

# GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER 2020 – INDONESIA

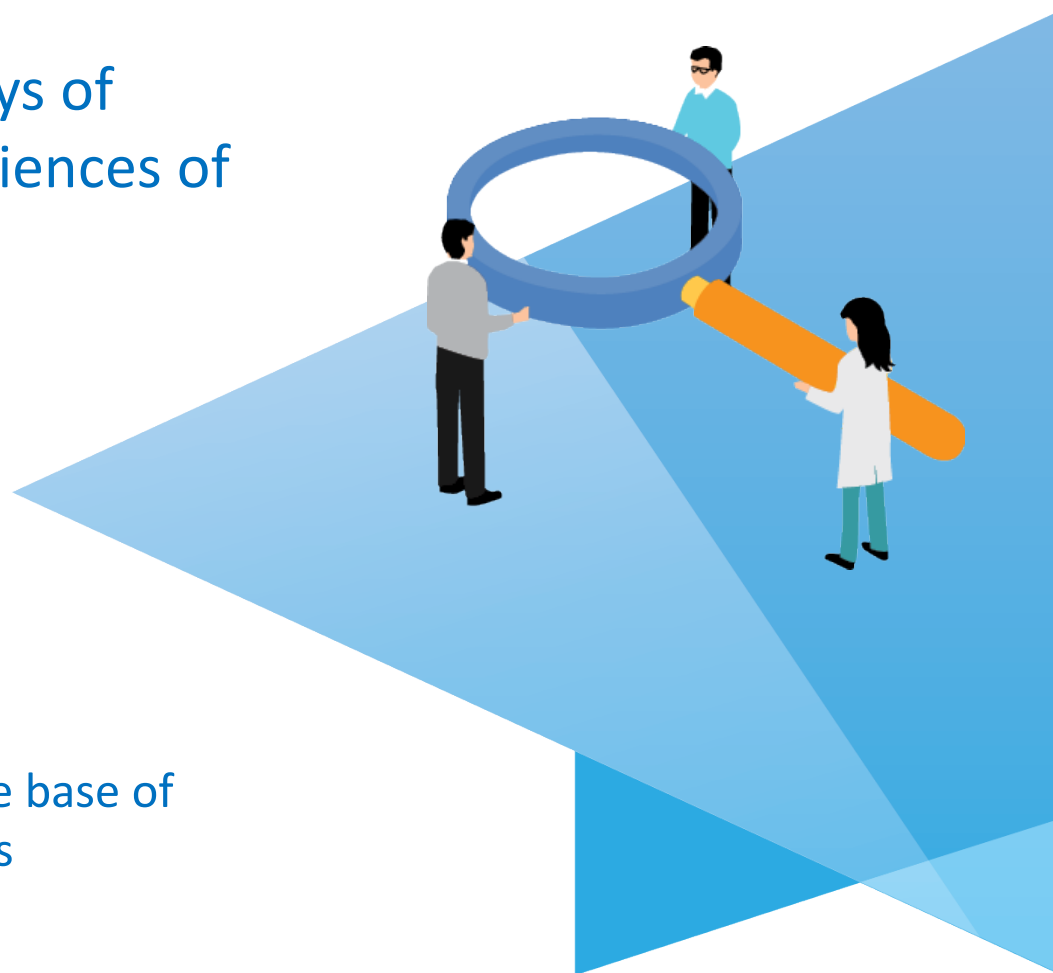
**Transparency International Indonesia (TII)** is one of the chapter from Transparency International, a global network of anti-corruption NGOs based in Berlin, Germany.

Since 2002, TII together with more than 100 chapters around the world, are committed to promoting transparency and accountability to state institutions, political parties, business groups and civil society.

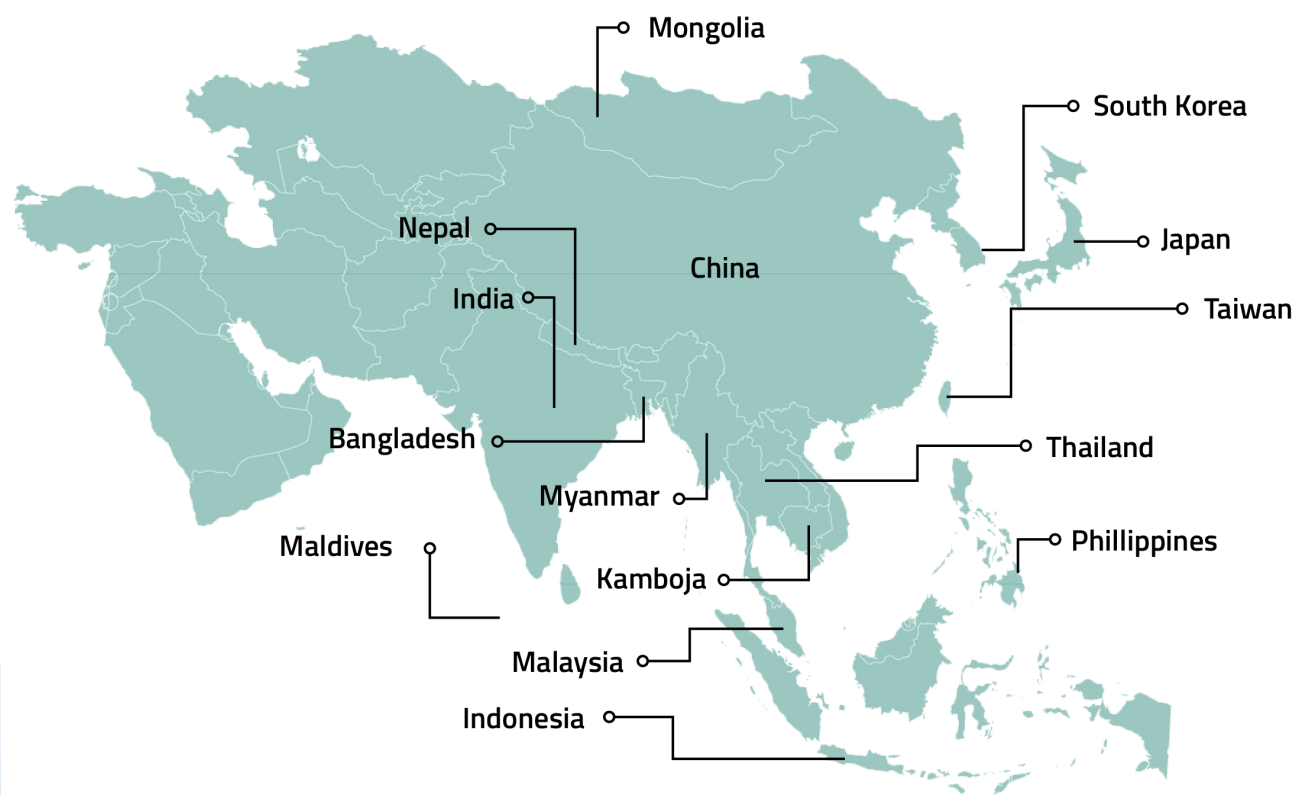
## GCB Asia 2020

One of the largest, most detailed surveys of citizens' views on corruption and experiences of bribery in Asia in the last 12 months

- March 2019 - September 2020
  - Surveyed nearly 20,000 people
  - 17 countries across the region
  - National representative base of household respondents



## 17 Countries in Asia at the GCB 2020



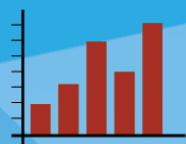
## GCB 2020: Indonesia



- Interviews were conducted by telephone using the Random Digital Dialing (RDD) method with quota control in sample selection with a margin of error +/- 3.1%
- The data collection period runs from 15 June to 24 July 2020
- The survey in Indonesia involved 1000 household respondents with age over 18 years with various educational backgrounds, gender, and location
- The composition of respondents in Indonesia consists of 50.3% women and 49.7% men and the highest percentage of the age group is 38.2% in the age range 26-35 years.
- Survey respondents were spread across 28 provinces representing five islands in Indonesia, namely Sumatra, Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi and Maluku.
- A total of 772 respondents came from rural areas (77.2%) and 228 of them came from urban areas (22.8).



## GCB 2020 Indicators



**Government  
Performance**



**Perceptions of  
Corruption in State  
Institutions**



**Bribery  
Experience**

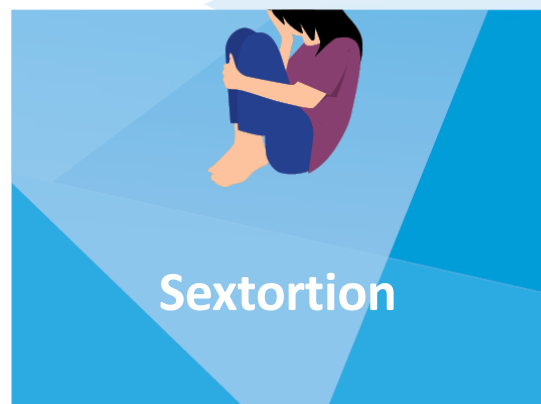
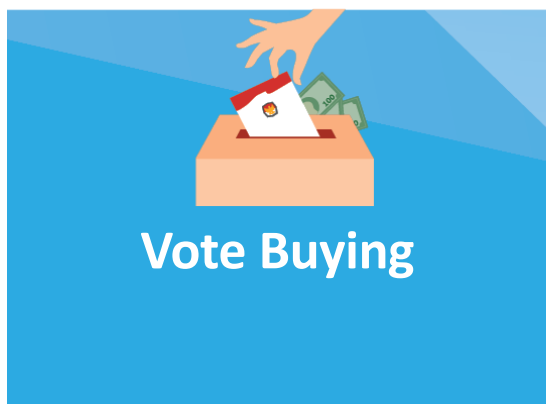


**Bribery in Public  
Service**



**The Role of  
Citizens**

## New Indicators in the GCB 2020



# **10 KEY FINDINGS GCB INDONESIA 2020**



#1

The government's performance in eradicating corruption is considered stagnant



64%

GCB 2017

65%

GCB 2020



Even though almost half of respondents think the level of corruption has increased over the past year

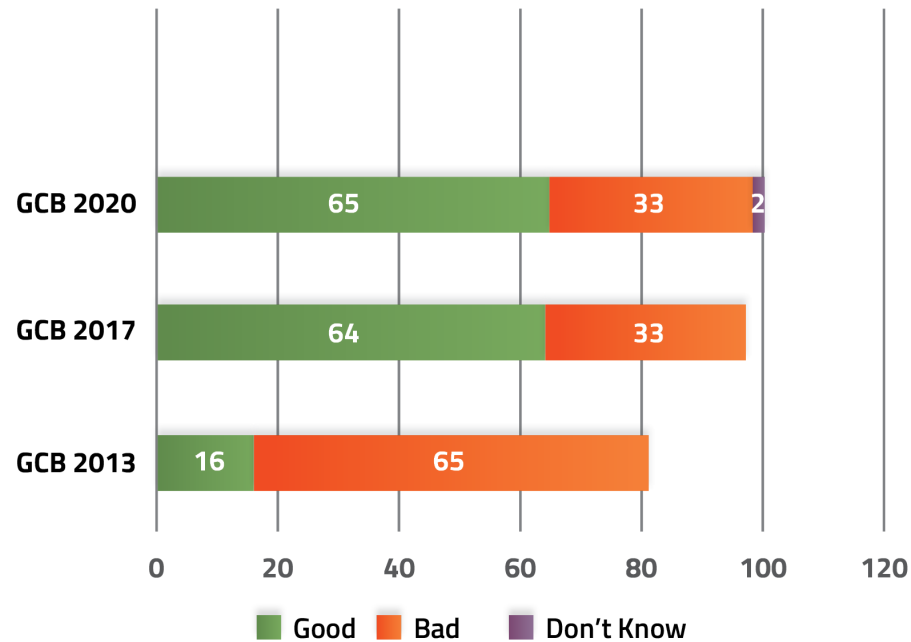
49%



More than **90%** of respondents felt that corruption within the government was a big problem, far above the Asian average (74%)

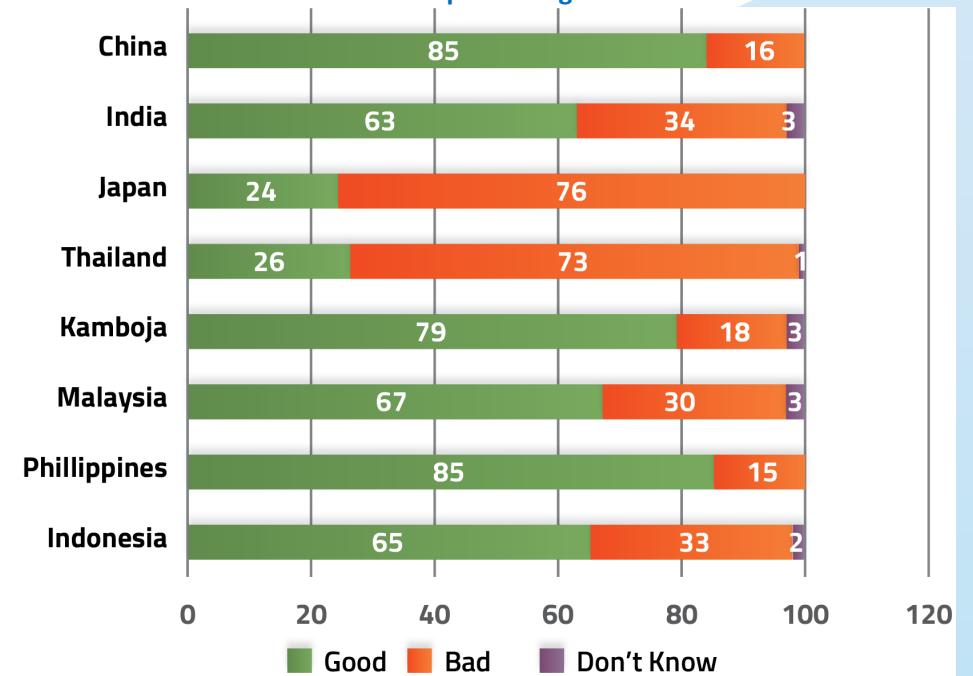
## Government Performance in Corruption Eradication

\*in percentage



## Comparison of Government Performance with other countries

\*in percentage



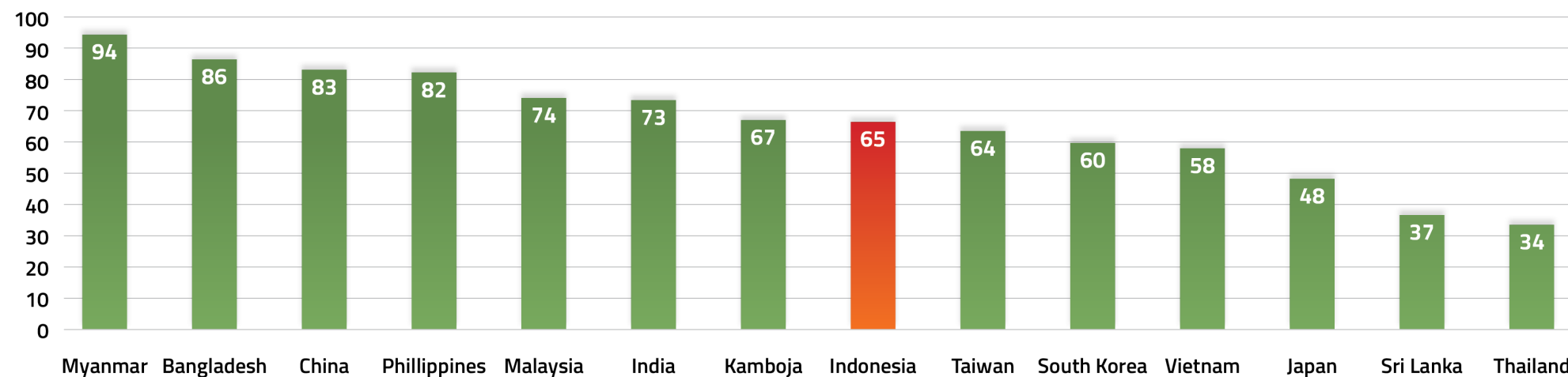
#2

Only 51% of the public surveyed considered the KPK's performance to be quite good in the past year

- In line with the decreasing trend in the level of public trust
- Even so, the KPK has great social capital because more than **90%** of respondents know about the KPK
- The presence of Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACA) in Asia is considered crucial in supporting the corruption eradication agenda, where the level of acceptance in Asia reaches a percentage of **63%**



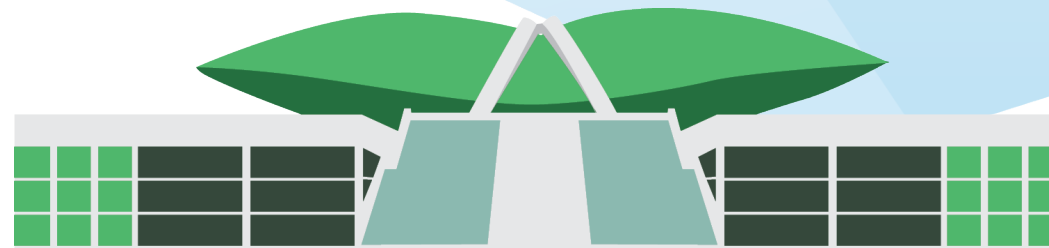
## COMPARISON OF PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON ACA'S PERFORMANCE IN THE REGION



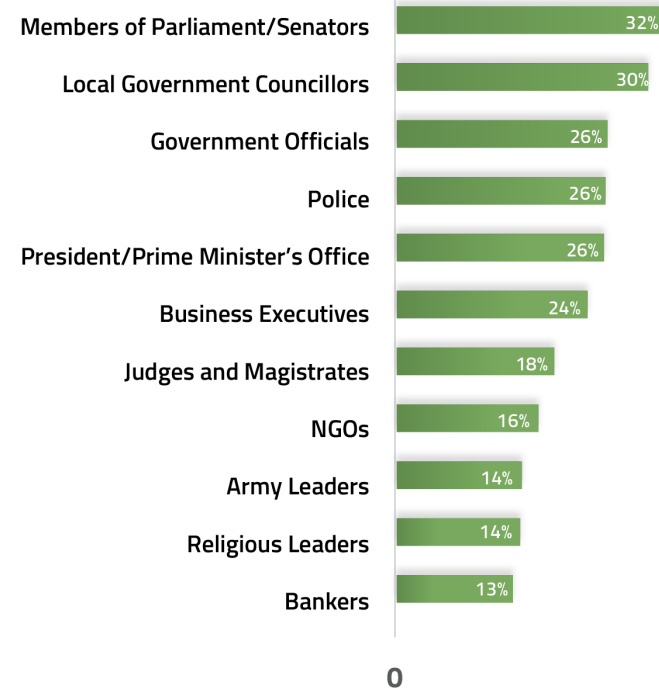
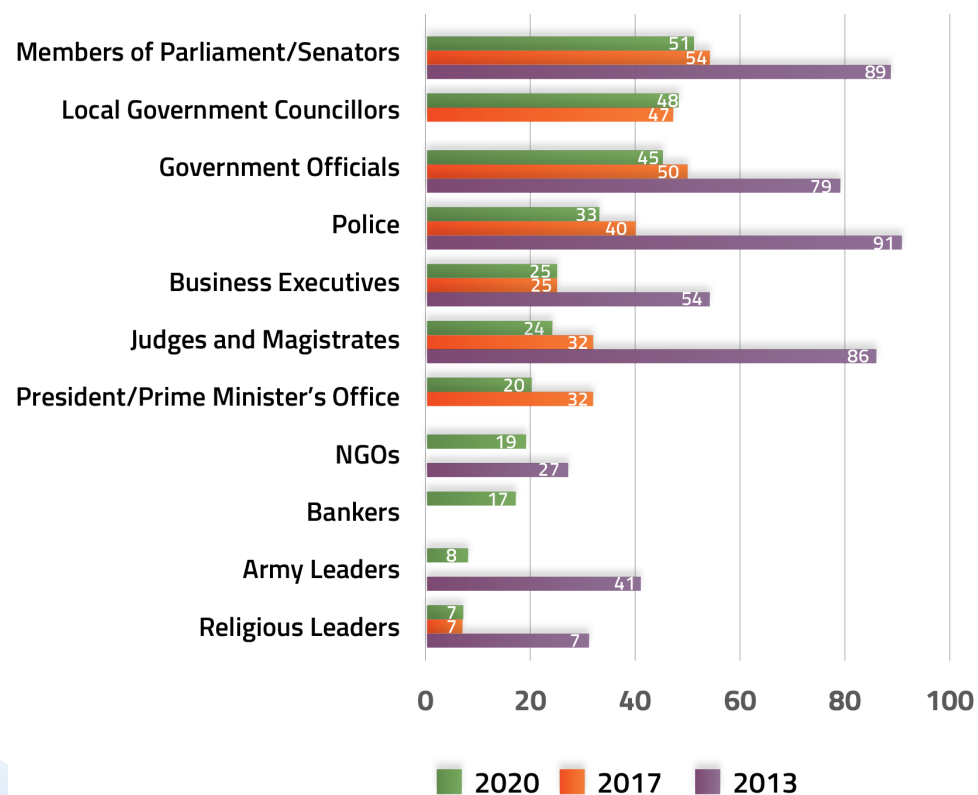
# #3

## The DPR is perceived as the most corrupt institution in Indonesia

- In line with the trend in Asia, Parliament is the most corrupt public institution
  - Compared to the 2017 GCB measurement, all of them decreased significantly, except for perceptions of local government which rose 1%
  - In the Police and Courts, there are signs of reform, although not significant



## Most Corrupt Institutions in Indonesia



#4

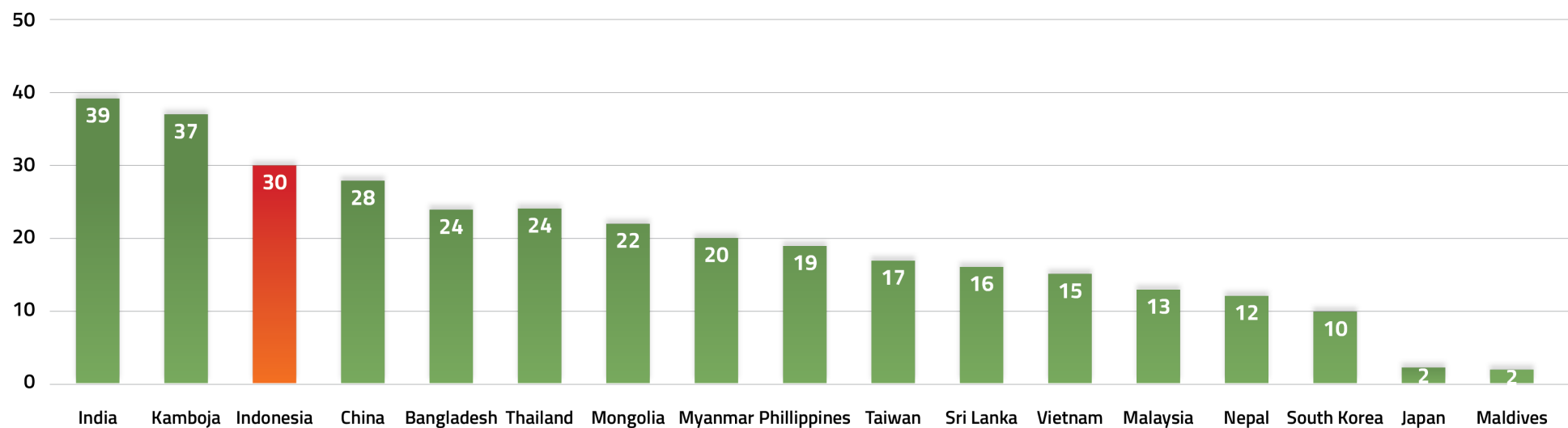
## 3 out of 10 respondents admitted to having paid bribes when accessing public services

- Bribery rate in Indonesia 3rd highest among 17 Asian countries surveyed **(30%)**
  - The reason for paying a bribe is because as a token of gratitude **(33%)**, being asked to pay an illegal fee **(25%)**, and being offered a bribe for a faster process **(21%)**
- More than **90%** admitted that they never reported the bribery they experienced
  - During the Covid-19 pandemic, **97%** of respondents never gave bribes



## Bribe Rate Across the Region

\*in percentage





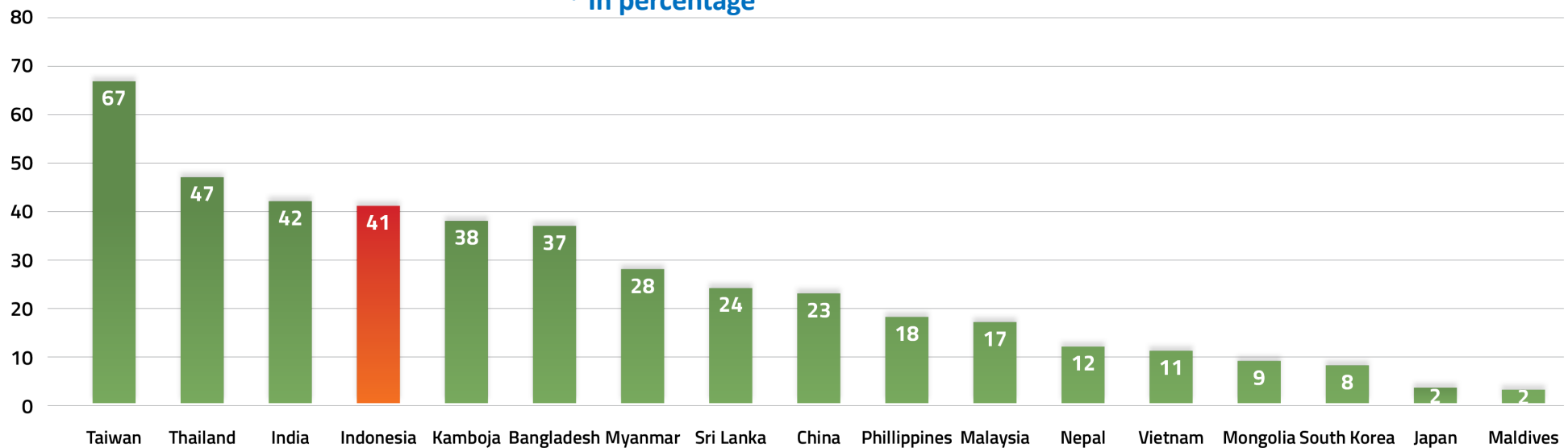
#5

## Experience of community bribery is highest in Police services (41%), well above the Asian average (23%)

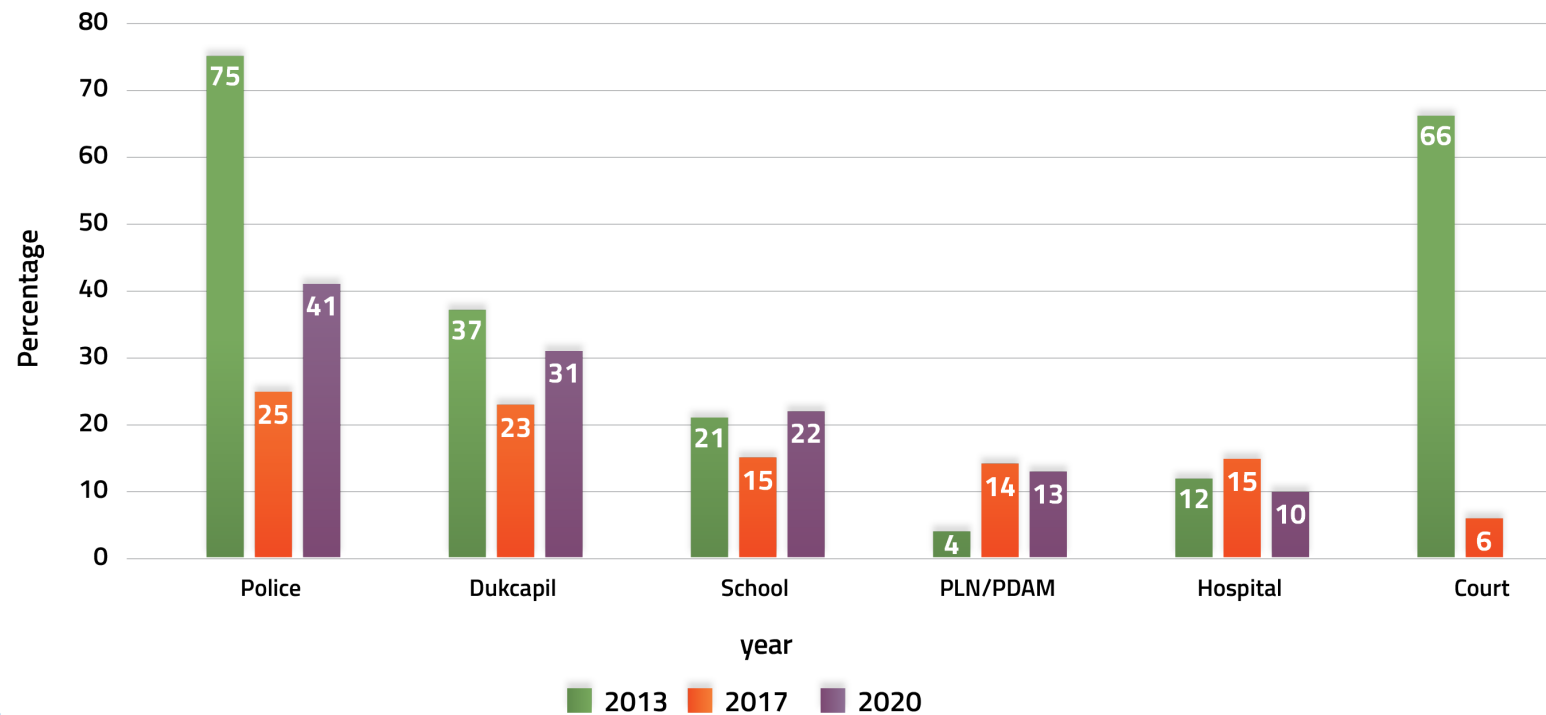
- The experience of bribery for services in the Police, Dukcapil and Schools has increased again compared to the 2017 GCB
  - Hospital / Community Health Centers is the service with the lowest experience of bribery (**19%**), but there is no significant decrease from the previous measurement
- The majority of young people admitted to having committed bribes in the past year, namely 18-24 (**45%**) and 25-34 (**30%**), far above the Asian average (22% and 19% respectively)

## Trends in Bribery in Police Service Across the Region

\* In percentage



## 30% of respondents have committed bribes in access to public services in the last 12 months



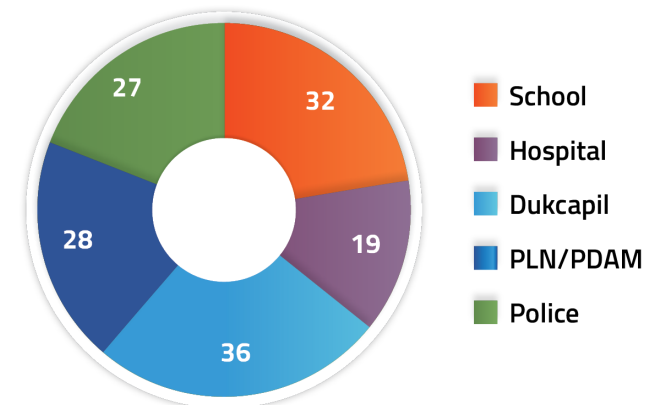
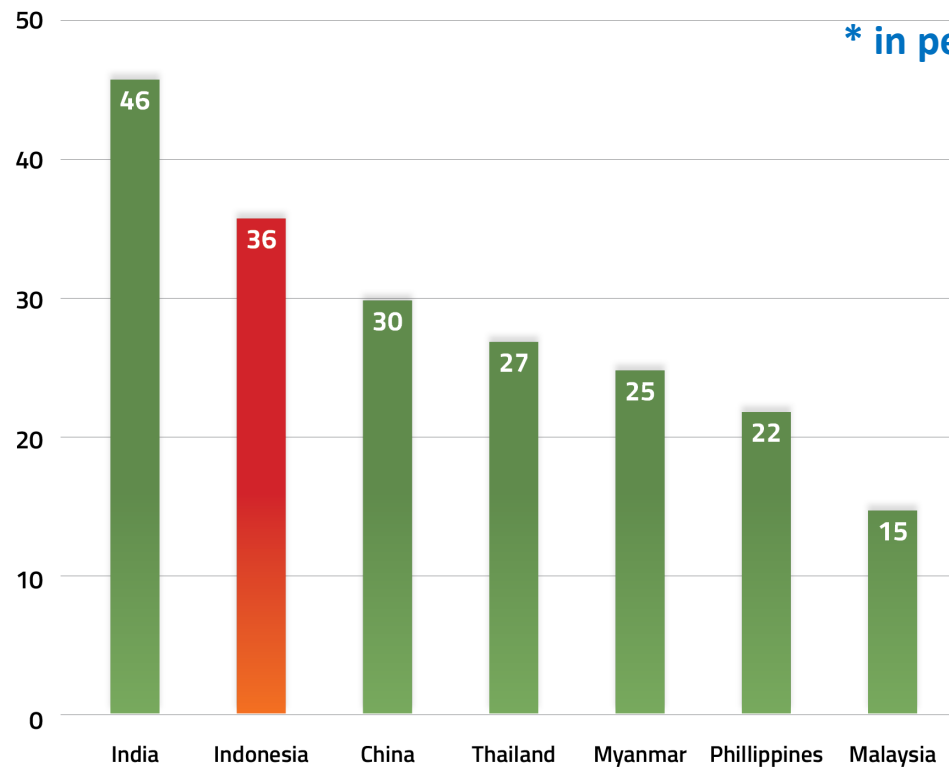
#6

**More than 80% of respondents surveyed think personal connections are important if they are to get better quality public services**

- The use of personal connections to access public services in Indonesia is the second highest proportion after India
- **1 in 2** respondents have used a personal connection to access public services in the past year
- Public services for identity documents mostly use personal connections **(36%)**

## 36% of respondents used Personal Connections to access Public Services in the last 12 months

\* in percentage



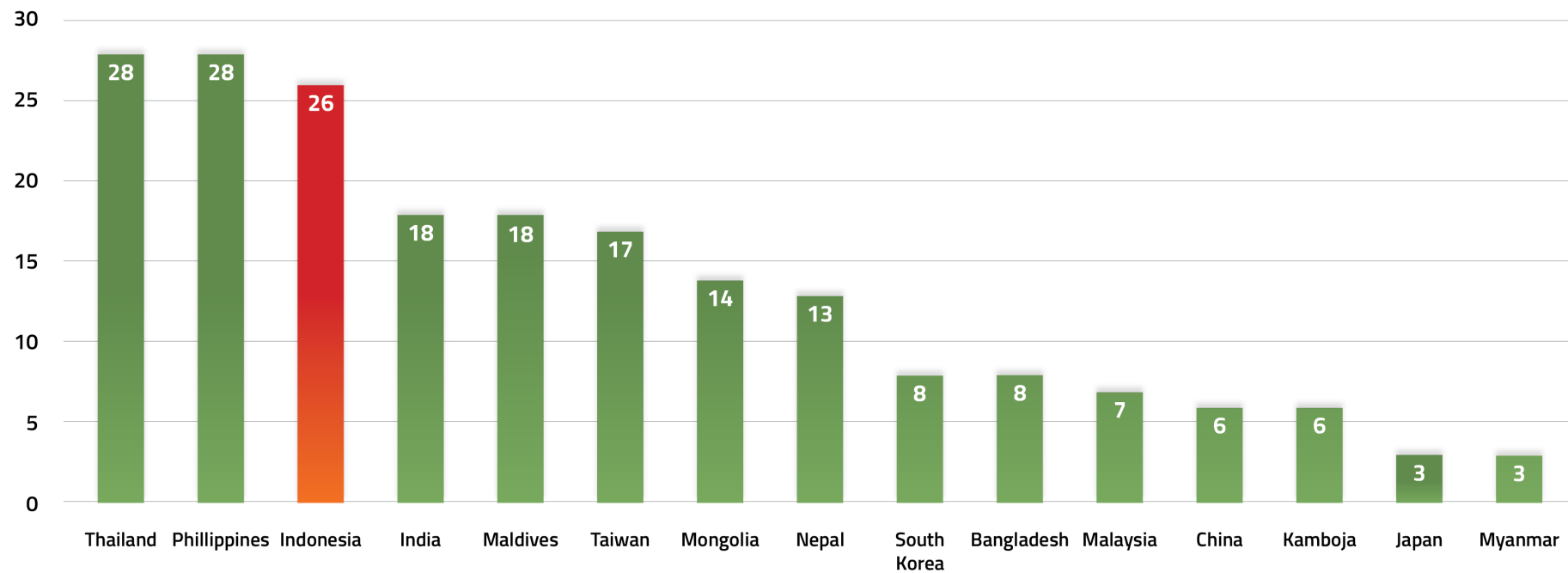
#7

**1 in 3 respondents admitted to having been offered to buy and sell their votes during the General Election, both the Presidential, Legislative, and Regional Head elections in the last five years**

- The majority of respondents who have experienced the experience admit to having been offered up to one or two times
- The rate of vote-buying in Indonesia (**26%**) is almost double the Asian average (**14%**)



## Public Perception of Vote Buying in Asia



#8

## More than half of victims of sexual extortion who access public services are women

● Sextortion is the abuse of power for sexual gain and often occurs in exchange for public services, such as health or education services.

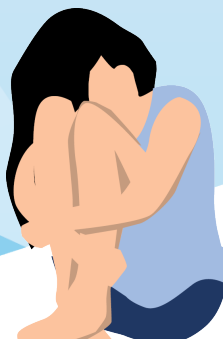
● Be a direct victim or have heard

● Indonesia is the country with the highest share rate in Asia (**18%**), followed by Sri Lanka (**17%**) and Thailand (**15%**), twice the Asian average (**8%**)

● The majority of respondents who have experienced or heard of, admit to having been offered a frequency of one to two times

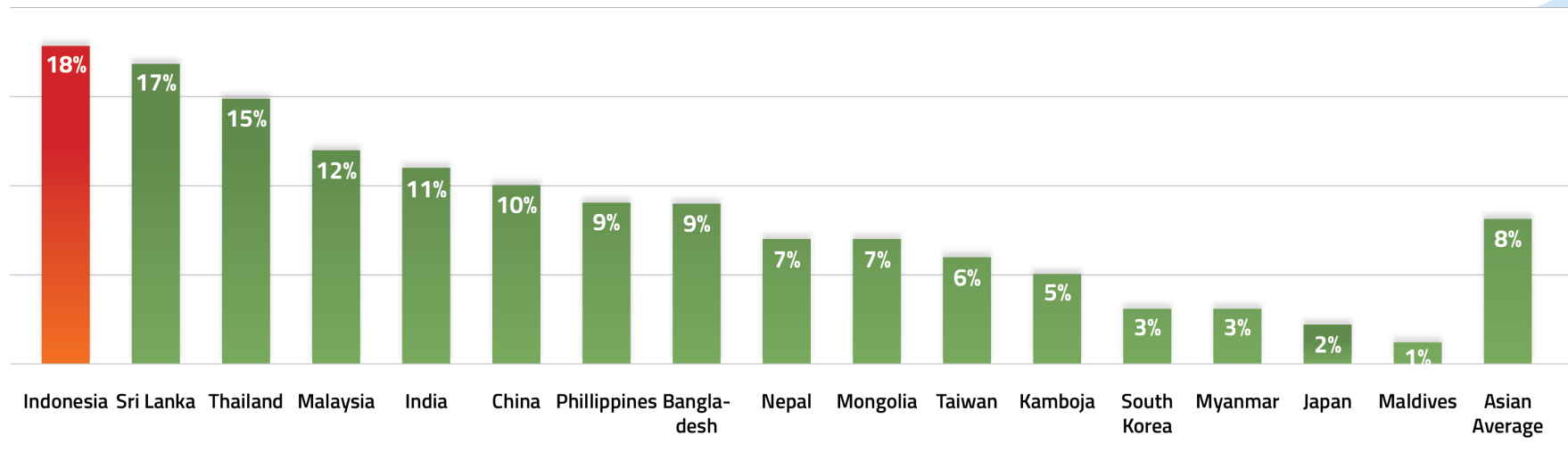
*Examples :*

1. The case of two police officers in Malang, East Java, in 2016.
2. The former judge, Setyabudi Cahyo, committed sextortion and was convicted of corruption in 2009 and 2010.
3. Recently, during the COVID-19 pandemic, a female airline passenger was sexually blackmailed by doctors at the airport in exchange for gaining access to a fast COVID-19 test result.





## Sextortion Rates by Country



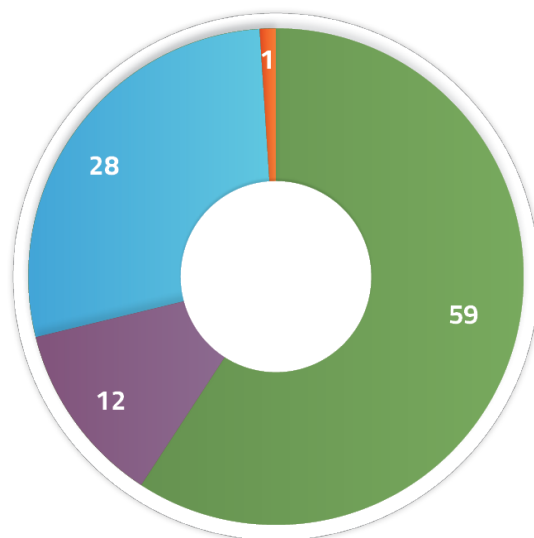
#9

## Nearly 60% of respondents believed that ordinary citizens could make a difference

- This optimism is down from the 2017 GCB which was **78%**
- More than **60%** of ordinary citizens said they feared reprisals if they reported corruption cases, almost double the 2017 GCB results
- **66%** of respondents did not believe that reports of corruption would be followed up

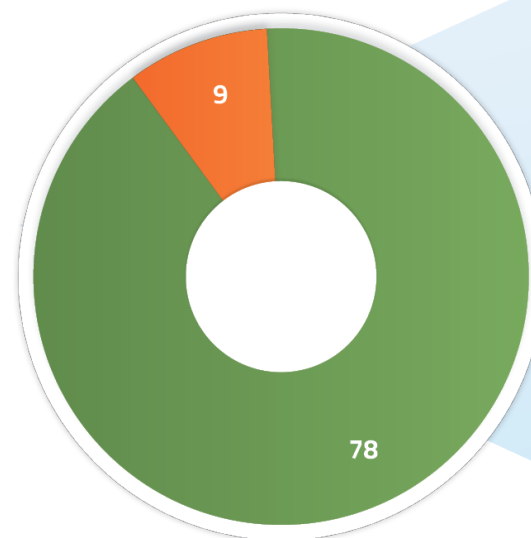
## Citizens against Corruption

**GCB 2020**  
\*in percentage



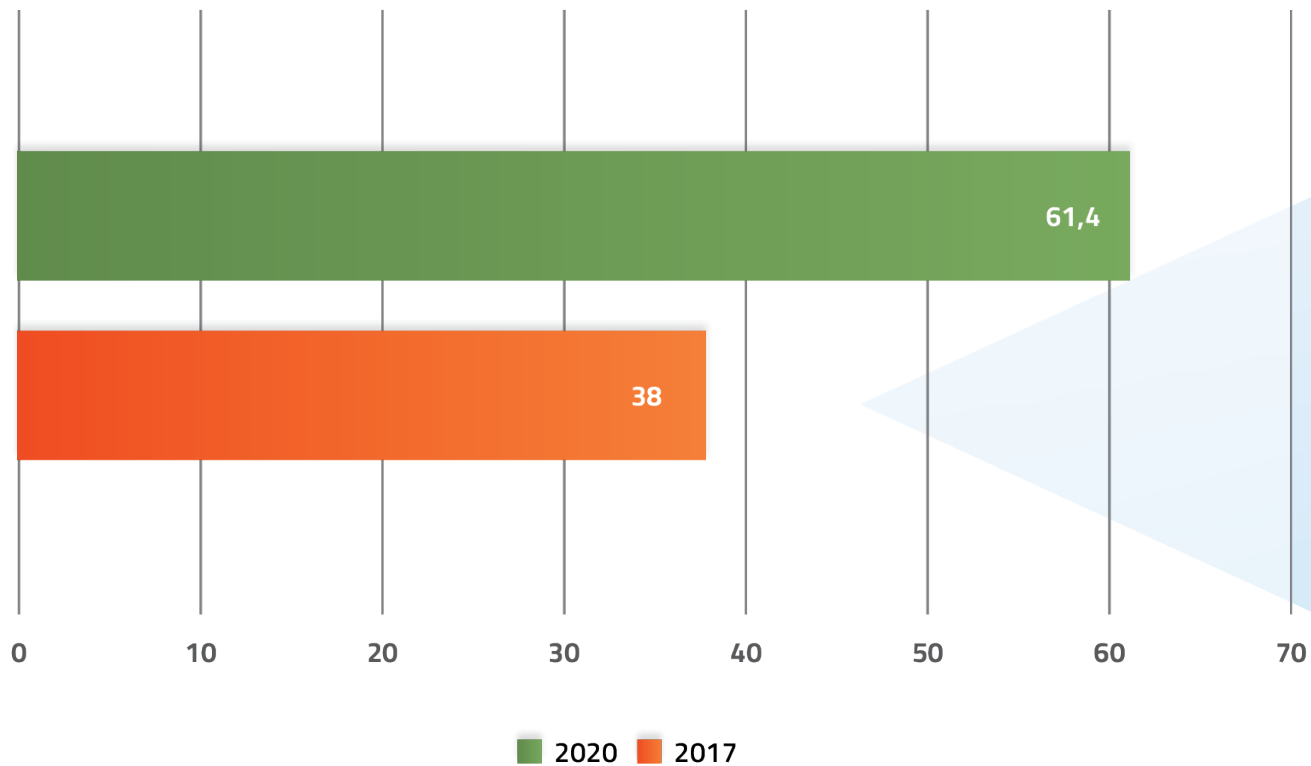
- Setuju
- Tidak Setuju
- Tidak keduanya
- Tidak tahu

**GCB 2017**  
\*in percentage



- Setuju
- Tidak Setuju

## The level of public fear of retaliation for reporting corruption has doubled



#10

Less than half of the respondents are aware that they have the right to access public information

- 8 out of 10 respondents have never requested information
- Less than 50% of citizens believe the Government considers input from the public



## Summary

1. Corruption is still considered a big problem by the public, but the Government's efforts are considered moderate
2. The level of public trust in the performance of the Government is directly proportional to the performance level of the KPK
3. Legislative institutions, bureaucracy and law enforcement are still considered to be hotbeds of corruption. The practice of bribery in law enforcement agencies and political institutions tends to increase.
4. It is important to acknowledge human cost of corruption, one of which is through strengthening studies on sector
5. The public's role is still considered crucial, although optimism has decreased

## Recommendation

1. Strengthen civil society groups, particularly in the regions
2. Empower citizens to access public information
3. Improving integrity in the political sector, primarily in Political Parties and Elections
4. Building the prevention of bribery, conflicts of interest and favoritism in the implementation of public services
5. Encourage the Corruption Eradication Commission to work in a transparent and accountable manner
6. Build a victim-based anti-corruption movement approach
7. Recognizing sexual extortion to access public services (sextortion) as part of the criminal act of corruption in Indonesia





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the global coalition against corruption



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