ABSTRACT

Integrity education, as a corruption prevention method, has become increasingly important for China’s anti-corruption work. This study reviews the literature concerning the nature of corruption and important educational programs to fight it in the Chinese context and argues that integrity education can correct some shortcomings of the current anti-corruption campaign. I will then examine Chinese anti-corruption policies based on in-depth analysis of three types of empirical data: the national anti-corruption and integrity education bases of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, repentance letters by officials found guilty of corruption, and the contents of the Procuratorate Daily related to integrity education. The fieldwork will involve interviews with government officials in charge of anti-corruption work and field visits to some integrity education bases. It is hoped that the results of this study will help obtain a better understanding of the current government programs that use “soft power” (integrity education) to prevent corruption. This study will also have theoretical implications as integrity education has received scant scholarly attention in corruption studies.