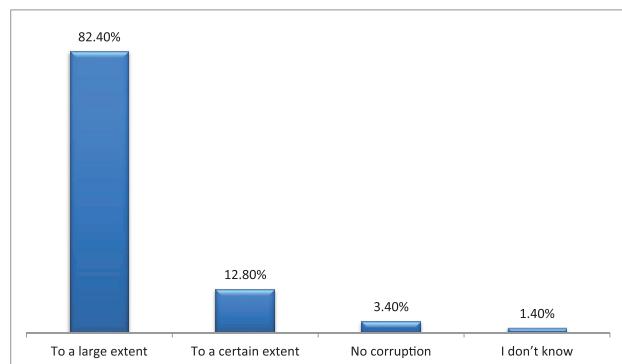
## 8. Beliefs regarding favoritism in hiring:

With regards to favoritism in hiring, the study showed that 82% of respondents believe that favoritism is used when hiring new employees, which was higher by 11% in the West Bank compared to the Gaza Strip (87% from the West Bank, 76% from the Gaza Strip). 13% of the respondents pointed out to the existence of corruption to some extent (11% from the West Bank, 16% from the Gaza Strip). On the other hand a 3% of respondents stated that there is no corruption in employment (1% from the West Bank, 7% from the Gaza Strip). A frail 1% answered with "I do not know."

Table (8): Distribution of respondents regarding favoritism in hiring

Degree	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
To a large extent	86.5%	75.8%	82.4%
To a certain extent	10.9%	15.8%	12.8%
No corruption	1.0%	7.4%	3.4%
I don't know	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (8): Distribution of respondents regarding favoritism in hiring



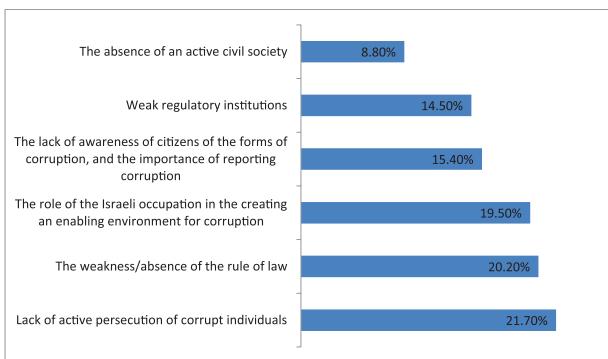
## 9. Reasons for corruption:

With respect to the reasons for the spread of corruption, 22 % of the respondents pointed out that the main reason is the lack of active prosecution of corrupt individuals (24% from the West Bank, 18% from the Gaza Strip). The second reason, according to 20% of the respondents, is the weakness/absence of the rule of law (an equal rate between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip). The respondents' answers about the role of the Israeli occupation in creating an enabling environment for corruption was around 20% too. 15% pointed to the lack of awareness among citizens of the forms of corruption and of the importance of reporting corruption (12% in the West Bank, 21% from the Gaza Strip). Another 15% blamed it on weak regulatory institutions (16% from the West Bank, 13% from the Gaza Strip). The final reason is the absence of an active civil society, as reported by 9% of respondents (7% from the West Bank, 12% from the Gaza Strip).

Table1- 9: Distribution of respondents regarding reasons behind the prevalence of corruption

Reason	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Lack of active prosecution of corrupt individuals	24.3%	17.6%	21.7%
The weakness/absence of the rule of law	20.2%	20.3%	20.2%
The role of the Israeli occupation in creating an enabling environment for corruption	21.3%	16.6%	19.5%
The lack of awareness of citizens of the forms of corruption, and the importance of reporting corruption	12.1%	20.5%	15.4%
Weak regulatory institutions	15.6%	12.9%	14.5%
The absence of an active civil society	6.6%	12.4%	8.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>101.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 9- 1: Distribution of respondents regarding reasons behind the prevalence of corruption



## 10. The role of the media in exposing corruption:

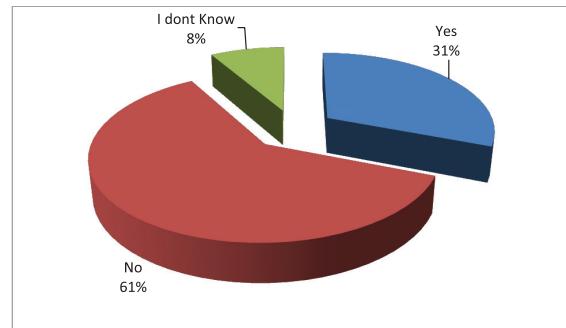
With regards to the role of the media in detecting/exposing corruption, the study results show that 31% responded positively to its role (35% from the West Bank, 24% from the Gaza Strip). 61% answered with a no (54% from the West Bank, 72% from the Gaza Strip). While the remaining 8% answered with I do not know (12% from the West Bank, 3% from the Gaza Strip).

In comparison to AMAN's 2011 report those who think that the media plays a positive role in exposing corruption rose by 12% amounting to 61% compared to the 49% of 2011.

Table (10): Distribution of respondents regarding the role of the media in exposing corruption

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Yes	35.0%	24.2%	30.9%
No	53.5%	72.4%	60.7%
I don't know	11.5%	3.4%	8.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (10): Distribution of respondents regarding the role of the media in exposing corruption



## 11. Change at the level of corruption:

This section of the study aims to identify to what degree has the corruption level changed in Palestine during 2012, as well as expectations of the extent of corruption in 2013.

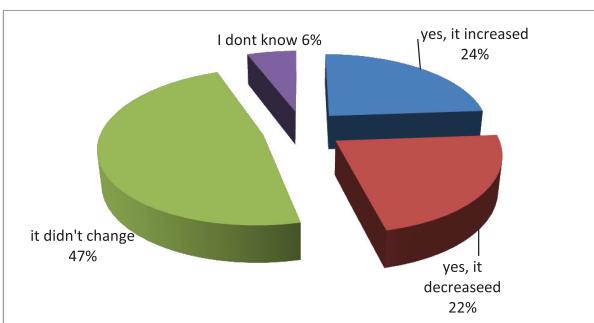
### 11 - 1: Change at the corruption level in 2012:

24% of the respondents said that corruption had increased in 2012 (28% from the West Bank, 17% from the Gaza Strip), while 22% stated that corruption has decreased during the same year (19% from the West Bank, 28% in sector Gaza). A good 48% of respondents felt no change in corruption during 2012 (43% from the West Bank, 55% from the Gaza Strip) the remaining 6% answered with "I do not know" (9% from the West Bank, 1% from the Gaza Strip).

Table (11 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding change at the level of corruption during 2012

Response	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Yes, it increased	28.3%	16.6%	23.8%
Yes, it decreased	19.3%	27.6%	22.4%
It didn't change	43.4%	55.3%	47.9%
I don't know	9.1%	0.5%	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (11 - 1): Distribution of respondents regarding change at the level of corruption during 2012



If compared to the 28% mentioned in AMAN's 2011 report those who believe that no change took place increased by 20%. The percentage of those who believe that corruption rates are decreasing fell from 34% in 2011 to 24% in 2012 is an indication that some kind of improvement has taken place among the public opinion.

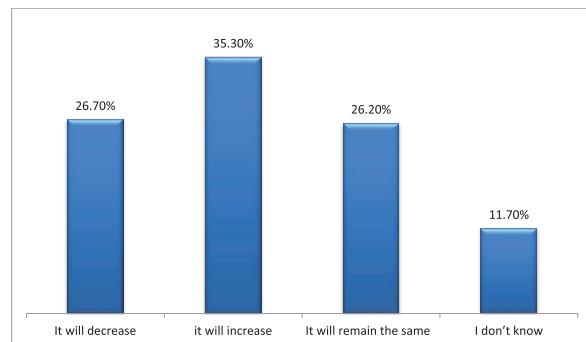
## 11 - 2: Expectations of the level of corruption in 2013:

With regards to the expectations of respondents to the level of corruption in 2013, 27% of respondents answered that it will drop (17% from the West Bank; 42% from the Gaza Strip). 35% believed that the corruption will increase (39% from the West Bank, 30% from the Gaza Strip) 26% answered that corruption will remain as is (25% from the West Bank, 28% from the Gaza Strip). The remaining 12% answered with "I do not know."

Table (11 - 2): Distribution of respondents according to their expectations for 2013

Response	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
It will decrease	17.4%	41.8%	26.7%
it will increase	39.0%	29.5%	35.3%
It will remain the same	25.2%	27.9%	26.2%
I don't know	18.5%	0.8%	11.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (11 - 2): Distribution of respondents according to their expectations of corruption in 2013.



## 12. Reporting on corruption:

This section of the study identifies respondents 'responses when they encounter cases of corruption: do they report the case if subjected to corruption whether as witness or as victims.

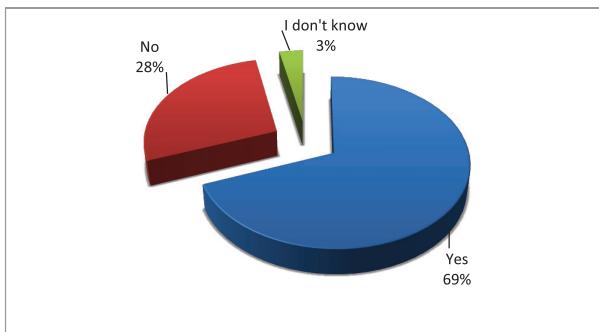
### 12 - 1: Reporting on cases of corruption as a witness:

More than two-thirds of respondents (69%) will report as witnesses for the act of corruption (66% from the West Bank; 75% from the Gaza Strip), 28% of the respondents answered with a "no" (29% from the West Bank, 25% from the Gaza Strip). The remaining 3% answered with "I do not know".

Table (12- 1): Distribution of respondents regarding reporting on the act of corruption as witnesses.

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Yes	65.7%	75.0%	69.2%
No	29.1%	25.0%	27.6%
I don't know	5.2%	0	3.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (12- 1): Distribution of respondents regarding reporting on the act of corruption as witnesses.



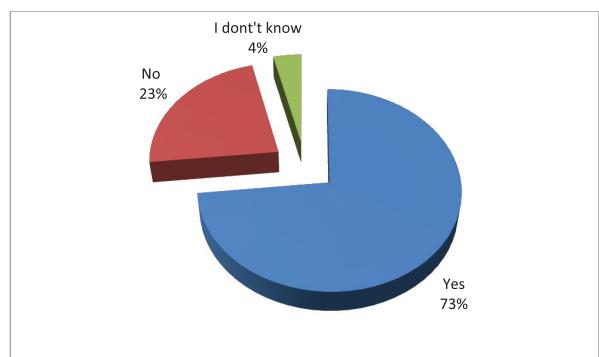
## 12 - 2: Reporting on corruption as victims:

The study also showed that the majority of respondents 73% will report an act of corruption if they were victims (69% from the West Bank, 80% from the Gaza Strip), a 13% rise compared to the 2011 report (60%). 23% of the respondents answered with a "no" (25% from the West Bank; 20% from the Gaza Strip), while the last 4% answered with a "I do not know".

Table (12 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding reporting on the act of corruption as victims

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Yes	69.4%	79.7%	73.3%
No	24.6%	20.0%	22.9%
I don't know	6.0%	0.3%	3.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure (12 - 2): Distribution of respondents regarding reporting on the act of corruption as victims



## 12 - 3: Reasons for not reporting on corruption:

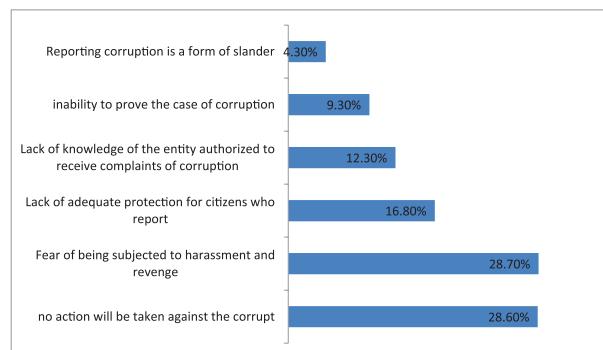
28% of the respondents stated that they do not believe in the usefulness of reporting because action will not be taken against the corrupt. Lack of adequate protection for citizens was report by 17% of respondents (20% from the West Bank; 11% from the Gaza Strip). 12%

stated that their lack of knowledge of the entity authorized to receive complaints of corruption stops them from reporting (equal percentage from the West Bank and Gaza Strip). 9% of the respondents stated that they do not report due to their inability to prove the case of corruption (8% from the West Bank; 11% from the Gaza Strip. 4% of respondents are convinced that reporting corruption is a form of slander (3% from the West Bank; 5% from the Gaza Strip).

Table (12 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding reasons for not reporting on corruption

Reason	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
No action will be taken against the corrupt	25.8%	33.2%	28.6%
Fear of being subjected to harassment and revenge	30.6%	25.8%	28.7%
Lack of adequate protection for citizens who report	20.3%	11.3%	16.8%
Lack of knowledge of the entity authorized to receive complaints of corruption	12.1%	12.6%	12.3%
inability to prove the case of corruption	8.0%	11.3%	9.3%
Reporting corruption is a form of slander	3.3%	5.8%	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (12 - 3): Distribution of respondents regarding reasons for not reporting on corruption



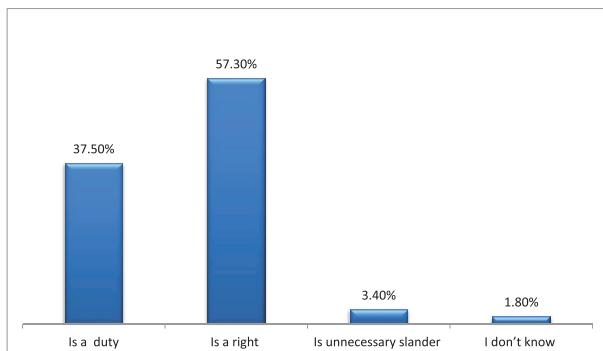
## 12 - 4: Beliefs regarding reporting corruption:

With regards to the belief to report corruption the study indicates that 35% of respondents believe that reporting corruption is their duty (33% from the West Bank; 38% from the Gaza Strip) a 14% drop compared to the 59% of the 2011 report. 61% of the respondents considered reporting corruption is their right (64% from the West Bank; 57% from the Gaza Strip) which is an increase of 30% compared to the 31% of the 2011 report. 2% believes reporting corruption is an unnecessary form of slander (2% from the West Bank; 3% from the Gaza Strip), the remaining 2% answered with "I do not know".

Table (12 - 4): Distribution of respondents according to their beliefs regarding reporting on corruption

Reporting on corruption	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Is a duty	32.8%	37.5%	37.5%
Is a right	64.0%	57.3%	57.3%
Is unnecessary slander	1.8%	3.4%	3.4%
I don't know	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (12 - 4): Distribution of respondents according to their beliefs regarding reporting on corruption



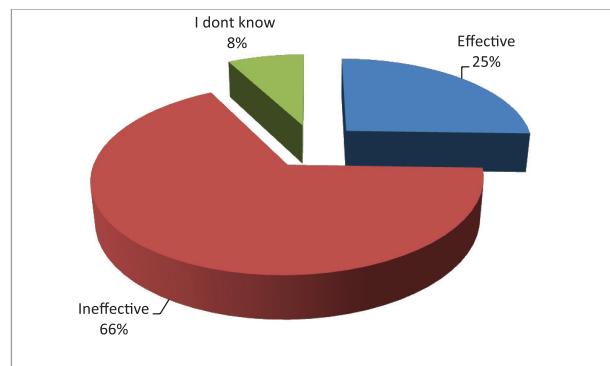
## 12 - 5: Effectiveness of penalties for corruption offenses:

26% of the respondents believe that penalties for corruption offenses are effective (23% from the West Bank; 30% from the Gaza Strip). 67% see them ineffective (66% from the West Bank; 67% from the Gaza Strip), a 10% increase compared to the 57% reflected in AMAN's 2011 report. The last 8% of respondents answered with "I do not know".

Table (12 - 5): Distribution of respondents regarding the effectiveness of penalties for corruption offenses

Penalty is	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Effective	22.5%	30.3%	25.5%
Ineffective	66.4%	67.4%	66.8%
I don't know	11.1%	2.4%	7.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (12 - 5): Distribution of respondents regarding the effectiveness of penalties for corruption offenses



## 13. Economic Crimes:

This section of the study measures public opinion on the effectiveness of the proceedings and prosecution of perpetrators of economic crimes related to medicine and food. It also studies punishment for cheating, fraud and deception practiced in the private sector.

### 13 - 1: Opinions on prosecuting economic crimes:

The results indicated that 13% of respondents consider prosecuting economic crimes "effective" (12% from the West Bank; 15% from the Gaza Strip). 46% believe prosecution is "somehow effective" (43% from the West Bank; 50% from the Gaza Strip). The remaining 41% believes it is not effective (44% in West Bank; 36% from the Gaza Strip)

Table (13 - 1): Distribution of respondents' opinions on prosecuting economic crimes

Penalty is	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
Effective	12.3%	15.0%	13.4%
Ineffective	43.3%	49.5%	45.7%
Somehow effective	44.3%	35.5%	40.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure (13 - 1): Distribution of respondents' opinions on prosecuting economic crimes

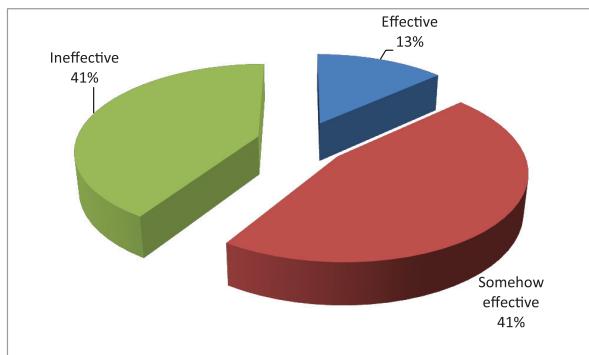
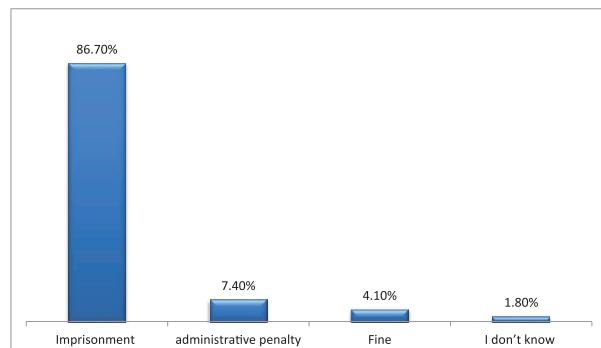


Figure (13 - 2): Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding penalties on perpetrators of economic crimes



### 13 - 2: Penalties on perpetrators of economic crimes:

The results of the study showed that 87% of respondents considered cheating, fraud and deception in pharmaceutical and food production a crime to be punished by imprisonment (94% from the West Bank; 76% from the Gaza Strip). 7% regards it a violation of normal procedures and hygiene to be punished by administrative measures (2% from the West Bank; 15% from the Gaza Strip). 4% of the respondents think that this type of corruption is a simple misdemeanor to be punished by a fine (2% from the West Bank; 7% from the Gaza Strip); the remaining 2% answered "I do not know".

Table (13 - 2): Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding penalties on perpetrators of economic crimes

Perpetrators of Economic Crimes	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
should be imprisoned	93.5%	75.8%	86.7%
should be faced with administrative penalties	2.4%	15.3%	7.4%
should be fined	2.3%	7.1%	4.1%
I do not know	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix

### 1) Demographic Data

### 2) Questionnaire

**A survey on citizens views of corruption in the Palestinian Territories**

**August - September2012**

**General Information**

**Questionnaire Number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Researcher Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Governorate:**

1. Jenin 2. Tubas 3. Tulkarem 4. Qlaqilia 5. Salfeet 6. Nablus  
7. Ramallah 8. Jerusalem 9. Jericho 10. Bethlehem 11. Hebron 12. North Gaza  
13. Gaza 14. Der Al Balah 15. Khan Younes 16. Rafah

**Resident of:** 1. City 2. Village / town 3. Camp

**Work Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sample**

**Gender .1 :Male .2 Female**

Family serial number:																			Age	18 years and above	Child number
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		Start with the eldest				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2			2	
3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3		3	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		4	
4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3		5	
3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3		6	

**Q1 Do you believe that corruption exists in the Palestinian Authority institutions?**

1. Yes 2. No (go to Q2) 3. No opinion/ I don't know (go to Q2)

2.

### **Q01-1 if the answer is Yes it is mostly among**

1. Senior officials   2. Junior officials   3. Both   4. I don't know

### **Q02**

**The Palestinian Anti-Corruption Law of 2010 commissioned the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission to receive and follow up on any reports of corruption**

**Q02\_1 Do you think that citizens normally inform the Anti-Corruption Commission of any suspected cases of corruption?**

1 .Yes .2      No .3      I do not know

**Q02\_2 Do you think that the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission operates independently without interference that would affect its decisions and functioning?**

1 .Yes) go to question Q03\_1 .2   (No .3      I do not know

**Q02\_3 if the answer is no ,please arrange the following entities in terms of the level of interference in the work of the Commission starting from the most intrusive to the least (number 6 interferes most and number 1 interferes least).**

The President's Office

Security services

The Council of Ministers and the Ministers

Mayors and Governors

Party Leaders

Members of the Legislative Council

### **Q03**

**Q03-1 Corruption exists in varying degrees in different sectors of the Palestinian society ,please arrange the following sectors of the most vulnerable to corruption to the least vulnerable) number 5 is most vulnerable and number 1 is least vulnerable.(**

Public Sector

Political Parties

Private Sector

Local Bodies

Civil Society

**Q03\_2 The Palestinian public sector is there to provide a variety of services to citizens ,please arrange the following institutions that have more room for corruption) number 6 is most corrupt and number 1 is least corrupt.(**

Ministries  
Security services  
Presidential Institution  
The Legislative Council  
Courts  
Prosecutors

**Q03\_3 Please arrange the following ministries that had more room for corruption during the year2012**

**)Number 6 is most corrupt and number 1 is least corrupt.(**

The Ministry of Finance  
The Ministry of Health  
The Ministry of Labor  
The Ministry of Education  
The Ministry of Transport  
Water Authority

**Q04**

**Q04\_1 There are different perceptions among citizens about the extent of corruption in Palestine ;sort the following forms of corruption starting by the most prevalent to the least prevalent in the public sector) ministries and institutions of the Palestinian National Authority) .(Number 6is for the most prevalent form and number 1 for the least prevalent(**

Nepotism and favoritism when offering public services  
Use of resources and public property for personal purposes) e.g .governmental vehicles  
Dissipation of public funds  
Bribes in exchange for public services or obtaining undue benefits  
Earning a benefit off public work) such as unjustly obtaining licenses ,power of attorney or land(  
Money Laundering

**Q04\_2 Sort the following forms of corruption starting by the most prevalent to the least prevalent in civil society institutions) NGO's )(Number 5 is for the most prevalent form and number1 for the least prevalent(**

Nepotism and favoritism when offering services  
Nepotism and favoritism when assigning jobs

Nepotism and favoritism in offering tenders and in concluding contracts with suppliers

Use of resources and property for personal /election purposes

Bribery

**Q04\_3 In your opinion ,please arrange the following forms of corruption from the most prevalent to the least prevalent in the private sector ) private sector representative institutions ,the public shareholding companies ,foreign companies) transnational companies ).((Number 5 is for the most prevalent form and number 1 for the least prevalent)**

Nepotism and favoritism when offering services

Nepotism and favoritism when assigning jobs

Allocating high allowances for Board members

Using company resources and property for personal purposes

Bribes of government officials) for benefits such as licenses ,permits ,contracts ,or to evade paying taxes(

**Q05\_1 Did you or any of your friends ,family or relatives have to resort to any form of corruption) nepotism ,favoritism ,bribery (... to obtain benefits or public services) such as education, health ,water ,electricity ,or municipal services(**

1 .Yes .2                    No .3                    I do not know / no opinion.

**Q05 2 \_What are the services that had more room for corruption during?2012**

**)Give number 6 to the more important and number 1 to the least important(**

Health related services

Distribution of Material and financial aid

Customs or tax clearance

Obtaining driving or vehicle license

Employment

Civil transactions) passports ,identity cards ,family reunion ...etc(.

**Q06 Can the citizen access public information easily?**

1 .Yes .2                    No

**Q07 Do you believe that \_\_\_\_\_**

		To a large.1 extent	To a certain .2 extent	No cor- .3 ruption	I don't .4 know
<b>Q07_1</b>	<b>Corruption exists in courts</b>				
<b>Q07_2</b>	<b>Corruption exists in the public prosecution</b>				
<b>Q07_3</b>	<b>There is favoritism and nepotism in hiring</b>				

**Q08 Corruption spreads ,in any country ,for several reasons .Please sort the following reasons, which contribute to the spread of corruption in Palestine**

**)Number 6 is for most important and number 1 is for least important(**

Lack of active prosecution of corrupt individuals

The weakness/absence of the rule of law

The role of the Israeli occupation in creating an enabling environment for corruption

The lack of awareness of citizens of the forms of corruption ,and the importance of reporting corruption

Weak regulatory institutions

The absence of an active civil society

**Q09 Do you think that the Palestinian media ,in turn ,tries to expose and detect cases of corruption in?2012**

1 .Yes

.2 No

.3 I do not know

**Q10**

**Q10\_1 Do you think that the level of corruption changed during?2012**

1. Yes, it increased 2. Yes, it decreased 3. It didn't change 4.I don't know

**Q10\_2 Do you think that the level of corruption will change during 2013?**

1. It will decrease 2. It will increase 3. It will remain the same
4. I don't know

**Q11 If you encountered an act of corruption would you report it if you were a \_\_\_\_\_**

**Q11\_1 witness to the act of corruption?** 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know

**Q11\_2 victim to the act of corruption?** 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know

**Q12 Which of the following reasons may hinder you from reporting corruption, please arrange in order of importance:**

**(Number 6 is for most important and number 1 for least important)**

My belief that no action will be taken against the corrupt

Fear of being subjected to harassment and revenge

Lack of adequate protection for citizens who report

Lack of knowledge of the entity authorized to receive complaints of corruption

Inability to prove the case of corruption

My belief that reporting corruption is a form of slander

**Q13**

**Q13\_1 Do you believe that reporting on cases of corruption is**

1. A right .2 A duty you need to fulfill .3 A slander that should not be put into practice .4 I don't know

**Q13\_2 Do you believe that penalties for corruption crimes are**

1. Effective 2. Ineffective 3. I don't know

Q14

**Q14\_1** Over the last few years several cases of economic crimes related to medicine and food emerged. Do you think that the prosecution of the perpetrators is

1 .Effective .2 Somewhat effective .3 Ineffective

**Q14\_2 Do you think that cheating ,fraud and deception in medicine or food ,practiced by some in the private sector is**

1. A corruption crime; its perpetrators must face imprisonment penalty
2. A regular violation of procedures and hygiene; its perpetrators must face administrative penalty
3. A minor misdemeanor; its perpetrators must be fined
4. I do not know

**Demographics****Age** \_\_\_\_\_**Educational level:**

1 .Illiterate/literate.2 Elementary.3 Preperatory .4 Secondary  
.5College/Institute .6 Bachelor's degree .7 Masters/Higer degree

**Work:**

1 .Employed .2 Unemployed .3 Housewife .4 Student .5 Retired  
.6 Unable to work

**Sector) employees only:(**

1 .Governmental sector .2 Private .3 Civil Society) NGO .4 (UNRWA .5 International Orga-  
nizations \_\_\_\_\_

**Family monthly average income) Shekels** \_\_\_\_\_ (**Telephone number /if you do not mind** \_\_\_\_\_ :**End the interview and thank the respondent**



# Qiyas

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