Empirical Analysis on Corruption of Provincial Public Officers

——Based on the data of GuiZhou provincial court website from 2013 to 2016

QiuJu,Yang   Xiang,Li

Abstract: An empirical analysis on corruption of public officials in GuiZhou province of China showed that the communist party and government organizations are the most serious corrupt department, Public officers below section level are the most serious corrupt group. Infrastructure, land expropriation and demolition, social security are three major areas which happen the most serious corruption. Fiscal appropriation, construction and administrative compensation are three major links that generate most corruption. The corruption of female public officials is significantly less than the male. Public officials who have accepted higher education does not mean they have strong ability to resist corruption. The corruption is deep hidden behavior, which needs to take a long time to find and be punished. And economic development is not a simple linear relationship with corruption, for it does exist high corruption and low growth, high corruption and high growth, low corruption and high growth. The corruption in GuiZhou province does reflect certain regional characteristics, so it is necessary to build a punishment and prevention system to fight corruption with regional characteristics.

Key words: provincial corruption, regional characteristics, punishment and prevention system

Corruption is a cancer of politics. Since from the 18th National Congress of CPC, with top-level design under the central leadership, keeping high pressure on anti-corruption has gradually become the "new normal" of Chinese political life. Chinese have showed comprehensive anti-corruption governance system from the top to the bottom. In the process of improving this governance system, the core problem we have to face is: how actually the situation of corruption in the provincial level is? Which departments, which fields and links are the most serious? Does regional corruption have distinctive characteristics? Objectively speaking, this research is still relatively scarce, while answering these questions well can provide theoretical support

for the design of effective regional anti-corruption governance system to achieve the goal of "good governance". This paper takes 346 judgments announced by GuiZhou provincial court website as samples, and analyzes the forms and main characteristics of corruption of public officials in GuiZhou Province.

1. Review of The Research

About the definition of corruption, the scholars generally agree with the definition of the 1997 World Bank: corruption is the behavior that the public officials use public power to seek private interests. Corruption is phenomenon that is hidden deeply, how to measure present corruption situation scientifically, there are two main academic paths. One is the subjective path. It collects the data of the corruption by questionnaire and interviews, to assess the severity of corruption through people feeling even experience. In the world, "Corruption perception index "published by Transparency International each year referred to as" CPI "has the greatest influence. The United Nations regional crime and law enforcement Justice Institute collects personal bribes or extorted experience through interview or telephone interview, compile and publish "International Crime Victim Survey". All these are direct data on corruption experiences in western academic circles. In China, the scholars in Incorrupt Government and governance center of Zhong Shan University like Ni Xing, Sun Zongfeng and other scholars also explore the relationship between the government anti-corruption efforts and people's sense of incorruption by sending out questionaire .[1]Subjective measure can provide the overall level of corruption data in various countries or regions for researchers and enhance public understanding of the macro corruption. But its disadvantage is that the data comes from individual subjective judgment, and systematic deviation is unavoidable in the investigation.

Another one is the objective measure. This method is used in academic circles more extensively. Objective measures generally include two dimensions: the first dimension is official data. Scholars collected the amount of cases under inspection and supervision from procuratorate or other anti-corruption agency annually to investigate the situation and trends of corruption. But this dimension is also often

criticized and the filing number may be questioned as an evaluation of anti-corruption index instead of corruption index, because the filing number keeping declining does not mean that corruption is not serious. The second dimension is that scholars themselves confirm their own target and collect case data and forms corruption index. Cai et al. pointed out that the formation of the financial data "hospitality" of the enterprise can be used as index of evaluation on situation corruption and he carried out research related.[2]Yong Guo analyzed 594 cases of corruption collected by the in -corrupt government and governance research center of Tsinghua University and researched the economic transition effects of corruption mechanism.[3] Lei Yuqiong and Zhang Cheng analyzed the status and characteristics of educational corruption through the collection of "Procuratorial Daily"during 2000-2012.It is recognized that higher education is the most corrupted. Infrastructure construction, government procurement, financial management and enrollment of new students are the main fields of corruption, the most serious field is construction.[4] Liu Qijun analyzed the change and development of China's corruption trend and its main characteristics since the reform and opening up by using information contained in over 10000 cases about corruption that were justified from 1978 to 2012.The research results indicate that since the reform and opening up, China's corruption have increased gradually, more than half of them were repeated transactions and the amount of transaction increased greatly after 1990 which was estimated to be expanded 30 times than before. The state-owned enterprise is the most serious sector for corruption, principal officials corrupt more seriously than deputy officials, whether the number of transactions or the total amount of transaction, section level officials ranked first.[5]

Objective measure ,especially the research of building a database, is based on the corruption cases in the real world, the conclusions are more authentic .The research about the overall situation of corruption in China and some fields such as education has a certain accumulation. But research for areas corruption especially for undeveloped areas is still relatively less. Basing on the empirical analysis of GuiZhou provincial court website data, we attempt to find out the commonness and

characteristics of corruption issues in the region, provide some policy suggestions for China regional anti-corruption system.

2. Data Sources

GuiZhou province is a undeveloped western province with minority populations, in 2016 nationwide GDP ranking, GuiZhou was 25 among 31 provinces. GuiZhou Province territory is very large, there is a total population of 35,295 thousand people and owns 176 .1thousand square kilometers. There are GY, ZY, LPS, AS, TR, BJ 6 prefecture level city, QXN QDN and QN 3 autonomous prefecture.

2.1Database source description

GuiZhou provincial court website officially established in May 13, 2015. Click judgment on the site, select the criminal case, input embezzlement and bribery case. By the end of February 23, 2017, the number of embezzlement and bribery cases involve a total of 343 cases, the total number of 450 people. The earliest embezzlement and bribery verdict upload time was June 26, 2015. We set up GuiZhou Province database of corruption from 2013 to 2016 base on judgment. The database contained serial number, name, gender, culture degree, official position, position level, initial time of crime, then sentenced to time, sentenced to life, corruption and place belonged to which city. Among them, a total cases' amount of 450 (one corrupt official corresponds to a piece of datum, totally 27 pieces of data show 27 people made embezzlement and bribery crime at the same time, therefore, the total number is 450 minus 27, 423). In addition, except the 5 judgments repeatedly upload and 34 Invalid information due to corruption of information is not comprehensive. The cause of the valid data we have finally counted is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Basic Information of Database

	Judgment	Number of people involved	Duplicate judgment	Invalid information	Valid data
Embezzlement	141	205 people	3	12（person）	193 (person)

| Bribery | 202 | 245 people | 2 | 22（person） | 223 (person) |
| In total | 343 | 450 people | 5 | 34（person） | 416（person） |

2.2 A Description of The Data Samples

Although the G provincial court website was established in 2015, but it was found that the earliest judgment was in 2013, so the time we mentioned "based in 2013-2016" is based on the time when first verdict was issued . Similarly, corrupt officials mentioned in the following "first offence time" is also recorded in the judgment of the first crime time. Table 2 is in 2013-2016, the amount of the verdict are issued by each court each year. In 2013 and 2014,verdict were less, the main reason perhaps is that the establishment of GuiZhou court website is too late.

<div align="center">Table 2　Judgment Statistics</div>

Year	Number of embezzlement cases	Number of bribery cases
2013	4	0
2014	30	57
2015	51	71
2016	108	95

3. The Major Findings and Analysis

We have statistical description and analysis of the data mainly from six aspects: male to female ratio, degree of education, the level of public servants positions, the corruption of the time span, the amount of corruption, corrupt sectors, fields and links, the relationship between corruption and economic development.

3.1The Ratio of Men to Women and The Degree of Education

In the database, the amount of people who is known clearly about the gender identity is 120. Most are men in a total of 109 people, accounted for 90.8%, women are only 11people, accounted for only 9.2%. Our findings are consistent with Liu Qijun's. In his study, male accounted for 89.2%, the female is only 10.8%. Why women are less than men in corruption？ We think that men face various pressure, economic

resources are more important for men, therefore more motivation to adventure. Women are generally more timid, more willing to abide by the rules. In addition, compared with men, temptation of smoking, drinking or other bad habits for women is relatively small. It is most important is that many studies have found that the moral perception, moral reasoning, moral behavior and ability of women are significantly better than that of men.[6]

In the view of the degree of education, according to acquired effective information among 76 people, the highest degree is graduate, the lowest is primary school. Corrupt officials with a university education (including college) are the most, accounted for 65%, the total number of statistical results in table 3. The majority owns a university degree, which also shows that emphasis of the civil servants with high knowledge and recruitment to the degree requirements increases the proportion of highly educated personnel in higher education. But the high degree does not mean the anti-corruption ability enhance accordingly. In addition, requirements for major in China's civil service recruitment often depends on the job requirement. A lot of new recruits did not receive professional training of public administration. But professional training of public administration is very helpful for students to cultivate the public spirit and service consciousness. After testing 156 students of engineering , business administration and public administration, the American scholar Wittmer found that the students of public administration major pay more attention to serve, loyalty, trust, respect and obligations to the team .7]

Table 3 Table of Academic Records of Corrupt Public Servants

Educational background	Primary school	Middle school	High school	College degree	Graduate student
The number	3	14	8	49	2
Percentage	3%	18%	11%	65%	3%

3.2 Position Level

In the view of the position level, we find that the number of corrupt officials is inversely proportional to the position. That is to say, the position is higher, the number is less; the position is lower, the number is more. As shown in Table 4, in the 416 people involved, bureau level accounted for 1%, county level accounted for 3%, the section level accounted for 28%, below section level accounted for 68%. In the view of the types of corruption, the number of public officials who are section level or over committed the crime of bribery was significantly higher than crime of embezzlement, in which officials of the bureau level have only committed bribery but no embezzlement. The number of people in section level or below making embezzlement crime is more than the crime of bribery. We think that public servants in section level or above generally have certain power such as approval, appointment, funding, purchasing, and the higher the level, the greater the power, so it is easy to become the object of rent-seeker to exchange power for interest. Public officials in section level or below often handle public funds directly, therefore it is easy to possess public property illegally such as embezzlement.

Table 4   Rank of Corrupt Public Officers

Bureau level	Bureau level		County Level		section Level		Below section	
Types of corruption	bribery	embezzlement	bribery	embezzlement	bribery	embezzlement	bribery	embezzlement
The number	4	0	11	3	88	29	120	161
Proportion	2%	0	5%	2%	39%	15%	54%	83%

3.3 The Time Span of Corruption

The time span of corruption refers to the first implementation time to the final conviction time. The time span is divided into 5 intervals, so we get the number of each interval number. Less than 2 years of corruption conviction is very small, accounted for 3%, 2-5 years cases accounted for 53%. It took more than 5 years to be

convicted accounted for 44% (see Table 5). The longest time span is 14 years, there are 9 people. Corruption is hidden very deeply and is not easy to be detected.

Table 5   Corruption Time Span Table

time span	T<2	2≤T<5	5≤T<7	7≤T<10	T>10
The number	11	219	98	54	34
Proportion	3%	53%	23%	13%	8%

Table 6   Time Span of Corruption In Different Years

Year \ Span time	Longest span	Minimum span	Average span
2014	11	0	4.01
2015	14	1	4.15
2016	14	0	6.19

We analyzed the different years of time span of corruption. Because the data in 2013 is less, so we only used the data from 2014 to 2016 (see Table 6). Previous studies have shown from 1978 to the middle of 90s in China, the average span of corruption is 2 to 3 years, from late 90s to twenty-first century period, the span of corruption was stretched to an average of 5 to 6 years. [8] some scholars , concluded that the span of corruption from 2010 to 2012 were 6.93,6.71 and 5.64 through the study of education corruption case.[9]Compared with previous study, we find that the overall time span of corruption shows a trend of decrease. the span of corruption between 2014 and 2015 is only a little more than 4 years. The reasons we think it maybe higher efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption after 18th National Congress of CPC. Fluctuation in 2016, we think it may be related to the stock of corruption. Of course, as long as we have a longer series data, we can make the judgment more credible.

3.4 The Amount of Corruption

Because of different sources of embezzlement and bribery, we analyze them separately, see table 7. In 193 embezzlement public officials, the amount reaching 10

to 50 thousand yuan accounted for 38%, the amount of embezzlement in 100 to 500 thousand yuan accounted for 25%, an average of embezzlement officials misappropriated 165 thousand yuan. The study also finds that the embezzlement funds come from national tax, subsidy, compensation, national poverty alleviation funds, medical insurance fund and provident fund, the main forms of crime are interception, misappropriation, false impersonator, defrauding, deduction, forgery and so on.

Compared to embezzlement, bribery has two characteristics: one is that the bribery funds are more extensive, the amount is relatively large. The amount of bribes per person is 344 thousand, more than 2 times the amount of embezzlement. Although the highest amount of embezzlement exceeds bribery, but generally embezzlement amount for less than 100 thousand yuan accounted for nearly 70% of the total cases, while bribery accounted for only 40%. The bribery reflect that the higher the level, the greater the power, the higher the amount ,3 of 4 bureau level officials corrupted more than 3 million. Secondly, in the view of the source and the form of bribery fund, corrupt officials mainly accepted money or precious things, including cash, bank cards, tobacco and alcohol, housing (including building materials), cars, expensive electronic products, shopping card (usually the amount of which is more than 10 thousand yuan, 97% of bribery officials accepted cash directly. In GuiZhou province, the tradition way is still the main form of corruption. Power shares, investment lending, travel abroad, overseas settlement, illicit money transfers are rare. The reason maybe the level of economic development, the demand of daily consumption for public officials is exuberant, they need money to consume. On the other hand, cash is relatively safe, difficult to investigate and track.

Table 7 Corruption Amount of Public Servants

(unit: 10000 yuan, B: bribery E: embezzlement)

	M<1		1≤M<5		5≤M<10		10≤M<50		50≤M<100		100≤M<300		M≥300	
Type	B	E	B	E	B	E	B	E	B	E	B	E	B	E
The number	1	4	43	73	47	56	96	50	21	4	12	5	5	1
percentage	1%	2%	19%	38%	21%	29%	43%	26%	9%	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%

Table 8 the amount of corruption of public servants at different levels

(unit: 10000 yuan)

level	Bureau level			County Level			Section level			Below section		
number	most	least	avg	most	least	avg	most	least	avg	most	least	avg
money	549	223	367.7	495	4.2	103	271	0.8	30.2	623.3	0.5	17

In the database, it does appear that the officials with low level corrupt a lot. Zhao，she was a casher of Community Center School in Qingzhen City indulged in gambling for a long time, and in order to repay gambling debts and usury profit, Zhao embezzled 6.23million yuan, it is the maximum amount. But in general, it still reflects the phenomenon that the higher the level is, the more the money is. we think that the officials have the bigger power, they have more opportunity to exchange. The other reason maybe the span of corruption. The average span of corruption on the bureau level, county level, section level, section below of public officials is 9.5 years, 6 years, 5 years, 4 years, which reflects promotion in problematic officials and small corruption finally evolves into big greed.

4.5 Corrupt Sectors, Fields and Links

We divide three sectors of corruption: communist party and government , state-owned enterprises and public institutions. Different from some scholars' belief state-owned enterprise is the most serious sector, we found that party and government are the most serious sector, accounted for 78%，followed by public institutions, accounted for 16%. The proportion of state-owned enterprises corruption is 6%. Based on the difference of government function, main fields of corruption are infrastructure, land expropriation, culture and education, health care, social security, agriculture and so on. Based on the operation of power, the key links include financial appropriation，construction, government procurement, administrative approval, administrative compensation, administrative penalty ,administrative compulsion and so on.[①]

---

① Some scholars think construction and government procurement are the fields of corruption but not links, we believe that the fields should be divided according to the difference of government
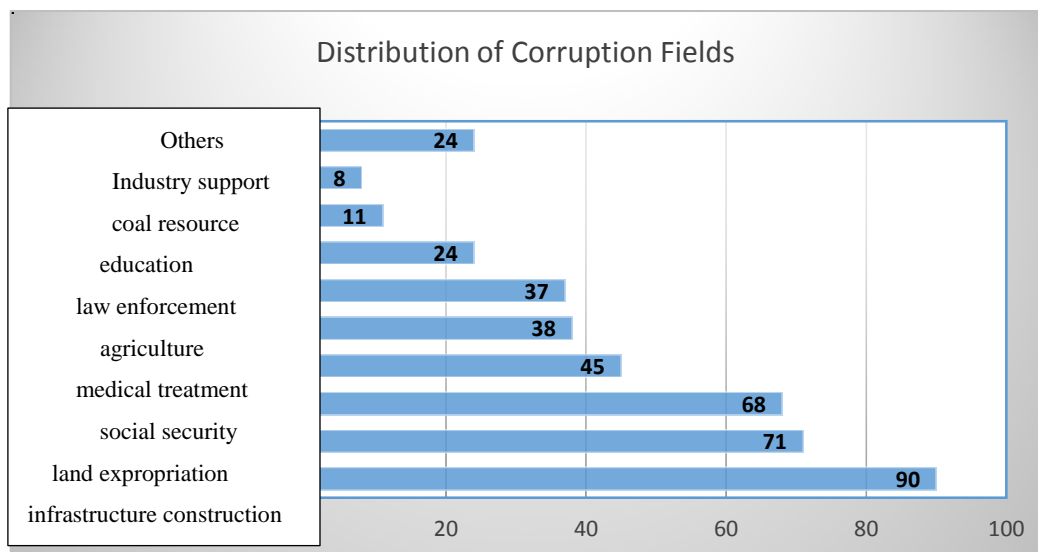
From the field of corruption, infrastructure, land requisition and social security are three fields which occur the most serious corruption in GuiZhou province. this phenomenon is similar to other parts of China, which is a common problem of corruption. Infrastructures mainly include roads, bridges, water conservancy and so on. Since the development of the West China, GuiZhou Province has entered into a rapid development period. Infrastructure construction has become the preferred strategy. In 2015, G province realized the goal that 88 counties have high speed way, which ranked the first in western regions. Public officials are easy to be captured in the process of construction: site selection, bidding stage, project payment. Because public officials decide the compensation standards, the allocation of compensation funds, so there is space for rent-seeking in land expropriation and construction demolition.

The field of social security involves the allocation of a large number of security funds, for example, endowment insurance, minimum living security, reconstruction, poverty relief funds are often corruption goals of relevant agencies and individuals. In 87 village level public officers ,45% is related to social security funds, it is the most. Followed by the land expropriation, 33%, construction of infrastructure, 13%. Public officials of county level above, 53% people corrupted in the construction of infrastructure. The reason is that construction usually need private relationship, larger power protection. While the village head, party secretary who are directly responsible for allocating funds have the opportunity to loot public funds directly or take care of the villagers who give them benefits. As to poverty relief, GuiZhou province is the province where exists the largest amount of poor people, accounted for 8.77% in the country. Among the province's 88 counties, 61 of them have the poverty rate more than 10%. In order to get rid of poverty, central and local governments have increased investment. In 2015, the fiscal transfer payment reached 232 billion 400 million yuan.
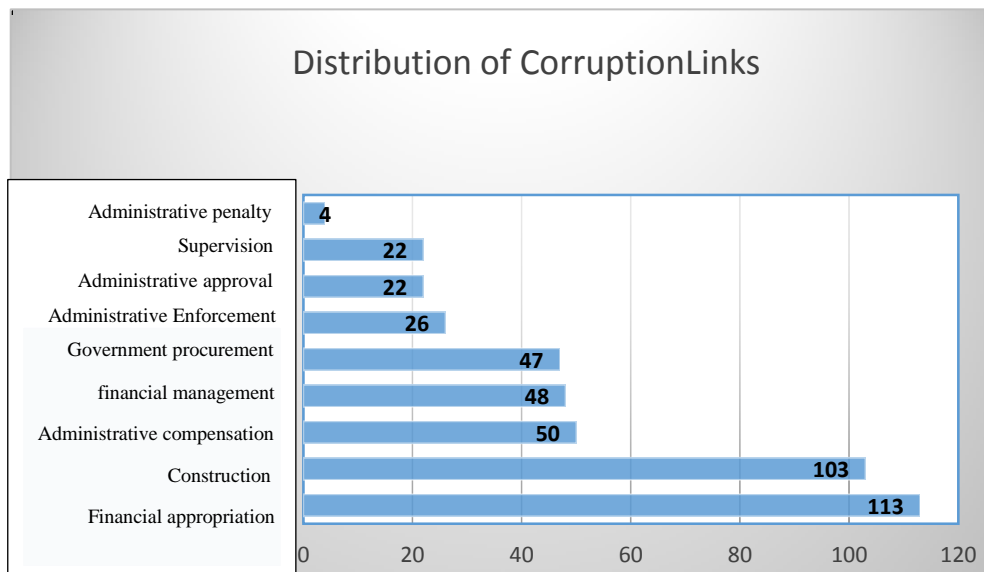
---

function, but links exist in different field. Construction, for example, not only include roads, bridges, water conservancy facilities that belong to infrastructure construction but also construction is also in education or medical field.

According to relevant data, the poverty alleviation funds corruption is serious. Among the 68 people who are involved in social security, about 29 people is related with poverty alleviation funds, accounted for 43%, ranking first in social security. The funds reached 6 million 266 thousand yuan, are embezzled mainly in the form of the impersonator, defrauding, forgery. Some public officials strive for the benefits of others through forgery in poverty alleviation project declaration and acceptance, such as poverty alleviation relocation projects, poverty alleviation of waxberry project.

Picture 1 Distribution of corruption fields

Picture 2 Distribution of Corruption Links

In addition, agriculture is also very serious field, the reason is that GuiZhou province is still a major agricultural province, in the development stage of the transition from agricultural society to industrial society. Agriculture accounted for 15.6% of GDP, higher than 5% in the developed area of China. The formation of corruption is mainly illegal possession of various agricultural subsidies, such as forest subsidies, national potato net planting subsidies and so on; or take the bribery to help others apply for agricultural subsidies or project; or take the bribery in the procurement of agricultural materials.

GuiZhou province is a province with many mineral resources, it enjoys a good reputation of "sea of coal" in southern west. Its coal reservation is 497.28 tons, ranking fifth in the country. Therefore, the corruption related to coal resources become the focus of natural resource corruption resource in the province. There are more high officials are punished in this field, there were 1 with bureau level, 2 with county level. There are mainly the following problems: number one is to provide care for the exploitation of the coal mine. The former deputy governor of QianXiNan took advantage of his position, help the coal mining application successfully be approved and he accepted bribery 1 million 330 thousand yuan. Two is that public servants accepted bribery and supervised poorly. As the deputy director of the QianXi County Safety Supervision Bureau, Qin received benefits from the boss in supervision, inspection, review and coal mine rectification programs. Three is that after the accident, public officials extorted hush money, did not report to the top or report falsely. October 4th 2013, the Jinlong coal mine in BiJie city occurred serious accident, it resulted in 3 deaths and 3 men injured. Yang Delin was in charge of production safety，but he didn't report to the top. After someone reported, he took false investigation. In this period, Yang Delin demanded bribes 4 million yuan.

From the corruption links, financial allocation is the the most serious, followed by construction, administrative compensation and internal financial management of organization. In financial allocation ,80% cases appear as a embezzlement form. They are mainly the occupation of social security funds, a variety of agricultural subsidies, industrial subsidies. Social security funds have the largest amount of money among

them, including the minimum living security, old-age security, medical security, poverty relief funds, housing reconstruction funds, accounted for 53%, followed by a variety of agricultural subsidies, accounted for 31%, industrial subsidies accounted for 5%. In the link of construction, infrastructure constructions are the most, accounted for 75%, followed by education constructions, accounted for 10%. Administrative compensation totally occurred in land expropriation compensation. Office expenses are easy to become the object of low level public officials, because they lack exchanging opportunities, so they extended their hands to the office expense.

Serious corruption links include government procurement, administrative enforcement, administrative approval and supervision. In government procurement of GuiZhou Province, purchasing medical drugs and medical equipment are the most serious, accounted for 60%, followed by agricultural procurement, accounted for 25%. Administrative enforcement have occurred in the process of removing illegal construction. In 2014, 9 public officials were punished at a time. They accepted bribes to turn a blind eye to illegal construction or to reduce the loss for those who offer bribes. 41% of the administrative examination and approval corruption concentrated in the land and the mining, followed by the social security (low-cost housing), accounted for 18%. Most corruption of supervision occurred in the supervision of coal Production, accounted for 45%, followed by medical and health supervision, accounted for 20%.

4.6 Corruption and Economic Development

There is no unified conclusion on what is the relationship between economic development and corruption. Some scholars put forward the "Asian paradox", indicating that the rapid economic growth in Asia is closely linked with high level of corruption, showing that economic development is positively related to corruption. Other scholars think that corruption has a nonlinear relationship with economic growth. The impact of the corruption on economy is significantly restricted by the influence of system environment and other factors.[10] What is the situation in GuiZhou Province? We got GDP of 9 local governments in GuiZhou province from

2010 to 2016 and calculated the average number in recent 6 years. At the same time, we have counted the number of public servants involved in various local government(as shown in Table 9).We made a brief comparison between the corruption of public servants in GuiZhou province and the economic development in different regions.

The research shows that in general the more developed the economy is, the more the number of corruption people is and the more serious the corruption condition is. But this is not absolute. GuiYang city is the most economically developed area in GuiZhou, but the number of corrupt public officials is the third lowest .QXN Autonomous Prefecture economy is ranked near the bottom, however its corruption ranking is relatively front. It may indicate that economy development and corruption is not an absolutely positive linear relationship. We believe that this may be related to the institutional environment of the region, and to the governance capacity of the government. Guiyang city is the provincial capital, public servants in Guiyang may be subject to strict supervision of corruption.

Table 9   Comparison of The Economic Development Condition and The

Number of Corrupt Public Servants

（unit：100million）

Region name	GY	ZY	BJ	LPS	QN	QDN	QXN	TR	AS
GDP on average	2020.2	1629.1	1085.2	898.5	615.2	602.7	585.5	558.9	448.6
rank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Corrupt officials	29	123	53	58	43	37	44	18	11
rank	7	1	3	2	5	6	4	8	9

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

Since from the 18th National Congress of CPC, corruption and anti-corruption have once again become the focus of the whole society. We analyze current situation of public officials corruption in GuiZhou province by using objective statistical data. We found female corruption is less than male. Those who have received higher education

doesn't mean the stronger ability to resist corruption, civil servants whose position are below section level are the most serious level; corruption is a deep-hidden behavior, which needs to take a long time to be found and be punished; Party and government organs are the most serious corruption departments; infrastructure, land expropriation and demolition, social security are the three most corrupt fields; financial allocation, project construction and administrative compensation are the three most corrupt links; corruption and economy development are not simply linear relationship; from the perspective of G Province, there is a situation of high corruption, low growth or high corruption, high growth or low corruption and high growth.[11]

Compared with other areas, what kind of common characteristics and specific characteristics for GuiZhou province as an underdeveloped area? In the United States, project contracting, government procurement and financial allocation are the most serious fields which has been a consensus in America. The "new public management" advocated deregulation, using the theory of economics and private management to reform public sector. Then there are large numbers of corruption cases in the government procurement, contracting out in Britain and France. In China, Scholars pointed out that China's key areas where occurred more corruption including construction, land acquisition, education, medical and health, environmental protection and social security, and key links with higher risk including the government procurement, administrative approval, administrative punishment, administrative enforcement, personnel, funding [12]. We verified this judgment basically through empirical research. Among them, the project construction is the most serious. The reason is that development had been the absolute principle in China. For a long time, investment and construction are the main functions of local governments, and land finance is the main source of revenue for local governments. In the process of investment and construction, every link produce a large number of "rent" in city planning, land expropriation, compensation funds, bidding, subcontract, capital management, project acceptance , which is a common problem of corruption.

What are the specific characteristics of corruption in GuiZhou province? We think that corruption in GuiZhou province is closely related to economic development level,

industrial structure and resource distribution. From the level of economy development, corruption in other areas has become a more complex and hidden trend of "power option" .[13]Because of the undeveloped economy, public officials' income is not very high, the corruption in GuiZhou province is still dominated by cash transactions, Because of the undeveloped economy, higher proportion poverty population and great efforts on poverty alleviation, poverty relief funds will become the object to the grass-roots public servants , harm the interests of the poorest people. From the industrial structure, the proportion of agriculture in is very high, so various agricultural subsidies have become the benefit that public servants want to take. From the distribution of the resources, abundant coal resources have also become a treasure for public officials from approval and supervision departments.

The analysis results show that there are some regional characteristics of corruption so we should build a system of corruption prevention and punishment in line with local conditions. It is appropriate to increase the proportion of female civil servants, which can not only protect the woman's rights, but also can improve the level of integrity of civil servants. The performance evaluation of public officials and the position promotion mechanism should be improved consistently, problematic public officials should be strictly prevented promotion. To the key areas and sectors, the management of conflict of interest should be strengthened. Funds audit is a watchdog, we should give full play to its supervisory role. Because corruption hides deeply, we should increase efforts to protect whistle blowers, protect the people's right to know and the right of supervision. In addition, more importantly, we must insist on fighting the "tigers", for they have damaged the image of the party and the government and should insist on fighting the "fly", because they have shaken the ruling foundation of the party and the government. A solid dike can collapse because of an ant hole in it, grass-roots public servants have to face the bottom of society need timely assistance. Therefore compared with the senior officials, the harm to society they brought is more directly, the public's feeling of pain is more obvious, and the impact on the social ethics climate is even worse. Therefore, regardless of the level of the official, the power they have, they must be in the system of the cage, zero tolerance to corruption.

Only in this way, we can rebuild a positive political environment.

Reference

[1]Ni Xing, Sun Zongfeng. The Government's Anti-corruption Efforts and Public Perception of Corruption: Differences and Interpretations -- An Empirical Analysis Based on G Province[J]. Political Studies, 2015 (1).

[2] Cai, H. H., Fang and L. Xu (2011): "Eat, Drink, Firms, Government: An Investigation of Corruption from The Entertainment and Travel Costs of Chinese Firms "Journal of Law and Economicst, 54, 55-78.

[3], [8] Guo Yong. An Empirical Study on the Characteristics and Trends of Corruption in China's Transition Period [J]. Public Management Review, 2008 (1).

[4], [9]Lei Yuqiong, Zhang Cheng. Research on the Current Situation and Trend of Education Corruption in China -- an Education Corruption case Based on < Journal of Attorney Daily >[J].China Administration, 2014 (9).

[5] Liu Qijun. Empirical Analysis of Corruption in China Since The Reform and Opening up [J]. Political Science Research, 2013 (6).

[6] Stewart, Debra W., Norman A. Sprinthall, and Jackie D. Kem: Moral Reasoning in the Context of Reform: A Study of Russian Officials. Public Administration Review, 2002,vol. 62,p. 282-297.

[7] Wittmer, Dennis:Individual Moral Development: An Empirical Exploration of Public-sector and Private-Sector Differences, Public Integrity,Vol. 2 , 2000,p.181-194.

[10]Xiao Hanyu, Ting Ting. Some Theoretical Problems in The Study of Corruption -- Based on a Review of 526 Papers on SSCI in 2009-2013 Years[J].Comparison of Economic and Social Systems, 2016 (3).

[11] Nie Huihua. The Impact of Corruption on Efficiency: a Literature Review[J]. Financial Review, 2014 (1).

[12] NiXing, WeiWei Su.Theoretical Framework and Research Direction of The System Chinese Characteristics[J]. Study on Academic, 2015 (8).

[13]Li Yanling, Wu Songjiang, Hu Yang. A Review of Recent Researches on Anti-Corruption in China [J].China Administration,2011(11).