



PEOPLE AND CORRUPTION: AFRICA SURVEY 2015

Global Corruption Barometer

Transparency International is a global movement with one vision: a world in which government, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption. With more than 100 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, we are leading the fight against corruption to turn this vision into reality.

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Afrobarometer is a pan-African, non-partisan research network that conducts public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, economic conditions, and related issues across more than 30 countries in Africa.

Afrobarometer surveys are implemented by national partners in surveyed countries, with coordination by the Center for Democratic Development (CDD) in Ghana, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) in South Africa, the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, and the Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP) in Benin. Michigan State University (MSU) and the University of Cape Town (UCT) provide technical support to the network.

Afrobarometer publications from six survey rounds (1999-2015) are available at www.afrobarometer.org. To explore data on any survey question from any round, please visit Afrobarometer's online data analysis facility at www.afrobarometer.org/online-data-analysis.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In many countries you can pay off police officers to ignore any crime, however horrific and devastating – it's just a matter of price. In Zimbabwe a nine-year old girl was raped on her way to school by a man who infected her with HIV. The police initially arrested her attacker, but then released him in secret. The reason: he paid a bribe. At Transparency International we hear stories like this every day.

That is why we publish research on what people say are the biggest sources of corruption in their lives, so that we can raise awareness of the scale of graft and to drive anti-corruption work to stop it. For the latest African edition of the Global Corruption Barometer, we partnered with the Afrobarometer, which spoke to 43,143 respondents across 28 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa between March 2014 and September 2015 to ask them about their experiences and perceptions of corruption in their country.¹

Shockingly, we estimate that nearly 75 million people² have paid a bribe in the past year – some of these to escape punishment by the police or courts, but many also forced to pay to get access to the basic services that they desperately need. A majority of Africans³ perceive corruption to be on the rise and think that their government is failing in its efforts to fight corruption; and many also feel disempowered as regards to taking action against corruption. In Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia and Ghana¹ citizens are the most negative about the scale of corruption in their country.

However, the results also highlight that there are a small number of countries in the region that are seen as doing quite well in addressing the scourge of corruption – where only a few people have to pay bribes or where citizens feel that they can contribute to stopping corruption. Citizens in Botswana, Lesotho, Senegal and Burkina Faso tend to have the most positive views compared with citizens from other countries in the region.

The main finding of this report is that there is a clear disparity between a few strong performing countries in regard to anti-corruption and the many weak performers on anti-corruption across the continent. This finding contains both a hopeful message, that addressing corruption is indeed possible, as well as a disappointing message, as most African countries have failed to make headway in stemming the tide of corruption. As corruption can be a major hindrance for development and economic growth, and as it weakens people's trust in government and the accountability of public institutions, this report calls on governments to act against the corruption which exists in their country.

¹ The Afrobarometer conducted the survey in 36 countries in total across the Africa region. Only the results from the following Sub-Saharan African countries are included in this report: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Results from North African countries will be included in a separate Middle East and North Africa report and results from three Sub-Saharan African countries – Mozambique, Gabon and São Tomé and Príncipe – had not been finalised when this report was being published but will be included in subsequent global releases of the results. The survey was carried out face to face. In each country the survey was sampled and weighted to be nationally representative of the adult population aged 18+. A full description of the methodology is contained in the annex.

² This estimate is made based on the approximate total number of adults aged 18+ living in each of the surveyed countries according to the most recent census or other available population data. See methodology for full details.

³ For the sake of readability, we use the terms "Africans" or "Africa" or "continent" even though the report includes only Sub-Saharan countries.

KEY FINDINGS

The main findings of this report are as follows:

1. CORRUPTION SEEN TO BE ON THE RISE

The majority of Africans (58%) say that corruption has increased over the past year. This is particularly the case in South Africa where more than four-in-five citizens (83%) say they have seen corruption rise recently.

2. MOST GOVERNMENTS ARE FAILING TO MEET CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS IN REGARD TO FIGHTING CORRUPTION

There is no government which is rated positively on its anti-corruption efforts by a clear majority of its citizens. On the contrary, 18 out of 28 governments are seen as fully failing to address corruption by a large majority.

3. POLICE AND PRIVATE SECTOR PERCEIVED AS MOST CORRUPT

The survey asked how much corruption there was in 10 key institutions and groups in society. Across the region, the police and business executives are seen to have the highest levels of corruption. While the police have regularly been rated as highly corrupt, the strongly negative assessment of business executives is new compared to previous Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) survey rounds.ⁱⁱ

4. BRIBERY AFFECTS MORE THAN ONE-IN-FIVE AFRICANSⁱⁱⁱ, AND DISPROPORTIONALLY AFFECTS THE POOR IN URBAN AREAS

22 per cent of people that have come into contact with a public service in the past 12 months in Sub-Saharan Africa have paid a bribe, but the situation is worst in Liberia where nearly seven-in-ten paid a bribe. Across the continent, poor people are twice as likely as rich people to have paid a bribe, and in urban areas they are even more likely to pay bribes.^{iv}

5. POLICE AND THE COURTS HAVE THE HIGHEST RATE OF BRIBERY

Out of six key public services, people who come into contact with the police and the courts are the most likely to have paid a bribe. This is consistent with previous Transparency International surveys and highlights the lack of progress made in addressing bribery in these two institutions, which are crucial for citizen security and the rule of law.

6. MANY PEOPLE FEEL UNABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO HELPING FIGHT CORRUPTION

People in the region are divided as to whether ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption – just over half of people think that they can (53 per cent), while 38 per cent think they cannot. Reporting incidences when they occur, or saying no when asked to pay a bribe, are seen as the most effective things people can do. However, only roughly one-in-ten people who paid a bribe actually reported it.

7. DESPITE THIS, TURNING BACK CORRUPTION IS POSSIBLE

There are a few countries in which citizens see low levels of corruption in their public institutions and see corruption as on the wane in their own country. The views of citizens in Botswana, Lesotho, Senegal and Burkina Faso are particularly favourable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

CORRUPTION SEEN TO BE ON THE RISE

- Governments must finally deliver on their anti-corruption commitments made globally (the UN Convention against Corruption) and regionally (the African Union Convention on Combating Corruption).
- UN Convention signatory countries must actively support and use the results of the next Convention review cycle, which will look at related policies to prevent corruption and support asset recovery.
- The African Union and its members must provide the political will and financing needed to implement the review mechanism established for its anti-corruption convention.

MOST GOVERNMENTS ARE FAILING TO MEET CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS IN REGARD TO FIGHTING CORRUPTION

- Governments must end impunity in their countries – whether in government, companies or organisations – by effectively investigating and prosecuting cases and eliminating the abuse of political immunity.
- Governments must strengthen and enforce legislation on politically-exposed persons and anti-money laundering to curb the high volume of illicit flows from the continent.
- Governments must end the secrecy around who owns and controls companies and other arrangements which enable collusion, self-dealing or deception in government processes, such as procurement.

POLICE AND PRIVATE SECTOR PERCEIVED AS MOST CORRUPT

- Governments must show a sustained and deep commitment to acting on police corruption at all levels by promoting reforms that combine punitive measures with structural changes over the short- and medium-term.^v
- Companies need to transparently report their operations, activities and revenues on a country-by-country basis to build public trust and dispel perceptions of corruption.

BRIBERY AFFECTS MORE THAN ONE-IN-FIVE AFRICANS, AND DISPROPORTIONALLY AFFECTS THE POOR IN URBAN AREAS

- Governments must effectively include anti-corruption measures and metrics as part of implementing and tracking progress on their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) strategies.

POLICE AND THE COURTS HAVE THE HIGHEST RATE OF BRIBERY

- Governments must invest in measures to strengthen access to justice and the rule of law in their countries, such as ensuring an objective and transparent process for appointing judges, protections for judicial salaries and working conditions, and clear criteria for case assignment.

MANY PEOPLE FEEL UNABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO HELPING FIGHT CORRUPTION

- Governments must create safe and effective conditions for the involvement of civil society in anti-corruption efforts, including their de jure and de facto operational and physical freedom.
- Governments must establish right to information and whistle-blower protection legislation to facilitate the role of civil society in making public institutions more transparent, accountable and corruption-free.

THE STATE OF CORRUPTION IN AFRICA – CITIZENS’ VIEWS

The Global Corruption Barometer seeks to put citizens’ views front and centre in the corruption debate, and to make governments aware of what their citizens think of their actions in regard to fighting corruption. The survey, which was conducted by the Afrobarometer, found that while many Africans view corruption as being on the rise in their own country, and believe their government is not doing well in tackling the issue, there are a small number of countries that are seen to be quite effective in addressing public sector graft.

UP OR DOWN? HOW IS THE LEVEL OF NATIONAL CORRUPTION SEEN AS CHANGING OVER TIME?

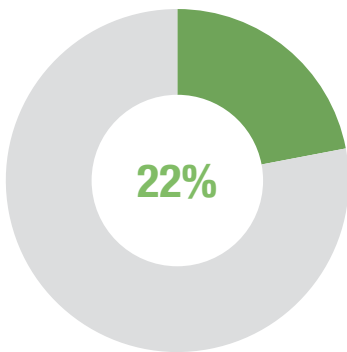
The survey asked people how they thought corruption in their country had changed over the past year⁴ – whether it had increased, decreased or stayed the same – so that we could identify the corruption trend across the continent.

Across the region the survey found that the majority of citizens believe that corruption is on the rise. Over half of people (58 per cent) say that they think corruption has increased either somewhat or a great deal over the past year in their own country, while just under a quarter (22 per cent) think that it has decreased, and just 14 per cent think that it has stayed the same.

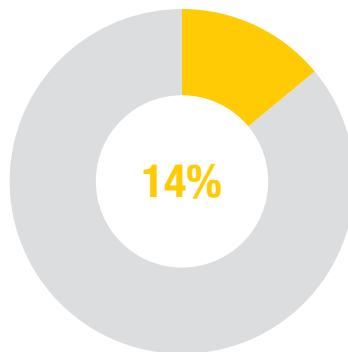
When comparing the results of the different countries that were surveyed, people living in South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria^{vi} were the most likely to say that they think corruption has risen in the 12 months prior to when the survey was conducted. In these countries three-quarters or more of respondents said corruption has increased either somewhat or a lot. The three countries which had the smallest proportion of citizens saying corruption has risen were Burkina Faso, Cote D’Ivoire and Mali – less than one-third of respondents answered that corruption has increased in the past 12 months.

⁴ Respondents were asked “has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?” in the 12 months prior to when the respondent took the survey. For a full list of fieldwork dates for each country, please see the annex.

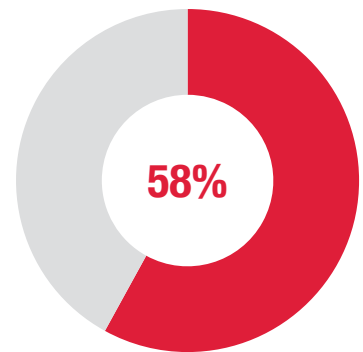
HOW CITIZENS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA THINK CORRUPTION HAS CHANGED OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS



...of people in Africa think corruption has decreased



...of people in Africa think corruption has stayed the same



...of people in Africa think corruption has increased

3 BEST PERFORMERS

Lowest percentage saying corruption has increased

3 WORST PERFORMERS

Highest percentage saying corruption has increased

Burkina Faso

28%

South Africa

83%

Mali

31%

Ghana

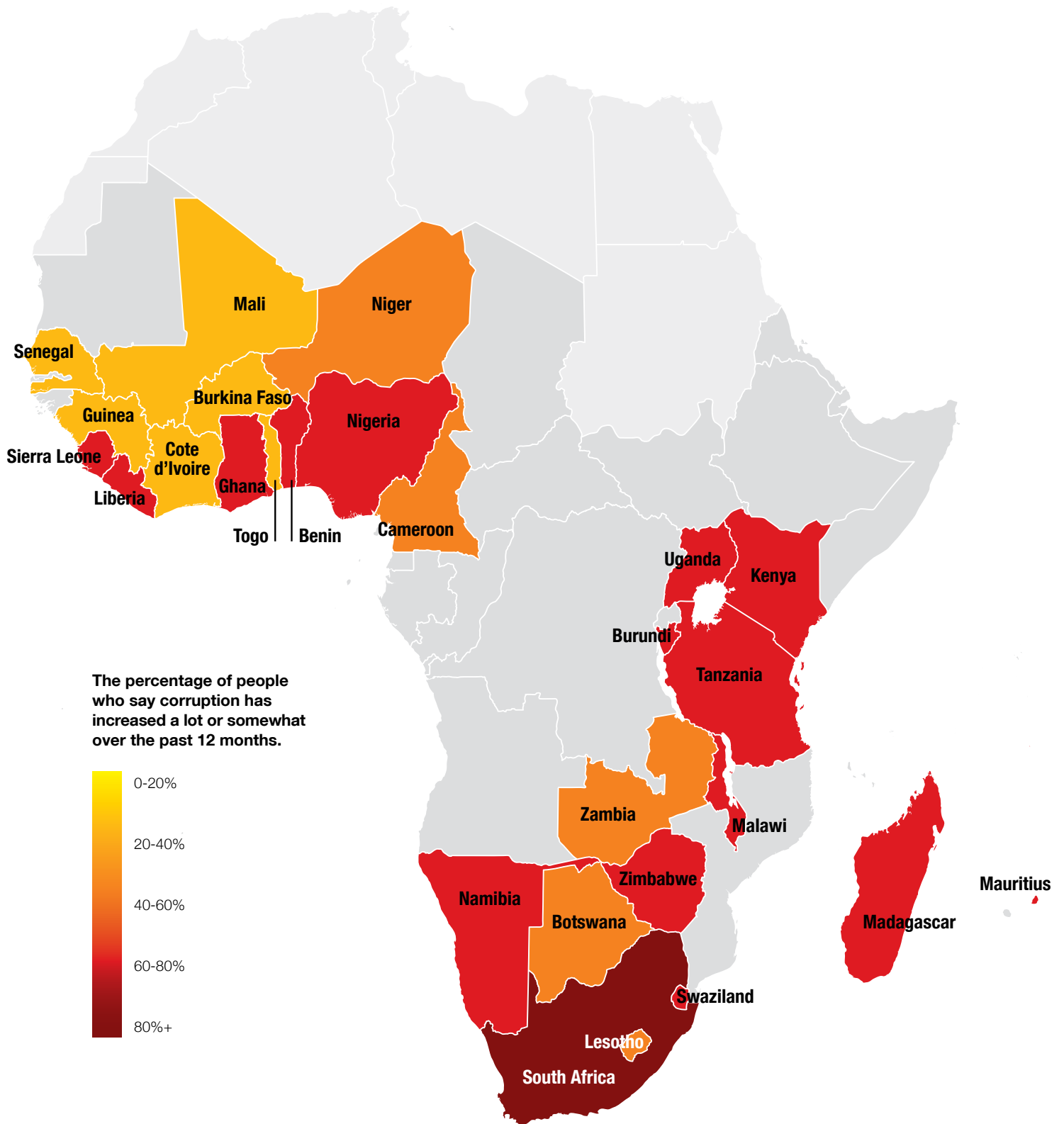
76%

Cote D'Ivoire

32%

Nigeria

75%



Q: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?
 % who say corruption had either increased somewhat or increased a lot.

POLITICIANS, PUBLIC OFFICIALS OR BUSINESS EXECUTIVES – WHO IS SEEN AS MOST CORRUPT?

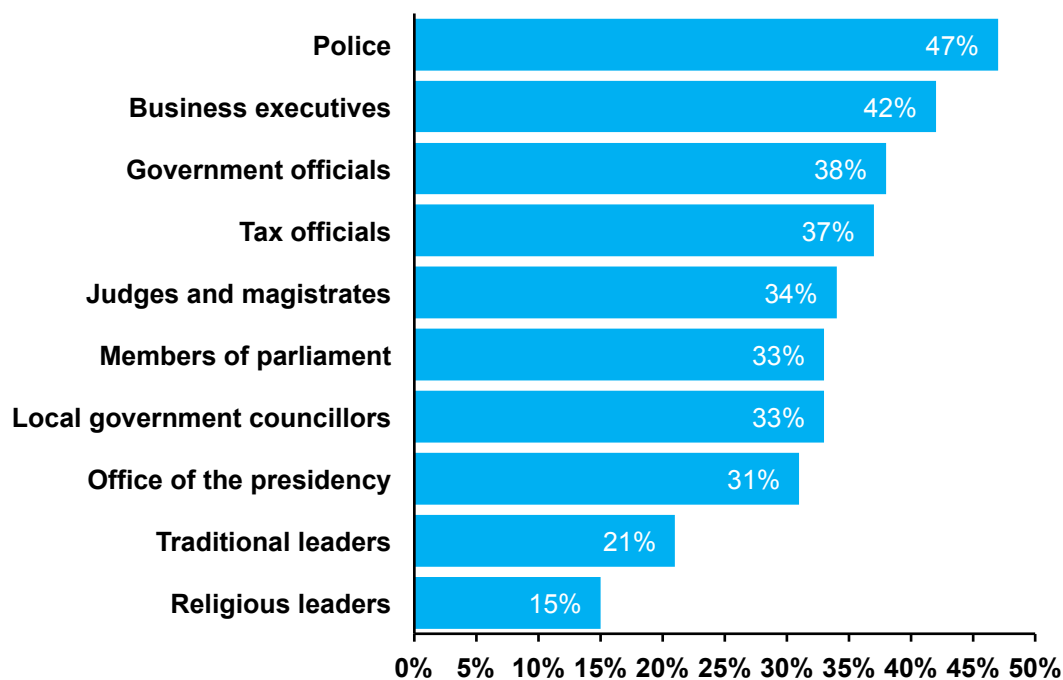
The survey asked respondents how much corruption there was in 10 different powerful groups in their country – the political and government elite (the president’s office, members of parliament, government officials), public officials who work at the service level (tax officials, the police, judges and magistrates, local government councillors), and those who are not part of the public sector but who often wield strong influence (business executives, religious leaders and traditional leaders).

Looking at the results from across the region, the police are seen as the most corrupt group across the region, which is consistent with previous editions of the GCB. Almost half of respondents (47 per cent) say that they thought either most or all police officers are corrupt. The police are followed by business executives, which are seen as the second most corrupt group (42 per cent say most or all business executives are corrupt).

Government officials and tax officials rank as the third and fourth most corrupt groups (38 per cent and 37 per cent respectively). Judges and magistrates, members of parliament, local government councillors and the office of the presidency all score similarly, with around a third of people saying they are affected by high levels of corruption (between 31 and 34 per cent).

Traditional leaders and religious leaders are seen to be the least affected by corruption in the region, although 21 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, say that most or all of these leaders are corrupt.

FIGURE 1. HOW CORRUPT ARE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS AND GROUPS IN SOCIETY?



Q. How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? Base: All respondents, excluding missing responses. Chart shows percentage of respondents who answered either 'Most' or 'All of them' are corrupt.

When looking at the results from each country, large proportions of citizens in Benin, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone think that their public sector institutions are affected by high levels of

corruption. In these countries, on average across each of the public sector groups,⁵ half of the population or more said that they thought most or all are corrupt.

In contrast, citizens in Botswana, Cape Verde, Lesotho, Mauritius and Senegal perceive there to be very low levels of corruption in the public sector institutions. On average, less than a quarter of respondents said that most or all officials in these public sector institutions are corrupt.

Anti-corruption progress in Senegal

Since President Macky Sall came into office in Senegal in 2012 the country has passed a number of positive anti-corruption reforms, which may have contributed to Senegalese citizens being among some of the most positive in the region – with many saying corruption is on the decline, and people perceiving low levels of corruption across the public sector.

A Ministry for the “Promotion of Good Governance Responsible for Relations with the Institutions” has been created to promote good governance across various government institutions and in the private sector. A National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption has also been established.^{vii} Subsequently, in July 2013 the Government adopted a National Strategy on Good Governance to improve the functioning of government and to improve transparency.^{viii} A national law was also passed in April 2014 which requires elected officials to declare their assets.^{ix}

More recently, there have been signs of effective enforcement of the law: in March 2015 Karim Wade, former cabinet minister and son of former President Abdoulaye Wade, was tried and convicted of illicit enrichment and sentenced to six years’ imprisonment.^x

DOING WELL OR DOING BADLY? HOW AFRICANS RATE THEIR GOVERNMENTS’ ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

Understanding how ordinary people think their government is doing in regard to addressing corruption allows us to assess whether governments are perceived to be making the right steps and if they are communicating these efforts effectively to their citizens.

Across the region the majority of people (64 per cent) think their government is doing a poor job at handling corruption, suggesting greater efforts need to be taken by governments to clean up the public sector and to punish officials for their corrupt actions. Only a third of people (32 per cent) think that their government was doing either fairly or very well at fighting corruption.

Looking specifically at the country-level results, few governments were rated as doing particularly well at cleaning up government. In only three countries did a slightly greater proportion of citizens

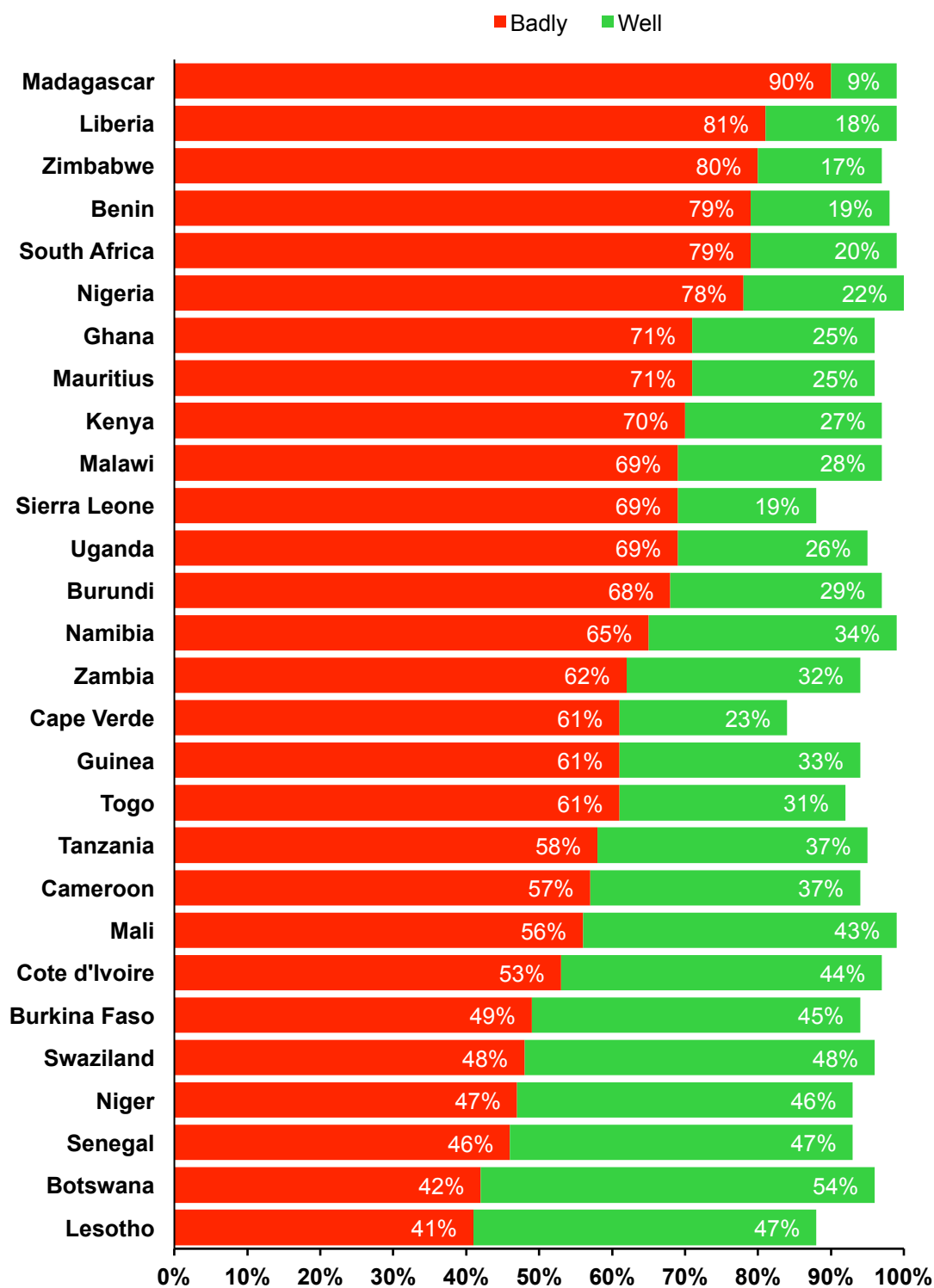
⁵ The public sector groups refer to the president’s office, members of parliament, government officials, tax officials, the police, judges and magistrates and local government councillors. We took a simple average across these seven institutions of the percentage of respondents who said most or all of them are corrupt. See the full tables of results in the annex.

say that their government was doing well than said they were doing badly – Botswana, Lesotho and Senegal.⁶

Many governments received very poor ratings on their achievements in stopping corruption but citizens in Madagascar were the most critical, with nine-in-ten (90 per cent) saying their government is doing either fairly or very badly. This result may in part be due to the revelation that as much as 40 per cent of the country's budget is lost to corruption.^{xi} In Benin, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe people think poorly of their governments' anti-corruption efforts with around four-in-five saying that their government is doing badly.

⁶ In Botswana 54% answered well, 42% badly; Lesotho 47% well, 41% badly; Senegal 47% well, 46% badly

FIGURE 2: IS THE GOVERNMENT DOING WELL OR BADLY IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION



Q. How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? "Fighting corruption in government". Base: all respondents, excluding missing responses.

BRIBERY– WHAT SERVICES DO AFRICANS PAY BRIBES FOR?

Through their contact with public services citizens are being exposed to corruption risks in their daily lives. Nearly 75 million people across the region are estimated to have paid a bribe during the last 12 months but in some countries bribery is far more rampant than in others. Unfortunately it is those who are meant to be upholding the law – the police and courts – who seem to be the most likely to be involved in bribery, and those who are the poorest in society who are the most likely to have to pay.

HOW MANY PEOPLE PAID BRIBES?

The survey asked people whether they had come into contact with six key public services – public schools, public healthcare, the police, courts, for official documents or for utilities – in the previous 12 months. For those who had come into contact with these services, they were asked whether they had paid a bribe, given a gift or provided a favour in order to get the services they needed.⁷

The results show that while there is a big problem with bribery in the region, it is not an endemic feature across the continent, with a small number of countries reporting very low rates of bribery.⁸

Across the region 22 per cent of people who came into contact with at least one of the six public services in the past 12 months admitted that they paid a bribe. When extrapolating the proportion of bribe payers in each of the surveyed countries to their entire adult population, this suggests that nearly 75 million Africans have paid a bribe. Many people pay bribes on numerous occasions for their public services, making this practice even more of a burden on citizens: the majority of bribe-payers (62 per cent) told us that they have paid bribes multiple times over the past year, either for the same public service or for different services.

However, the risk of having to pay a bribe varies tremendously by country. Liberia has by far the highest rate of bribery of the countries that were surveyed, with 69 per cent of people who came into contact with at least one of these six services having paid a bribe in the past year. This is followed

⁷ The overall contact rates for each service were: public schools 42%, public healthcare 63%, the police 22%, courts 11%, for official documents 45% and for utilities 21%. 78% of the respondents said that they had come into contact with at least one of the six services. Bribery rates are based on those who had come into contact with at least one of the six services, excluding those who have missing data for all six bribery questions (weighted n= 26,310).

⁸ For the sake of readability we use the term “bribe” to refer to those who said that they paid a bribe, gave a gift or did a favour for a public service. It is important to note that questionnaire changes for the Global Corruption Barometer bribery question means that the results for previous Global Corruption Barometer surveys cannot be compared with the findings presented here. The question was changed from asking about household to individual bribe payments, and from any service provider to only services provided by the government. Afrobarometer question wording has also changed to more carefully screen for contact before asking about bribe payments, so the results should also not be compared with previous rounds of the Afrobarometer.

by Cameroon, Nigeria and Sierra Leone which were found to have high bribery rates of between 41 and 48 per cent. Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya and Uganda also have bribery rates that are far higher than the regional average.

Botswana, Mauritius and Cape Verde have the lowest bribery rates in the region, being on a par with low bribery rate countries on other continents (such as in Europe or the USA).^{xii} Lesotho, Senegal, Swaziland, Namibia and South Africa also have bribery rates that are far lower than the average for the region with less than one-in-ten saying that they paid a bribe. This demonstrates that in a sizeable number of African countries, governments, the public sector and often also vigilant citizens have been able to successfully prevent this problem from significantly affecting public services on an endemic scale. Learning from these countries' experiences of tackling bribery is key for developing effective anti-bribery approaches that are suitable for the African region.

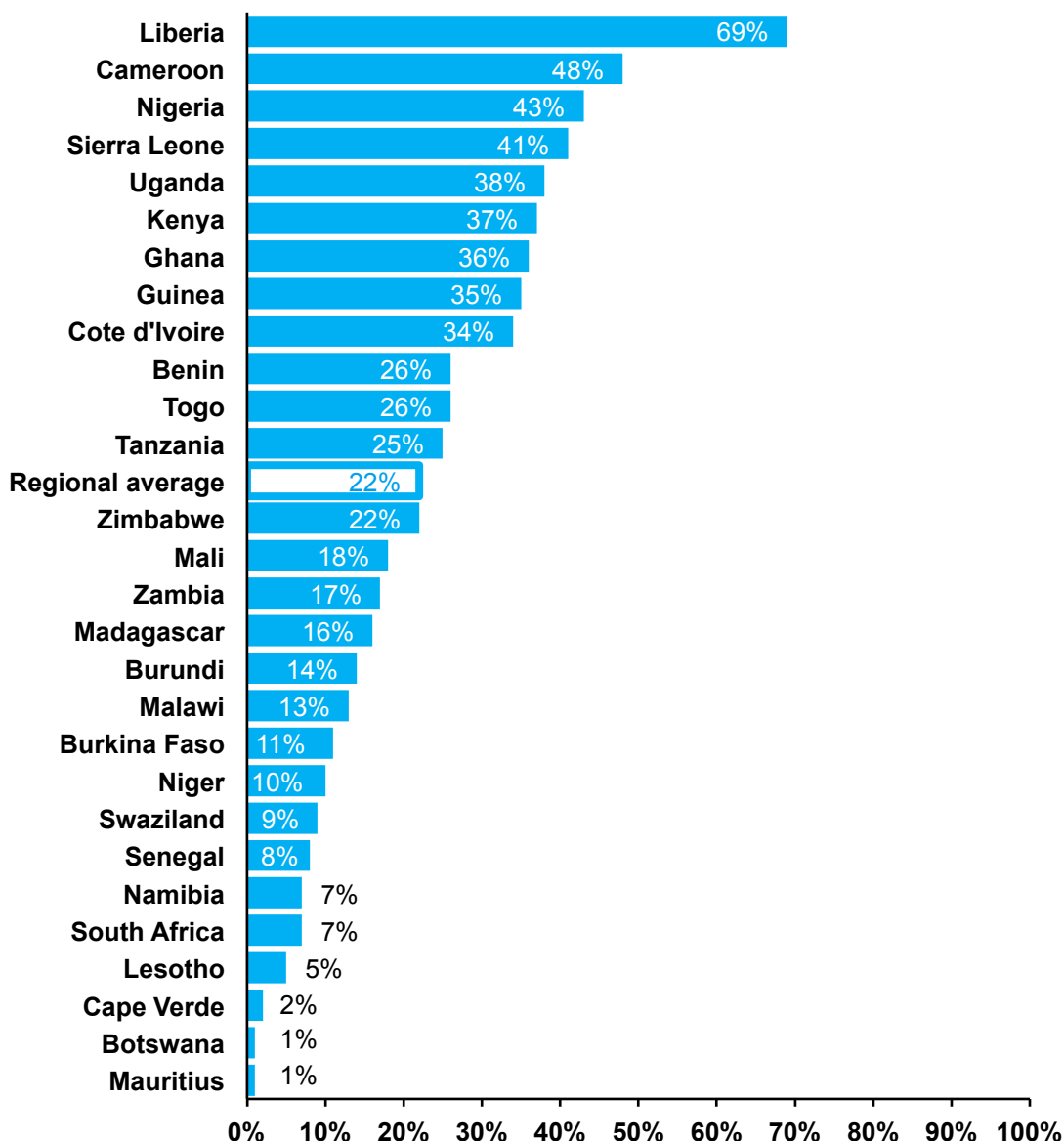
Corruption and the Ebola crisis

From March 2014 to November 2015, around 11,300 people have died from the Ebola outbreak.^{xiii} The West African countries Liberia and Sierra Leone were the worst hit. With studies showing that corruption contributed to the slow and weak government responses to the crisis, tackling the rampant corruption should be considered a priority, to ensure that services can better handle such crises in the future.

The survey found that in both of these countries there are very high bribery rates and the public sector is perceived to be affected by extensive levels of corruption compared with many other countries in the region. High levels of corruption may have hampered these countries' responses to the Ebola crisis by illicitly diverting resources away from essential healthcare services in the years preceding the crisis. Relief funds which were dispersed to halt the spread of Ebola may also have been mismanaged, as found in an internal audit report released by the Sierra Leonean Auditor General in February 2015.^{xiv}

There have also been some claims that Liberians were so distrustful of their government that they believed reports about Ebola had been fabricated to enable government employees to enrich themselves from aid from foreign donors and to embezzle funds from the World Health Organisation. This may have caused critical delays in the first response to the crisis.^{xv}

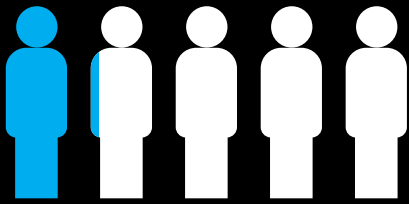
FIGURE 3. HOW MANY PUBLIC SERVICE USERS PAID A BRIBE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?



Q. And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or provide a favour for A. A teacher or school official? B. A health worker or clinic or hospital staff? C. A government official in order to get the document? D. A government official in order to receive the [utilities] services? E. A police officer? F. A judge or court official? Base for the total bribery rate: respondents who had contact with at least one of the six public services in the past 12 months, excluding those who have missing information for all six bribery questions. The percentages presented are for those who said that they had paid a bribe at least once to at least one of the six services.

The following infographic summarises the key socio-demographic results of bribe payers. Those who have not come into contact with any of the six public services has been excluded from the analysis.

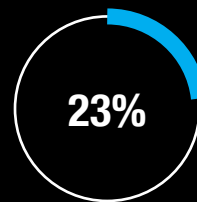
WHO HAS TO PAY BRIBES?



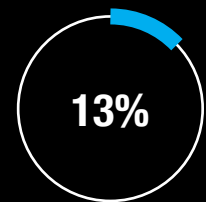
Across Sub-Saharan Africa, in the past 12 months, 22% of public service users have paid a bribe, which is equivalent to nearly **75 million people**.

YOUNG VS. OLD

People younger than 55 years are more likely to pay a bribe for public services.

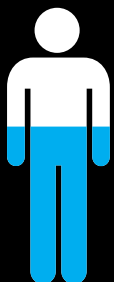


OF PEOPLE AGED UNDER 55



OF PEOPLE AGED 55+

MALE VS FEMALE



57% OF BRIBE PAYERS ARE MALE



43% OF BRIBE PAYERS ARE FEMALE

Males make up the **majority** of bribe payers.

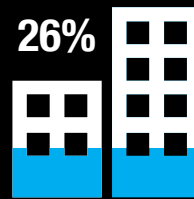
URBAN VS RURAL

Urban residents are more likely to have bribed: Public service users who live in cities and towns tend to be slightly more likely than rural residents to have paid a bribe.

RURAL



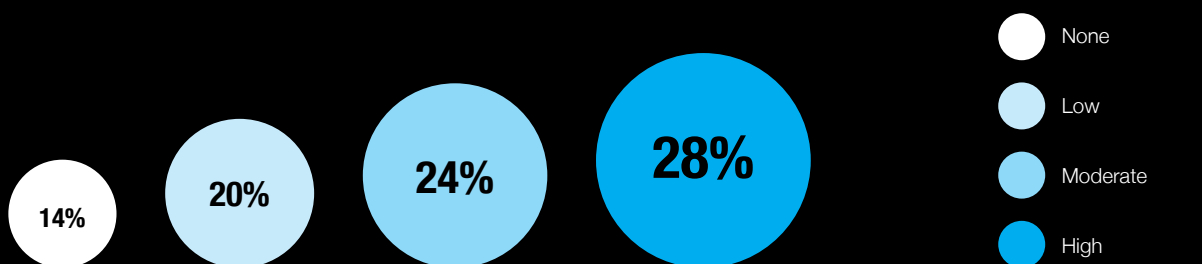
URBAN



BRIBERY AFFECTS THE POOREST MOST

The poorest Africans are hit hardest by bribery: They are **twice** as likely as the most affluent in the region to have paid a bribe in the past 12 months.

PAID A BRIBE



1 IN 4 OF THE POOREST PEOPLE LIVING IN RURAL AREAS HAD TO PAY A BRIBE.

THIS ALMOST DOUBLES IN URBAN AREAS, WITH NEARLY **2 IN 5** OF THE POOREST PEOPLE LIVING IN CITIES AND TOWN HAVING PAID A BRIBE.

RICHEST 14%

POOREST 24%

RICHEST 15%

POOREST 39%

WHAT SERVICES ARE AFFECTED BY BRIBERY?

Transparency International wanted to find out which of the six key public services are particularly affected by bribery.⁹ As the services have different levels of usage (ranging from just 11 per cent of Africans coming into contact with the courts, up to 63 per cent for public hospitals),¹⁰ the results are based only on the responses of those who have come into contact with each service. This allows us to find out which service puts users at most risk of paying a bribe.

The survey finds a large difference in the reported bribery rates for the various public services. Bribery is most rampant in the courts and police force, with over a quarter of those who come into contact with each of these services saying that they had paid a bribe (28 and 27 per cent respectively).

When coming into contact with utilities services provided by the government (such as water and electricity) or when asking for official documents (such as ID cards and permits), nearly one-in-five Africans paid bribes (19 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively).

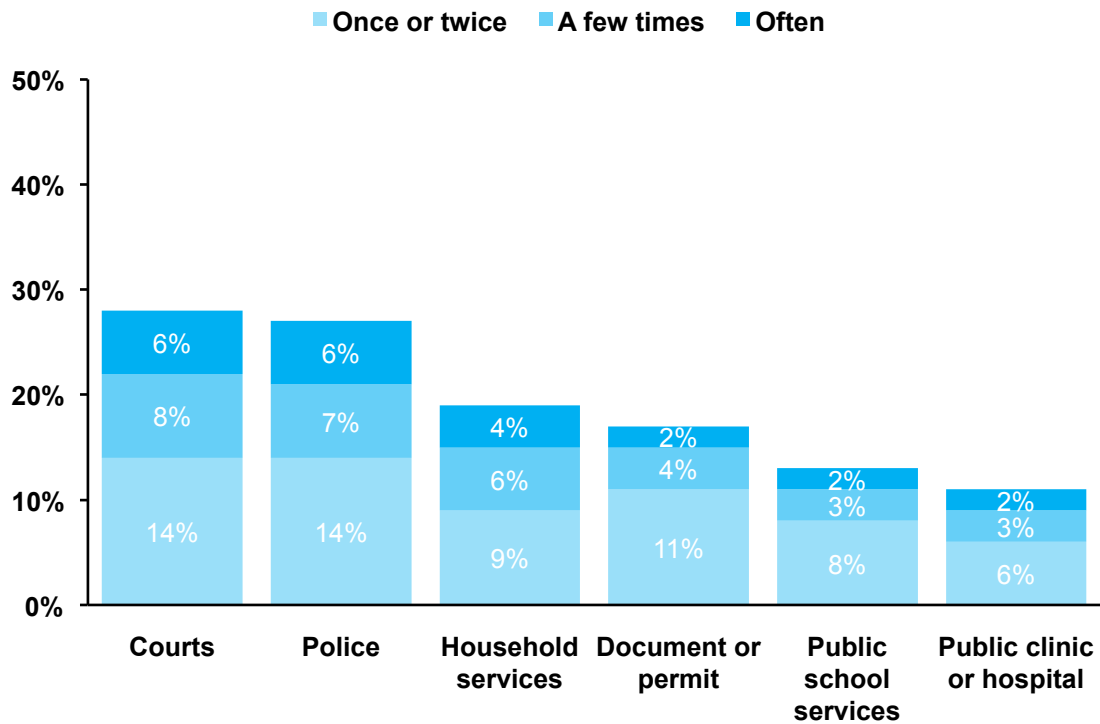
Schools and healthcare have the lowest bribery rates of the six services, although over one-in-ten (13 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively) of the people who came into contact with these services paid a bribe which demonstrates that this is still an unacceptable burden on many people in the region who use these essential services.

Many users of these key public services are burdened by having to pay multiple bribes every year, rather than just once or twice. This is especially the case for those who come into contact with public hospitals, public utilities, police and courts – nearly half or more of the bribe-payers for these services had to pay multiple times.

⁹ The bribery results are for people who came into contact with the services provided by the government, and do not account for bribes paid for private sector providers of services such as education, healthcare or utilities.

¹⁰ For full details of the contact rate per service and by country see the annex.

FIGURE 4. SERVICE USERS WHO SAID THAT THEY HAD PAID A BRIBE



Q. And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or provide a favour for A. A teacher or school official; B. A health worker or clinic or hospital staff; C. A government official in order to get a document; D. A government official in order to receive the [utilities] services; E. A police officer; F. A judge or court official? Base: Respondents who had contact with each service in the past 12 months, excluding missing responses.

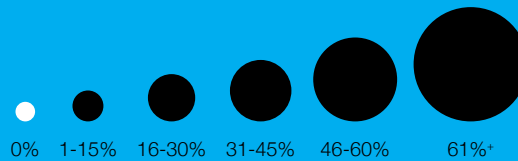
The following infographic shows the bribery rates for each service by country, which makes it possible to identify which services in a specific country have done well at preventing bribery and which are doing poorly. The larger the circle, the higher the bribery rate for that service.

Looking at the country-level bribery rates for the different services, the results show that all six services are comparatively clean in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Senegal and Swaziland, when compared with the regional averages. On the other hand, bribery is reported as rampant across all of the public services in Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, where all the services have much higher bribery rates than the regional average.

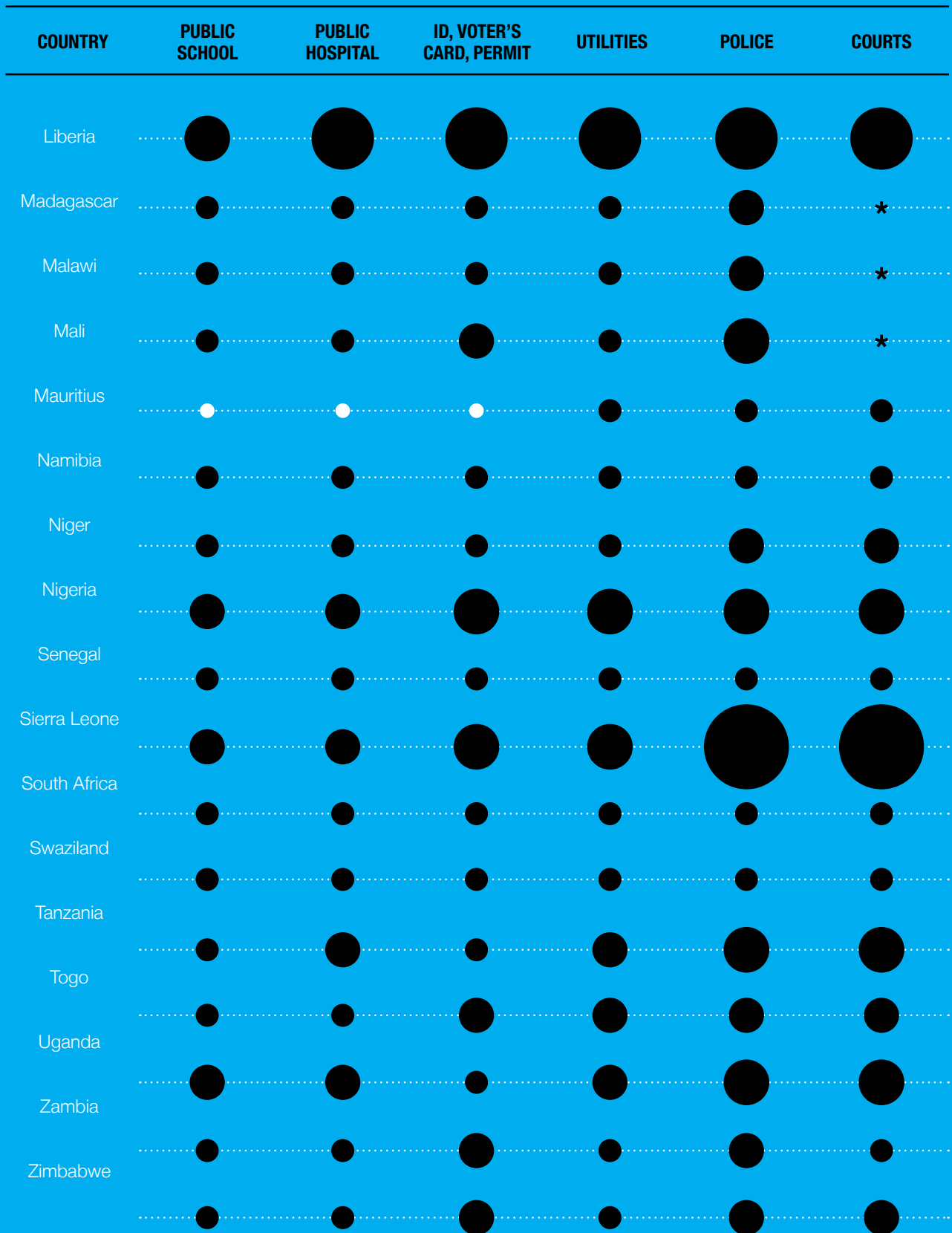
WHAT SERVICES DO PEOPLE PAY BRIBES FOR?

Bribery rate by service; percentage of service users who paid a bribe in the past 12 months.

The size of the circle corresponds to the proportion of service users who paid a bribe.



COUNTRY	PUBLIC SCHOOL	PUBLIC HOSPITAL	ID, VOTER'S CARD, PERMIT	UTILITIES	POLICE	COURTS
Regional average	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benin	●	●	●	●	●	●
Botswana	●	●	●	●	●	●
Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	*
Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cape Verde	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cote d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	*
Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	*
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lesotho	●	●	●	●	●	●



Q. And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for A. A teacher or school official?; B. A health worker or clinic or hospital staff; C. A government official in order to get the document?; D. A government official in order to get the [Utilities] services?; E. A police officer?; F. A judge or court official?. Base: Respondents who had contact with each service in the past 12 months, excluding missing responses. An asterisk (*) denotes a service which had a base size of less than 60 respondents. These results are not shown as there are too few respondents to be considered statistically reliable.

PEOPLE'S ACTIONS – HOW AFRICANS WANT TO STOP CORRUPTION

Citizens should be able to play an important role in turning the tide against corruption – either through reporting corruption when they see it, refusing to pay bribes, or demanding governments take action against the corruption that they see in their country. The survey asked people across Africa whether they think that ordinary people can indeed make a difference, and in what ways they can be most effective at preventing graft.

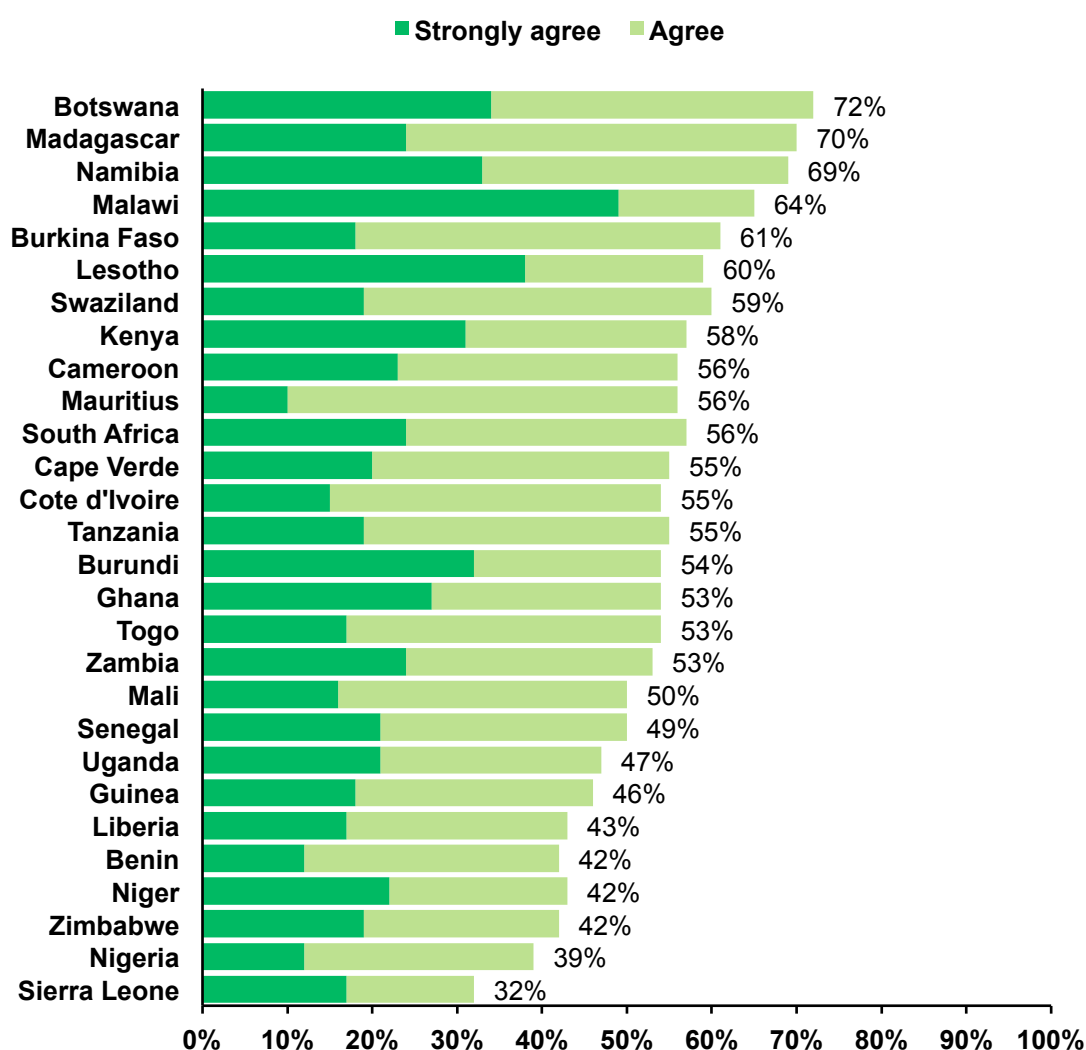
CAN PEOPLE MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Generally speaking, people are divided about the issue of whether or not ordinary people can make a difference in fighting corruption in their country. While just over half (53 per cent) answered in the affirmative, almost two-in-five (38 per cent) feel disempowered.

Citizens feel particularly effective as potential anti-corruption fighters in Botswana and Madagascar. In these countries 70 per cent of more say that they think that ordinary people can make a difference. The result from Madagascar is particularly interesting given that its citizens were the most critical of their government's anti-corruption performance, which suggests that although the public perceive the authorities to be not doing enough, they still feel that they themselves could have an impact.

The public in Nigeria and Sierra Leone feel the least empowered to help fight corruption in their own countries, with less than two-in-five people agreeing that they can make a difference. People in Benin, Liberia, Niger and Zimbabwe are also very pessimistic.

FIGURE 5. CAN ORDINARY PEOPLE MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION?



Q. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption? Base: All respondents, excluding missing responses. "Don't know", refused and "neither" answers are not displayed, for ease of comparison.

HOW PEOPLE CAN STOP CORRUPTION

The survey also asked respondents what they think would be the most effective action that people can take in fighting corruption in their own country.

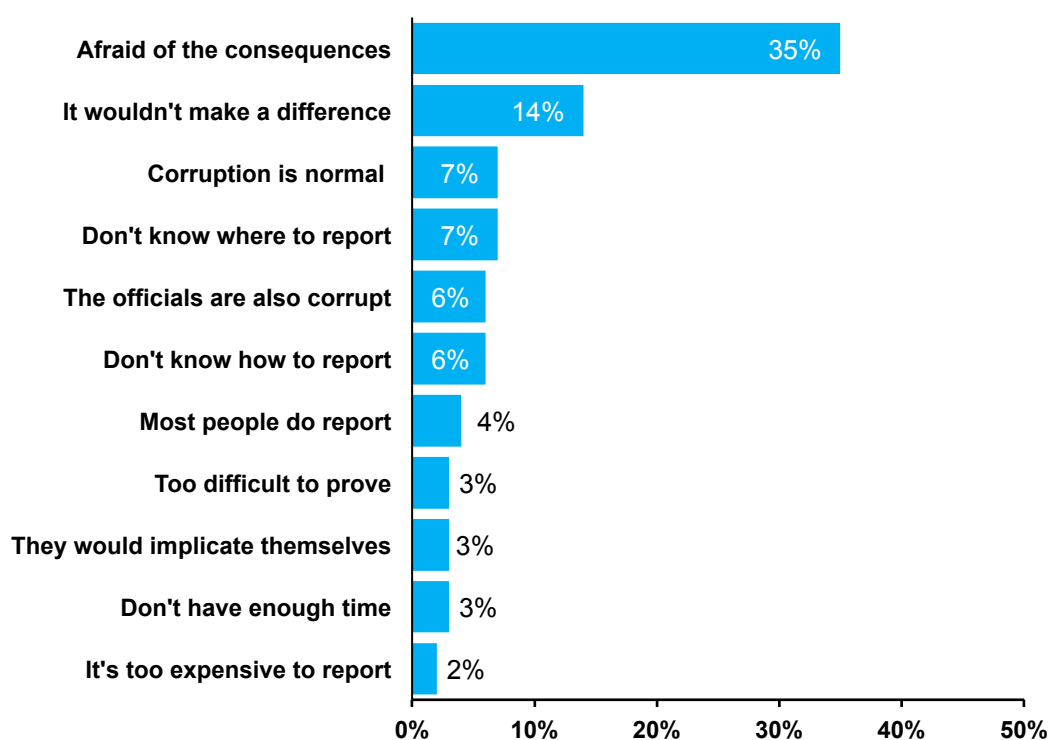
Across the region, people generally think that reporting corruption incidents is the most effective action that people can take to tackle corruption (28 per cent). The second most popular action is to refuse to pay bribes, which 21 per cent of people say is the most effective action to take. All other actions were named by 5 per cent or fewer people.

Worryingly, almost a quarter of people (23 per cent) were pessimistic about the role people can play in their country in fighting corruption, saying that they thought there was nothing that they could do.

Despite the fact that reporting corruption is seen by citizens as the most effective anti-corruption action, among those who have actually paid a bribe (see previous section), only one-in-ten bribe-payers (12 per cent) said that s/he reported it. While this is a start, it indicates that much more should be done to encourage people to step forward to report graft when they experience it.

To find out what lies behind these low levels of citizen reporting, the survey asked Africans what they think is the main reason why people do not report corruption incidents. The top reasons given were: people are afraid of the consequences (35 per cent) and that it would not make a difference (14 per cent). Reasons indicating a lack of knowledge about how or where to report were collectively mentioned by more than one-in-ten (13 per cent), but reasons regarding lacking resources in terms of time or money were seen as much less relevant. Therefore, resources should be focused on protecting those who report corruption, making existing reporting mechanisms more effective, and awareness raising about how and where to report.

FIGURE 6. WHY PEOPLE DO NOT REPORT INCIDENTS OF CORRUPTION



Q. Some people say that many incidents of corruption are never reported. Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason why many people do not report corruption when it occurs? Base: all respondents, excluding missing responses. "Other", "Don't know" and "refused" responses not shown.

Reporting corruption in Madagascar

In 2010 Transparency International – Initiative Madagascar set up an anti-corruption legal advice centre to provide free support to witnesses and victims of corruption. The Centre works closely with municipal governments, and in one municipality they have helped to hold to account a corrupt official who was supporting illegal logging practices.^{xvi}

In this case a local committee initially used official reporting mechanisms to inform a forest ranger and the police that trees were being felled in the area to make charcoal without the proper permits – a practice that had cause a local spring to dry up, leaving five local villages without their main source of drinking water. However, the charcoal that was seized as evidence for the case disappeared.

The committee then turned to the anti-corruption legal advice centre, which helped support them in filing a complaint with the ministry of forestry. The forest ranger was dismissed as a result.

CONCLUSION – HOW AFRICAN COUNTRIES MEASURE UP

This report has presented the findings from the latest edition of the GCB in Africa. Transparency International partnered with the Afrobarometer, who spoke to 43,143 people in 28 countries across the Sub-Saharan African region to understand public experiences and perceptions of corruption, and to put the views of ordinary people at the centre of corruption debates.

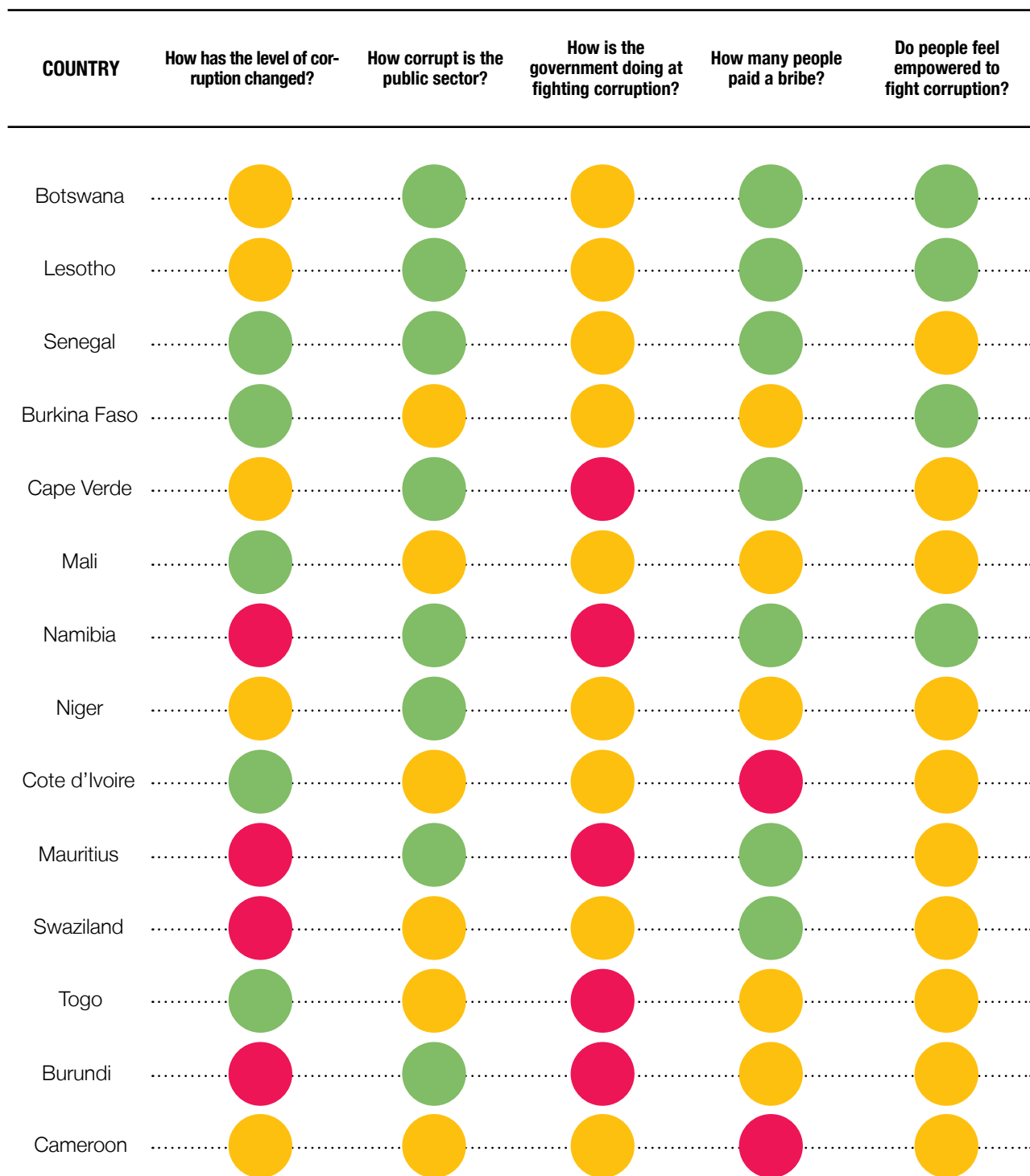
Overall, the results present a bleak picture, with many Africans critical about the state of corruption in their country. Looking at the corruption scorecard on the next page, only a very few countries are rated green (positive) on any of the measures. Citizens across the continent clearly differ in how serious they deem the extent of the corruption challenge to be, with those in Botswana, Lesotho, Senegal and Burkina Faso giving more positive responses about the state of corruption in their country, while those in Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia, and Ghana hold deeply negative views. In between these two extremes other countries are experiencing specific corruption challenges, such as high prevalence of bribery (for example in Cameroon or Cote d'Ivoire) or extremely negative assessments of the government's anti-corruption efforts (for example in Benin, Madagascar, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

Across Africa the survey showed that it is the poorest people who are hardest hit by corruption as they are almost twice as likely to pay a bribe compared with more affluent Africans. Public sector graft presents an unacceptable burden for people who are already struggling to afford basic necessities like putting food on the table or accessing medical care. Transparency International thinks that tackling corruption and reducing poverty go hand in hand, and wants governments across the region, and in other parts of the world, to include accurate anti-corruption measures and metrics as part of implementing and tracking progress on their SDGs strategies.

The region faces a serious dilemma in ridding itself of graft, because while people told us that reporting incidents of bribery is one of the best ways to stop corruption from happening, they also told us that many people do not report bribery because they are scared of suffering retribution and think reporting mechanisms are ineffective. In order to effectively prevent corruption in the region greater efforts need to be made to protect whistleblowers from retribution, improve the effectiveness of reporting channels, and educate people about how and where they can report corruption. Transparency International's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres can play an important role in providing safe ways to bring the corrupt to justice.

The survey also demonstrated that many people are pessimistic about whether ordinary people can make a difference. The survey comes at a time when many countries in the region have seen a shrinking of the space in which civil society can operate and hold governments to account. It is essential that governments create safe conditions for the effective involvement of civil society in anti-corruption activities, and governments need to guarantee the operational and physical freedom of such organisations. Future editions of the survey will monitor how public attitudes respond to government efforts in improving their transparency and accountability to citizens.

OVERVIEW OF CORRUPTION IN AFRICA – A CITIZEN SCORECARD

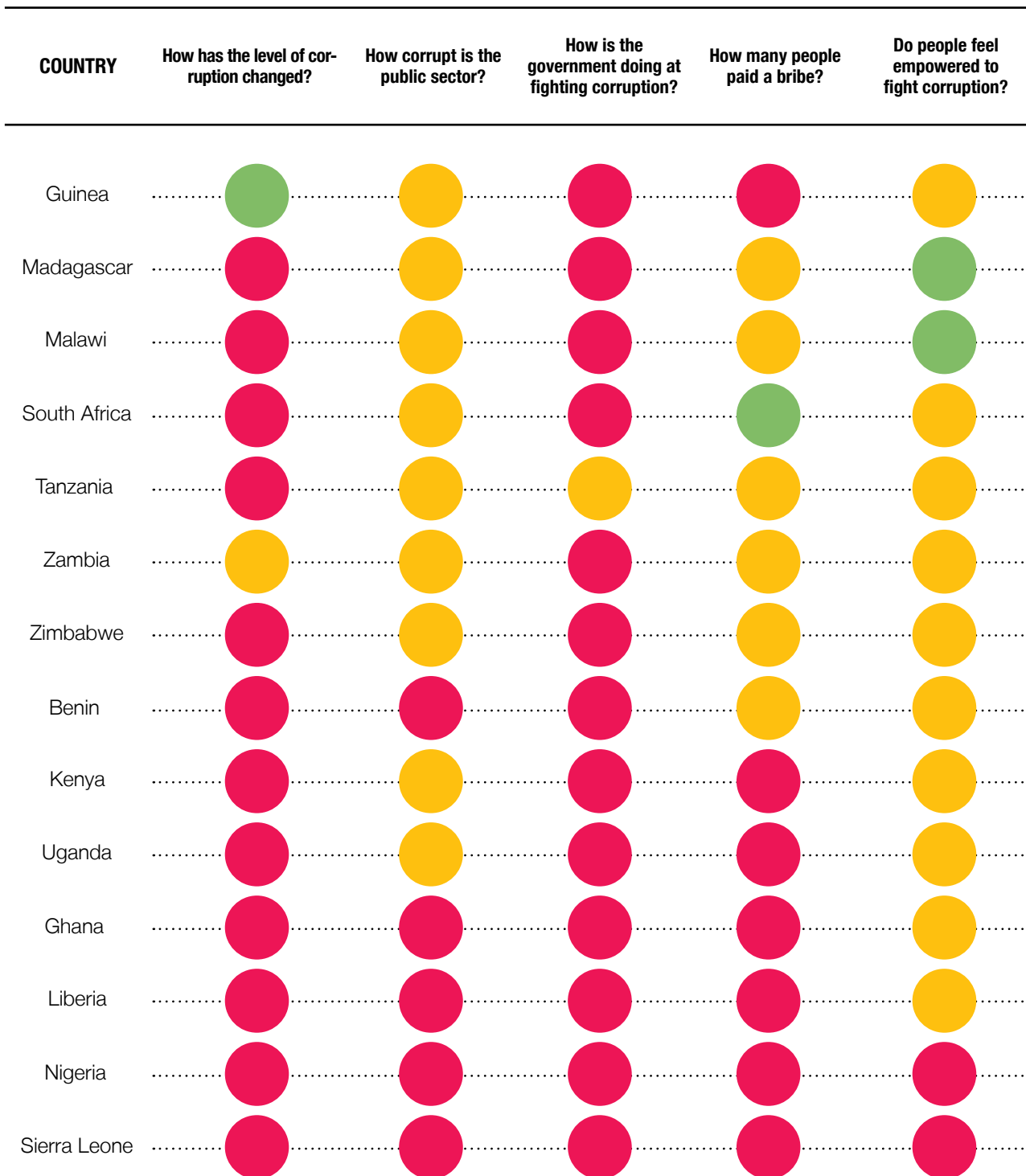


The anti-corruption performance of the government and the country's corruption risks are rated by citizens as:

-  Negative/High
-  Mediocre/Medium
-  Positive/Low

This infographic summarises the country results for five key corruption questions which were presented in this report. For each question, countries were categorised as either red, amber or green depending on how positively or negatively respondents from that country responded to the questions in the survey. Countries are ordered from those who scored the best according to their citizens to those who scored the worst. See the methodology note for the full description of how the colours are assigned.

These groupings are meant to be indicative, and regionally contextual. It is important to keep in mind that they are based on the subjective perceptions and experiences of citizens in each country rather than on an assessment against a common objective benchmark.



METHODOLOGY

This edition of the Global Corruption Barometer question module was implemented in Africa by the Afrobarometer network as part of its Round 6 surveys, in collaboration with Transparency International. All fieldwork was completed using a face to face survey methodology. The survey samples were selected and weighted to be nationally representative of all adults aged 18+ living in each country, and all interviews were conducted face-to-face in the language of the respondent's choice. The results have margins of sampling error of +/-2 per cent (for a sample of 2,400) or +/-3 per cent (for a sample of 1,200) at a 95 per cent confidence level.

The results presented in this report were also weighted so that the sample sizes for each country are equal. The overall regional results are equivalent to an average of all 28 countries surveyed.

COUNTRY	SURVEYING ORGANISATION	START FIELDWORK	END FIELDWORK	SAMPLE SIZE	ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 18+
Benin	Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP)	25.05.2014	09.06.2014	1200	4,680,953
Botswana	Star Awards (Pty) Ltd	28.06.14	12.07.14	1200	1,329,243*
Burkina Faso	Centre for the Democratic Governance (CDG)	20.04.15	05.05.15	1200	8,123,837
Burundi	Groupe de Recherche et d'Appui aux Initiatives Democratiques (GRADIS)	29.09.14	10.10.14	1200	5,219,782*
Cameroon	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche en Economie et Gestion (CEREG) Université de Yaounde II	24.01.15	08.02.15	1182	12,189,966*
Cape Verde	Afro-Sondagem	22.11.14	05.12.14	1200	272,495
Cote d'Ivoire	Centre de Recherche et de Formation sur le Développement Intégré (CREFDI)	26.08.14	08.09.14	1199	12,992,917*
Ghana	Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD)	20.05.14	10.07.14	2400	13,632,299
Guinea	DG Stat View International	16.03.15	05.04.15	1200	5,981,040
Kenya	Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi	12.11.14	05.12.14	2397	19,312,705

Lesotho	Advison Lesotho	05.05.14	31.05.14	1200	1,102,787
Liberia	Practical Sampling International (PSI)	06.05.15	22.05.15	1199	2,084,804
Madagascar	COEF Resources	12.12.14	13.01.15	1200	9,899,442
Malawi	Centre for Social Research (CSR), University of Malawi	01.03.14	27.04.14	2400	7,840,886
Mali	Groupe de Recherche en Économie Appliquée et Théorique (GREAT)	01.12.14	14.12.14	1200	6,837,482
Mauritius	StraConsult Ltd with Statistics Mauritius	27.06.14	21.07.14	1200	921,007
Namibia	Survey Warehouse, Institute for Public Policy Research	27.08.14	22.09.14	1200	1,202,996
Niger	Laboratoire d'Études et de Recherches sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local (LASDEL)	01.04.15	18.04.15	1200	8,093,721*
Nigeria	Practical Sampling International (PSI), CLEEN Foundation	05.12.14	19.01.15	2400	93,911,479
Senegal	Carrefour d'Études et de Recherches-Action pour la Démocratie et le Développement (CERADD)	22.11.14	08.12.14	1200	7,228,616*
Sierra Leone	Campaign for Good Governance, ITASCAP	22.05.15	10.06.15	1191	3,112,280
South Africa	Plus 94	13.08.15	21.09.15	2390	30,588,864
Swaziland	ActivQuest	21.04.15	11.05.15	1200	823,026*
Tanzania	REPOA Policy Research for Development	26.08.14	19.10.14	2386	22,430,900
Togo	Center for Research and Opinion Polls (CROP)	12.10.14	24.10.14	1200	3,562,951
Uganda	Hatchile Consult Ltd	07.05.15	26.05.15	2400	16,764,648*
Zambia	RuralNet Associates Ltd.	03.10.14	30.10.14	1199	6,222,313
Zimbabwe	Mass Public Opinion Institute	16.11.14	29.11.14	2400	6,777,792

An asterisk denotes countries where the available census data does not show the precise number of people aged 18+. In these countries, an estimate was made using other available population data.

To calculate the total number of bribe payers in Sub Saharan Africa, we used the country level bribery rates (the percentage of all adults in the country who had paid a bribe) to calculate the

number of bribe payers in each country. We then added the projected number of bribe payers across all 28 countries, which gave a total number of 74,634,897. For ease of reporting we have rounded this figure to 75 million for the purposes of this report.

CITIZEN'S CORRUPTION SCORECARD RATINGS

1. Change in level of corruption over past 12 months

The scores are based on the percentage of respondents in each country who said that corruption had either increased a little or increased a lot over the 12 months prior to when the survey was conducted.

- Green – Less than 40% said corruption had increased either somewhat or a lot in the past 12 months
- Amber – From 40% up to 60% said corruption had increased either somewhat or a lot in the past 12 months
- Red – 60% or more said corruption had increased either somewhat or a lot in the past 12 months

2. How corrupt public officials are perceived to be

Each country's score is based on a simple average of the percentage of the population who said that 'Most of them' or 'All of them' are corrupt for each of the public sector groups - the President's Office, Members of Parliament, government officials, tax officials, the police, judges and magistrates, and local government councillors. Business executives, religious and traditional leaders were not included as they do not reflect corruption in the public sector.

- Green – Less than 30% on average across the 7 groups
- Amber – From 30% up to 50% on average across the 7 groups
- Red – 50% or more on average across the 7 groups

3. How is Government handling fighting corruption

The scores are based on the percentage of respondents in each country who rated their government as doing either 'Very badly' or 'Fairly badly' at fighting corruption in government.

- Green – Less than 40% rated the government very or fairly badly
- Amber – From 40% up to 60% rated the government very or fairly badly
- Red – 60% or more rated the government very or fairly badly

4. Bribery rate

The scores are based on the percentage of people who said that they paid a bribe to at least one of the six services mentioned in the past 12 months: public medical care, public schools, documents or permits, household services, the police or the courts. The results exclude those who say that they did not come into contact with any of these services in the past 12 months.

- Green – Less than 10% paid a bribe
- Amber – From 10% up to 30% paid a bribe
- Red – 30% or more paid a bribe

5. Ordinary people make a difference

The results are based on the percentage of people who either 'Strongly agree' or 'Agree' with the statement "Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption".

- Green – 60% or more 'strongly agree' or 'agree'
- Amber – From 40% up to 60% 'strongly agree' or 'agree'
- Red – Less than 40% 'strongly agree' or 'agree'

QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1. How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

A – The president and officials in his office

B – Members of parliament

C – Government officials

D – Local government councillors

E – Police

F – Tax officials, like ministry of finance officials or local government tax collectors

G – Judges and magistrates

H – Traditional leaders

I – Religious leaders

J – Business executives

- None
- Some of them
- Most of them
- All of them
- Don't know/ Haven't heard [Do not read]

Q2. In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

1 – Increased a lot

2 – Increased somewhat

3 – Stayed the same

4 – Decreased somewhat

5 – Decreased a lot

6 – Don't know [Do not read]

Q3. A. Now I would like to talk to you about experiences that some people have in accessing certain essential government services. In the past 12 months have you...

A – Had contact with a public school? How easy or difficult was it to obtain the services you needed from teachers or school officials?

B – Had contact with a public clinic or hospital? How easy or difficult was it to obtain the medical care you needed?

C – Tried to get an identity document like a birth certificate, driver's license, passport or voter's card, or a permit, from government? How easy or difficult was it to obtain the document you needed?

D – Tried to get water, sanitation or electric services from government? How easy or difficult was it to obtain the services you needed?

E – Requested assistance from the police? How easy or difficult was it to obtain the assistance you needed?

F – Had contact with the courts? How easy or difficult was it to obtain the assistance you needed from the courts?

- No contact
- Very easy
- Easy
- Difficult
- Very Difficult
- Don't Know [Do not read]

Q4. If they had contact [Q3 A - F] And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for...

A – A teacher or school official in order to get the services you needed from the schools?

B – A health worker or clinic or hospital staff in order to get the medical care you needed?

C – A government official in order to get the document you needed?

D – A government official in order to get the services you needed?

E – A police officer in order to get the assistance you needed, or to avoid a problem like passing a checkpoint or avoiding a fine or arrest?

F – A judge or court official in order to get the assistance you needed from the courts?

- No contact
- Never
- Once or twice
- A few times
- Often
- Don't Know [Do not read]

Q5. If you ever paid a bribe for any of the services discussed above, did you report any of the incidents you mentioned to a government official or someone in authority?

1 – No

2 – Yes

3 – Not Applicable [i.e., Respondent answered No bribes paid, don't know or no contact to all parts of Q4] [Do not read]

4 – Don't know [Do not read]

Q6. Some people say that incidents of corruption are never reported. Based on your experiences, what do you think is the main reason why many people do not report corruption when it occurs?

1 – Most people do report incidents of corruption

2 – People don't have enough time to report it

3 – People don't know where to report it

4 – People don't know how to report it

5 – Nothing will be done / it wouldn't make a difference

6 – It's too expensive to report

7 – Corruption is normal / Everyone does it

8 – People are afraid of the consequences

9 – The officials where they would report to are also corrupt

10 – It's the government's money, not the people's so it's not our problem

11 – Other

12 – Don't know

Q7. How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? "Fighting corruption in government?"

- 1 – Very badly
- 2 – Fairly badly
- 3 – Fairly well
- 4 – Very well
- 5 – Don't know/ haven't heard enough [Do not read]

Q8. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?

- 1 – Strongly disagree
- 2 – Disagree
- 3 – Neither agree nor disagree [Do not read]
- 4 – Agree
- 5 – Strongly agree
- 6 – Don't know [Do not read]

Q9. What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do to help combat corruption in this country?

- 1 – Nothing/Ordinary people cannot do anything
- 2 – Refuse to pay bribes
- 3 – Report corruption when you see or experience it
- 4 – Vote for clean candidates or parties or for parties that promise to fight corruption
- 5 – Speak out about the problem, for example, by calling a radio program or writing a letter
- 6 – Talk to friends and relatives about the problem
- 7 – Sign a petition asking for a stronger fight against corruption
- 8 – Join or support an organisation that is fighting corruption
- 9 – Participate in protest marches or demonstrations against corruption
- 10 – Other
- 11 – Don't know

FULL DATA TABLES

Table 1 – Perceptions of corruption by institution, proportion that think most or all are corrupt (%)

Q. How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? % who say "Most" or "All" are corrupt.

Base. All respondents excluding missing responses.

COUNTRY	PRESIDENT/PRIME MINISTER	MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT	GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS	LOCAL COUNCILLORS	POLICE	TAX OFFICIALS	JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES	TRADITIONAL LEADERS	RELIGIOUS LEADERS	BUSINESS EXECUTIVES	PUBLIC SECTOR AVERAGE
REGIONAL AVERAGE	31	33	38	33	47	37	34	21	15	42	33
Benin	51	46	54	48	54	52	48	26	20	64	50
Botswana	20	25	29	22	34	17	14	13	16	35	23
Burkina Faso	27	30	32	28	28	38	34	11	9	57	31
Burundi	16	14	21	19	41	35	40	22	4	19	27
Cameroon	34	35	45	36	55	55	51	27	18	52	44
Cape Verde	12	13	15	15	19	15	9	not asked	6	19	14
Cote d'Ivoire	24	24	29	31	49	37	35	10	8	53	33
Ghana	47	48	53	43	64	51	49	37	25	44	51
Guinea	32	24	32	24	38	43	38	13	8	34	33
Kenya	27	45	46	36	75	34	33	12	13	38	42
Lesotho	17	19	28	20	38	19	16	16	5	30	22
Liberia	63	68	70	55	77	68	56	41	33	61	65
Madagascar	28	35	35	13	49	35	49	3	4	32	35
Malawi	43	27	35	not asked	39	27	22	30	15	35	32

Mali	35	36	43	44	53	46	56	13	13	70	45
Mauritius	16	19	16	15	22	13	9	not asked	11	22	16
Namibia	17	20	37	26	40	35	28	22	19	45	29
Niger	22	24	23	29	27	27	23	21	13	46	25
Nigeria	54	61	63	58	72	56	45	36	28	45	58
Senegal	22	24	24	24	31	22	24	8	7	38	24
Sierra Leone	48	50	55	49	59	49	47	35	25	53	51
South Africa	46	46	49	48	48	23	23	19	20	38	40
Swaziland	29	36	45	25	42	26	27	22	20	54	33
Tanzania	15	21	25	25	50	37	36	13	10	31	30
Togo	37	35	39	37	44	49	48	35	17	58	41
Uganda	29	36	48	39	63	48	45	12	9	40	44
Zambia	27	34	32	33	51	31	30	21	16	32	34
Zimbabwe	30	38	41	42	58	46	29	22	19	39	41

Table 2 – Change in corruption level over the past year (%)

Q. In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Base. All respondents excluding those with missing responses.

COUNTRY	INCREASED A LOT	INCREASED A LITTLE	STAYED THE SAME	DECREASED A LITTLE	DECREASED A LOT	DON'T KNOW // NO ANSWER	TOTAL INCREASE	TOTAL DECREASE
Benin	46	29	7	13	4	2	74	17
Botswana	30	21	14	19	4	11	51	24
Burkina Faso	12	17	18	36	12	5	28	48
Burundi	47	13	8	19	7	5	61	26
Cameroon	30	14	17	25	5	8	44	31

Cape Verde	27	22	20	11	2	18	49	14
Cote d'Ivoire	20	11	20	28	17	3	32	46
Ghana	64	12	9	6	2	8	76	8
Guinea	29	9	14	23	19	7	38	42
Kenya	41	23	14	15	2	4	64	18
Lesotho	44	14	13	16	9	4	57	26
Liberia	54	19	19	6	1	2	73	6
Madagascar	34	39	14	10	1	1	73	12
Malawi	62	9	9	9	5	5	72	14
Mali	16	14	18	36	14	1	31	50
Mauritius	33	36	21	6	1	3	69	7
Namibia	38	25	18	14	4	1	63	18
Niger	23	21	14	25	7	10	44	32
Nigeria	50	26	16	7	1	1	75	8
Senegal	22	12	14	28	15	9	34	43
Sierra Leone	58	12	10	4	2	15	70	5
South Africa	64	19	10	4	2	1	83	6
Swaziland	39	27	13	13	1	7	66	14
Tanzania	38	28	15	10	3	6	66	13
Togo	26	13	15	29	6	11	39	35
Uganda	52	18	9	14	2	5	69	16
Zambia	43	12	16	18	6	5	55	24
Zimbabwe	48	20	15	9	2	6	68	11

Table 3. Bribery Rates

Q. How often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for: A. Public schools; B. Public health services; C. Identity documents; D. Utility services; E. The police; F. The courts. % who had paid a bribe at least “once or twice” to any of the services.

Base. Excluding those who have not had contact with any of the six public services in the past 12 months and excluding those who have missing data for all six bribery questions.

COUNTRY	BRIBERY RATE (%)	COUNTRY	BRIBERY RATE (%)
REGIONAL AVERAGE	22	Namibia	7
Benin	26	Niger	10
Botswana	1	Nigeria	43
Burkina Faso	11	Senegal	8
Burundi	14	Sierra Leone	41
Cameroon	48	South Africa	7
Cape Verde	2	Swaziland	9
Cote d'Ivoire	34	Tanzania	25
Ghana	36	Togo	26
Guinea	35	Uganda	38
Kenya	37	Zambia	17
Lesotho	5	Zimbabwe	22
Liberia	69		
Madagascar	16		
Malawi	13		
Mali	18		
Mauritius	1		

Table 4 – Contact rates per service (%)

Q. In the past 12 months have you had contact with A. Public schools; B. Public health services; C. Identity documents; D. Utility services; E. The police; F. The courts. % who had come into contact with each service.

Base. All respondents excluding those with missing responses.

COUNTRY	PUBLIC SCHOOL	PUBLIC HOSPITAL	ID, VOTER'S CARD, PERMIT	UTILITIES	POLICE	COURTS
Benin	48	57	44	16	11	7
Botswana	41	81	66	39	46	10
Burkina Faso	41	61	39	13	8	4
Burundi	32	68	33	6	11	13
Cameroon	55	66	54	35	29	21
Cape Verde	32	63	37	27	15	11
Cote d'Ivoire	36	46	39	15	9	7
Ghana	28	41	19	16	12	4
Guinea	36	53	24	11	6	4
Kenya	58	73	52	20	29	7
Lesotho	25	53	40	14	22	9
Liberia	63	73	59	46	60	44
Madagascar	42	37	51	10	8	5
Malawi	29	68	82	19	15	5
Mali	29	59	40	9	7	4
Mauritius	32	73	78	12	12	7
Namibia	51	77	66	26	43	9
Niger	46	66	35	16	10	5
Nigeria	62	69	64	62	43	31
Senegal	44	60	39	22	12	9
Sierra Leone	53	57	31	16	23	11

South Africa	37	58	39	27	34	10
Swaziland	34	66	46	17	24	5
Tanzania	49	71	20	15	18	12
Togo	35	46	33	15	7	7
Uganda	51	74	60	25	32	11
Zambia	41	80	23	17	26	11
Zimbabwe	42	60	44	12	24	7

Table 5 – Bribery rates by service (%)

Q. How often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for: A. Public schools; B. Public health services; C. Identity documents; D. Utility services; E. The police; F. The courts. % of those who had come into contact with the service and had paid a bribe at least “once or twice” for each service.

Base. Excluding those who have not had contact with the service in the past 12 months and excluding those with missing responses.

COUNTRY	PUBLIC SCHOOL	PUBLIC HOSPITAL	ID, VOTER'S CARD, PERMIT	UTILITIES	POLICE	COURTS
Benin	9	13	26	20	18	19
Botswana	1	0	0	0	1	0
Burkina Faso	9	4	9	5	8	*
Burundi	11	2	11	9	28	23
Cameroon	32	31	34	34	34	32
Cape Verde	2	1	1	1	0	2
Cote d'Ivoire	17	18	29	13	26	24
Ghana	24	17	38	35	58	*
Guinea	24	25	34	26	37	*
Kenya	9	11	39	20	49	42
Lesotho	2	2	3	4	2	3
Liberia	45	52	59	56	60	52

Madagascar	6	9	12	7	24	*
Malawi	12	6	3	11	28	*
Mali	7	8	22	10	35	*
Mauritius	0	0	0	2	5	1
Namibia	3	2	5	3	2	1
Niger	4	5	9	2	16	16
Nigeria	25	24	32	35	45	40
Senegal	3	3	8	4	5	4
Sierra Leone	20	25	37	40	64	65
South Africa	2	2	6	6	3	5
Swaziland	4	1	12	3	3	5
Tanzania	11	20	15	22	35	35
Togo	10	11	27	22	28	22
Uganda	19	25	15	19	41	44
Zambia	12	4	17	8	23	14
Zimbabwe	7	5	25	10	23	20

Table 6 – Handling fighting corruption in government (%)

Q. How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? "Fighting corruption in government?"

Base. All respondents excluding missing responses.

COUNTRY	VERY BADLY	FAIRLY BADLY	FAIRLY WELL	VERY WELL	DON'T KNOW / NO ANSWER	TOTAL BADLY	TOTAL WELL
Benin	40	39	18	1	2	79	19
Botswana	14	28	46	8	4	42	54
Burkina Faso	20	29	32	13	5	49	45
Burundi	35	32	20	9	3	68	29

Cameroon	24	33	29	8	6	57	37
Cape Verde	19	42	21	1	17	61	23
Cote d'Ivoire	23	30	35	9	3	53	44
Ghana	50	21	20	4	4	71	25
Guinea	36	25	23	9	6	61	33
Kenya	43	27	24	4	3	70	27
Lesotho	32	9	25	22	12	41	47
Liberia	59	22	13	5	2	81	18
Madagascar	42	48	8	1	1	90	9
Malawi	56	13	19	8	3	69	28
Mali	24	32	35	8	1	56	43
Mauritius	29	43	23	2	4	71	25
Namibia	32	33	28	6	0	65	34
Niger	16	30	33	12	8	47	46
Nigeria	45	32	18	3	1	78	22
Senegal	18	28	38	8	7	46	47
Sierra Leone	52	16	14	5	13	69	19
South Africa	56	23	16	5	1	79	20
Swaziland	17	31	41	7	4	48	48
Tanzania	27	31	34	3	5	58	37
Togo	39	22	25	6	8	61	31
Uganda	41	28	22	4	5	69	26
Zambia	40	23	25	7	6	62	32
Zimbabwe	54	26	15	2	3	80	17

Table 7 – ordinary people can do something against corruption (%)

Q. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?

Base. All respondents excluding missing responses.

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DONT KNOW / NO ANSWER	TOTAL AGREE	TOTAL DISAGREE
Benin	12	30	5	25	25	3	42	49
Botswana	34	38	5	10	10	3	72	20
Burkina Faso	18	43	4	16	16	3	61	31
Burundi	32	22	1	13	30	1	54	44
Cameroon	23	33	5	16	19	5	56	35
Cape Verde	20	35	3	23	11	8	55	34
Cote d'Ivoire	15	39	4	22	16	3	55	38
Ghana	27	27	6	13	23	4	53	36
Guinea	18	28	1	12	34	6	46	46
Kenya	31	26	6	11	23	2	58	35
Lesotho	38	21	2	7	29	2	60	36
Liberia	17	26	7	21	25	4	43	45
Madagascar	24	46	8	13	8	0	70	21
Malawi	49	16	2	8	24	2	64	32
Mali	16	34	2	23	25	0	50	48
Mauritius	10	46	7	24	10	3	56	34
Namibia	33	36	6	16	8	1	69	24
Niger	22	21	5	22	28	3	42	50
Nigeria	12	27	14	22	23	2	39	45
Senegal	21	29	3	15	28	5	49	43

Sierra Leone	17	15	7	12	33	16	32	44
South Africa	24	33	13	16	13	3	56	29
Swaziland	19	41	4	15	20	2	59	35
Tanzania	19	36	9	18	15	3	55	33
Togo	17	37	3	21	21	2	53	42
Uganda	21	26	3	12	35	3	47	47
Zambia	24	29	5	15	23	5	53	38
Zimbabwe	19	23	6	14	36	2	42	50

END NOTES

ⁱ The survey was conducted before the presidential election in Nigeria.

ⁱⁱ Results are compared with previous rounds of Transparency International's GCB survey.

ⁱⁱⁱ Results are based on those who came into contact with at least one of six public services in the past 12 months.

^{iv} The Afrobarometer calculates poverty using their Lived Poverty Index (LPI), an experiential measure that consists of a series of survey questions that measure how frequently people actually go without basic necessities during the course of a year. The Afrobarometer asks respondents: over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or your family gone without enough: food to eat; clean water for home use; medicines or medical treatment; enough fuel to cook your food; a cash income? The results presented in this report use the Lived Poverty categories, ranging from no lived poverty to high lived poverty. The results are based only on those who have come into contact with at least one public service in the past 12 months.

^v For more information, see: <http://www.ti-defence.org/publications/dsp-pubs/223-dsp-pubs-arresting-corruption-police.html>.

^{vi} The survey was conducted before the presidential elections.

^{vii} Republic of Senegal (2013) Décret n°2013-1282. <http://www.gouv.sn/Decret-no2013-1282-du-23-septembre.html>

^{viii} Republic of Senegal (2013) Conseil des Ministres. <http://www.gouv.sn/Conseil-des-Ministres-du-11,1449.html>

^{ix} Centif (2014) LOI relative a la declaration de patrimoine. http://www.centif.sn/Loi_2014_17.pdf

^x BBC (2015) Senegal's Karim Wade jailed for corruption. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-32020574>

^{xi} Freedom House (2015) Madagascar, <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2015/madagascar>.

^{xii} European Commission (2014) Anti-Corruption Report, http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/corruption/anti-corruption-report/index_en.htm and LAPOP (2012) <http://vanderbilt.edu/lapop/raw-data.php>

^{xiii} BBC (2015) "Ebola: Mapping the outbreak", <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-28755033>.

^{xiv} Dupuy, K. Divijak, B. (2015) "Ebola and corruption: Overcoming critical governance challenges in a crisis situation". U4 Brief March 2015:4.

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^{xvi} Transparency International (2014) "African Voices Against Corruption – Madagascar", <http://www.voix-contre-la-corruption.org/en/#/quand-la-corruption-raise-la-foret>.

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